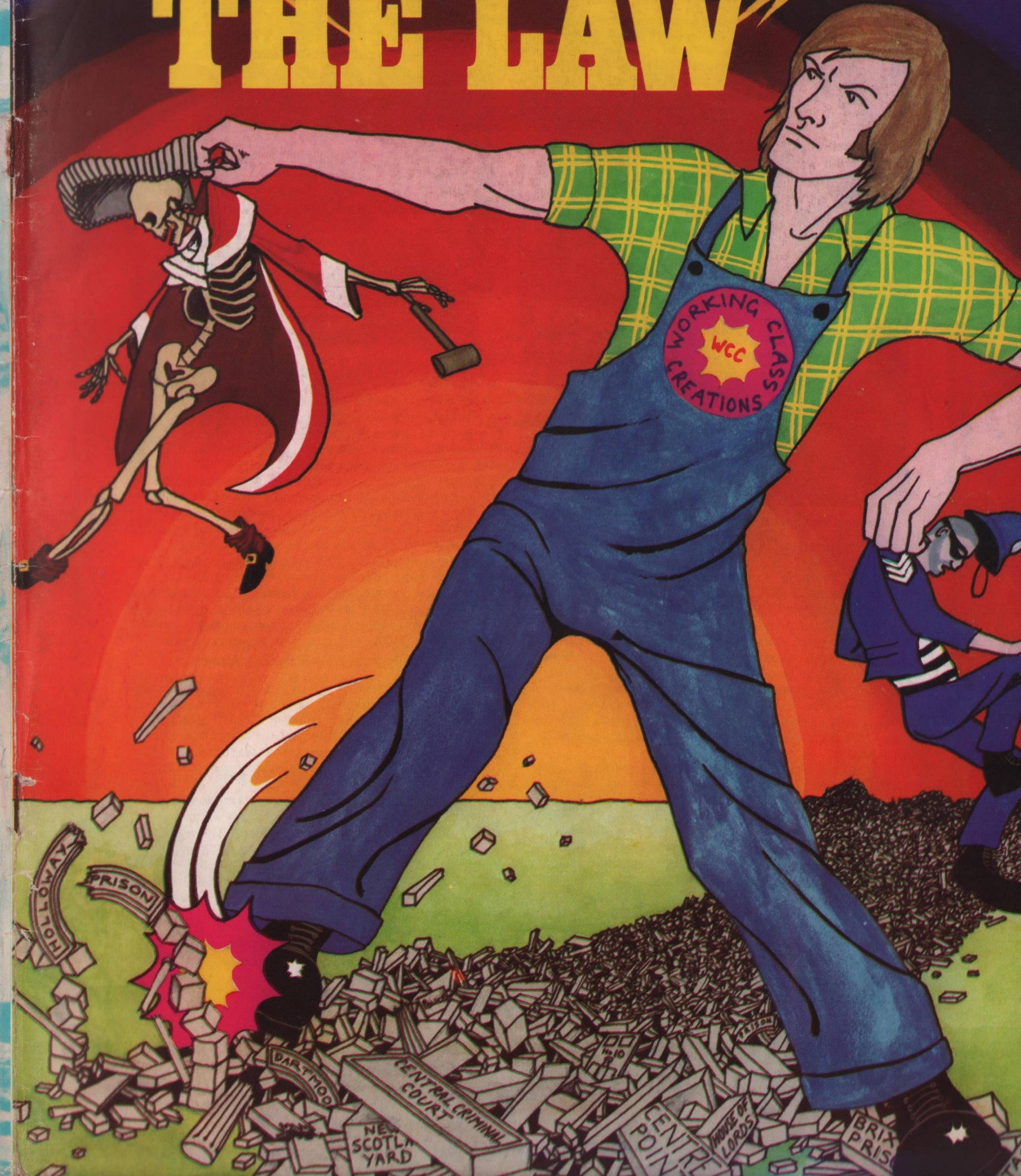


Price 15p (50p to Lawyers and Professionals)

No. 4

# UP AGAINST THE LAW



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*Incorporating Archibald, Halsbury's Laws of England and Defendant's News.*



# Introducing Issue 3

Yes, we're back again. 44 pages of legal info, advice from peoples' lawyers, and tales from the dark crypts of "justice." Also, of course, our love and solidarity to all of you up against the law.

Up Against the Law is a magazine by and for defendants, lawyers who want to see a glimmer of justice now and again, and criminals who do not come from the Old Etonian circles of the socially deprived. Our outfit is a pretty biased lot when it comes to the likes of Rolls Royce criminals, like Poulson, Maudling, Lord Carrington (of Littlejohn fame), the Lonhro lads, and all the rest of those fine upstanding "citizens above suspicion," who at the stroke of a pen, swindle millions down at the Stock Exchange, stolen out of our pockets, and swollen into their bank accounts.



'Things looking grim for Reggie Maudling'.

Our organisation is based on the notion that law is too important an area in our lives to leave it to lawyers. Everyone should be in a position to suss out the law, and without falling into the vicious hands of costumed clowns in wigs and gowns.

All of us can poke our fingers through the mumbo-jumbo rites (certainly not rights!) of British Justice. The vocabulary of the law is complicated, and deliberately so, 'cos if they said what they were doing plain and simple, they'd never get away with it. So, they throw in their "wheretofor's" and wierd latin words. Well, as far as we're concerned, they can stuff their bleeding mandamuses right up their certioreries!

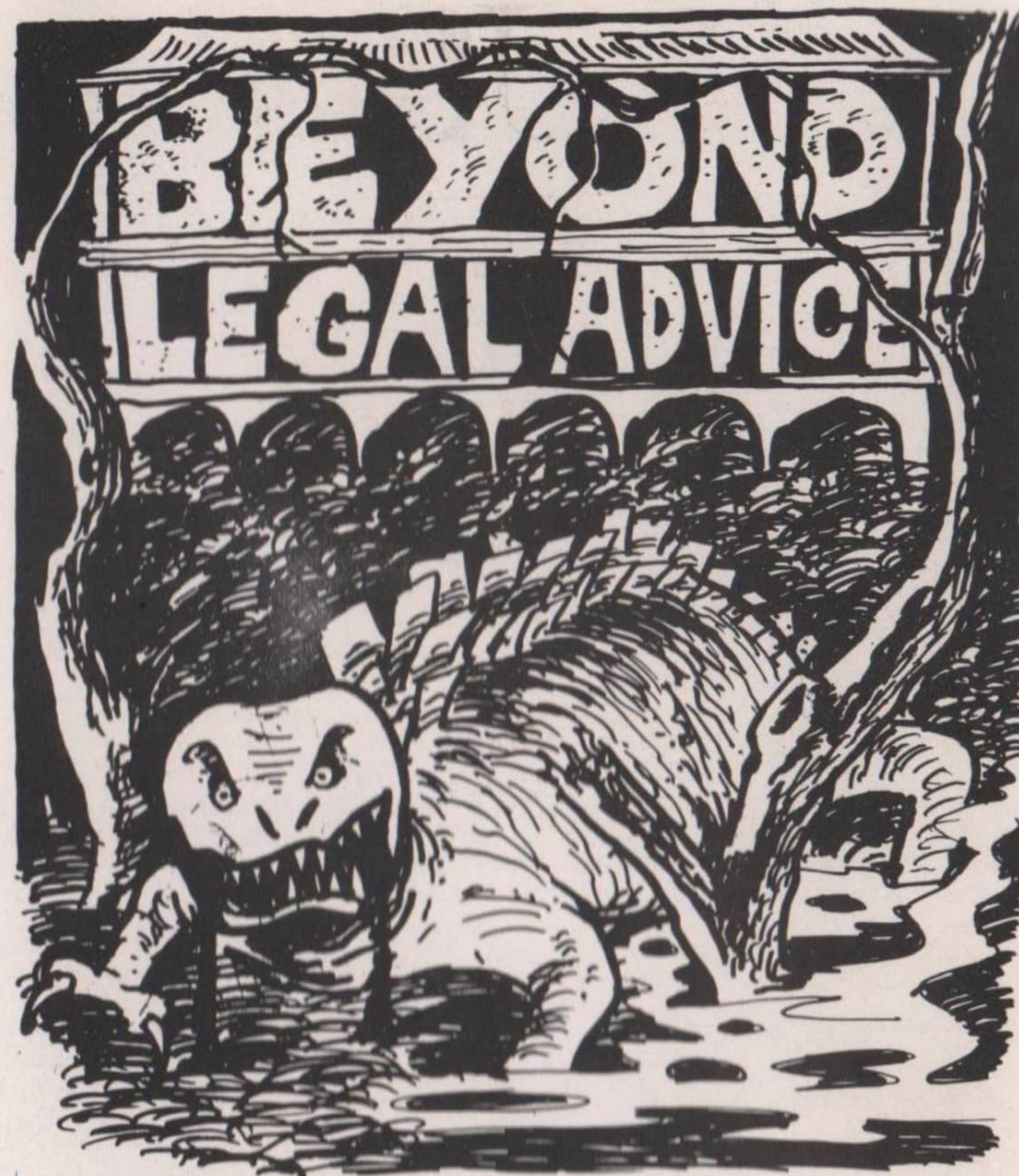
If you can take the time to have a long hard look at the law, and dig underneath all the Latin verbiage and the Roman vegetation, what do you find? Well, you find a charmingly simple concern of the proper classes to keep their loot and goodies well-protected by both the law and Securicor.

In other words, all the verbal diarrhoea in law books and courtroom jargon boils down to an amazingly simple notion:

**The law defends the thieving of the rich against the thieving of the poor. This is what capitalism is all about—calling one sort of crime honesty—and another sort of honesty crime.**

Teaching yourself law is learning how to hack through the tortuous elaborations of the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords on the above general theme. Our group has done it. And we've sussed the law from our own experiences, being on various sides of the dock, as defendants, legal advisors, lawyers, on the picket lines, etc. You can do it too. And if you need a hand, come and see us, and we'll put our heads together.

For those of you who want info on the basics of defending yourself and general courtroom tactics, Issue 2 (available from UPAL) gives you a pretty comprehensive run-down, and there will be more in our next issue.



Any old lawyer can give legal advice. It may be helpful, but it may be a load of old cobblers. The more simple basics you know about the law, the easier it is to distinguish between good and bad legal advice. With this in mind, our law shop brings you a unique, special offer—legal advice. . . on legal advice. And pooling our collective experiences as people's lawyers, we can deal with legal technicalities and also put up a tactically strong political fight. Being totally immodest, we've had a good measure of success in the courtroom.

The legal info we make available is checked for accuracy, and anything we say can be used in evidence against the ruling class. However, although our legal advice is less dumb than the average money-grubbing lawyer, don't take any advice for gospel. Look things up for yourself, get your own group together, and become strong enough to face the legal jungle on your own terms. Don't let the law mess you about.

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We try to run a law centre to assist people defending themselves and to give legal advice in particular for political trials, involving a root and branch attack on prosecution motives. In the past year, we have intervened in some cases, for example at Greenwich Magistrates Court at the request of the Albany community centre in Deptford. This is the way we like to operate, hand in hand with local community groups. However, we cannot provide a McKenzie advisor for every single case, nor indeed, do we want to be a rent-a-McKenzie service. And we need more radical lawyers and people with any type of courtroom experience to work with us in order to have a real peoples' law centre.

Ultimately we hope that 'teach yourself law' will become an integral part of every socialist group's activity, and we will therefore see the withering away of UPAL. Meanwhile, let us know what's happening in your area, and tell us how you think we can help.

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# JAILHOUSE (Brixton JUSTICE Blood)

*Brixton Prison is a remand prison; in other words, all those incarcerated therein have not been found guilty of any offence, but are, in fact, awaiting trial.*

And you can wait as long as 18 months for this pleasure. Now it may seem anomalous to you that one of the most vaunted aspects of the British legal system is that you are "innocent until proved guilty," yet hundreds of people are remanded in custody, charged with offences which they will later be found not guilty of.

In 1972 (the most current H.M.S.O. statistics available), 2,186 innocent people were forced to serve a prison sentence because they did not have bail, and were being kept on remand.

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Of course, there must be a reason for this, and in many ways it is akin to a law of physics which states that "action and reaction are equal and opposite."

The answer lies with the Police and the Judiciary combined, who feel that you are in fact "guilty until proved guilty or innocent, and that you'll only be proved innocent if the jury has been nobbled, so you had better do a bit of porridge to start with. (Robert MURK is the latest high-powered proponent of this system, as amplified in his Dimbleby lecture.)

Most of the foregoing will undoubtedly be quite familiar to you in one form or another; so, ignoring the obvious questions of WHOSE laws and WHOSE crimes involve the real culprits, let us return to Brixton Prison and see what happened there on 30 May 1973—and what followed as a result.

## PRISONERS ESCAPE

Around 10 a.m., a group of remand prisoners in 'A' wing overpowered a screw, took his keys and made their way to the exercise yard. Here they were joined by other prisoners, and together they borrowed a corporation dust cart and rammed the prison gate. Unfortunately, the dust cart was not powerful enough to break the gates wide open. However, by using the cart as a ladder, a substantial number of prisoners did manage to get out.

## Unfortunately.....

From then on, the scene becomes somewhat confused, but this would appear to be a fairly accurate account of how those who managed to escape were recaptured;

- (1) Some were stopped by warders outside the gate.
- (2) One was viciously clubbed from behind by a pursuing warder and knocked unconscious.
- (3) Three men hijacked a passing car, but were quickly pulled out by warders and brutally attacked. Despite this, two got away again.
- (4) A group of five or six reached a parked van in the road outside. Three or four were captured there, as warders proceeded to smash all the windows in the van. However, two or three got away in another car, which was soon abandoned. Then they took a taxi which was stopped by the police. One was immediately caught, and the other chased down the road, and knocked and kicked to the ground.



bash a prisoner a day at Brixton

(5) Two hired a passing cab outside the prison, but were caught before getting very far. One of the men made a further run for it, but he was recaptured and soundly beaten before being returned to Brixton.

(6) Two men were found on a bus at Brixton garage. To recapture these men a considerable amount of violence was used, because, according to the authorities, the prisoners were armed and violent. Independent eye-witnesses give a somewhat different story, as the following Press quotations show:

*"One of the prisoners was struck so fiercely with a club by a warder who was chasing him, that the warder himself fell over with the impetus of the blow."*

*"The screw ran to the van, smashed the windscreen and then proceeded to clout the man inside."*

*"About thirty warders, wielding batons, set about the prisoners."*

*"The prisoners were covered in blood, each being frog-marched by three warders."*

One curious fact to emerge from all the press reports studied is that no one seems to have seen any armed prisoners.

Thus ended Phase I of an attempt to escape by 20 or so unconvicted men.

Phase II should be described as Retribution.

Those that had anything to do with the escape attempt were severely beaten by the screws for their audacity. Immediate restrictions were placed on all prisoners—as a security measure. Many were kept locked in their cells for 24 hours a day. Open visits for those alleged to have been involved were cancelled. In effect, the escape attempt was used by the screws as an excuse by the screws to place even greater restrictions on innocent men.

Phase III takes us to 26 October 1973, when fourteen of the men alleged to have been involved in the escape were brought before a magistrate INSIDE Brixton Prison for committal proceedings, charged with breaking out of prison on 30 May 1973.

The reason given for having the courtroom inside the prison was because of the "grave security risks involved in taking the men to the Magistrates' Court." Obviously the Home Office realised that this illegal act had to be justified.



# MORE JUSTICE

## Police-inspired Escape foiled by Ever Watchful Bobbies

Just before 10.30 a.m., as the committal proceedings were about to begin, the police announced that they had "discovered" a stolen Ford Cortina in nearby Dunbarton Road, with a gas gun in the glove compartment, which was to have been used in a "daring escape bid" (presumably by all 14 men).

## INSIDE JOB

In the ensuing hullabaloo, the act of conducting committals inside Brixton Prison was conveniently overlooked or misinterpreted (deliberately, dare we suggest?) by the press.

However, here are some of the salient facts of that morning's fit up, followed by quotations from the press.

(1) At about 9.00 a.m. the stolen car was "discovered" in Dunbarton Road by police with a gas gun in the glove compartment.

(2) At 10.30 a.m. the police announced the discovery of an escape plot.

(3) At 11.30 a.m. as a result of actions by prisoners other than those charged with the previous escape attempt, the alarm bell was sounded in the prison. Prisoners were, in fact, staging a sit-down demonstration as a token of solidarity with those charged.

(4) Around 1 p.m. a police officer attempted to start the "stolen car," but failed. The battery was flat, and there can be no doubt that the car had been in Dunbarton Road for at least a week, and maybe as long as a month.

(5) When the car was returned to its owner, he found another "incendiary device" in the glove compartment—and this after "exhaustive" police searching of the vehicle.

The press comments on this "incredible escape bid" make interesting reading.

"Daring escape bid foiled only seconds before fourteen accused prisoners were due to appear in court."

"According to the plan the men in court were to act as a decoy for a bolt to freedom from another part of the prison."



"As soon as the rumpus broke out, the alarm system was sounded in the prison, and at the same time, police searching parked cars in the vicinity of the prison raised a second alarm. They had discovered the stolen Cortina." [Remember—the car was discovered at 9 a.m., the police announced their discovery at 10.30 a.m., and at 11.30 a.m. the alarm was sounded in the prison.]

"As a result of the discovery of a stolen car, police feared an escape attempt, and a court was hastily organised in the prison."

## Prisoners put up a Fight

Meanwhile, committal proceedings weren't going very well (the prisoners kept asking questions about the legality of holding court proceedings in prison, some demanded McKenzie advisors, and they all removed their identifying numbers), so the Magistrate adjourned the court until 5 November 1973.

## MELFORD STEVENSON

However, when reporters arrived for the hearing on that date, they were told that it had been "adjourned again."

But what had happened in fact was that on the 2nd of November 1973, the highly respected and well beloved judge, MELFORD STEVENSON, had approved a "voluntary bill of indictment" which gave the court the authority to dispense with committal proceedings altogether, so that those charged would stand trial without a word of the prosecution evidence being heard."

## WHAT SHOULD HAVE HAPPENED

This is what happened. What didn't happen, but should have, was that:

(1) The screws and pigs who brutally assaulted the prisoners during and after the escape attempt should have been charged with G.B.H.

(2) The screws, pigs, Home Secretary and Magistrate who cooked up the idea of holding the committal proceedings in Brixton should have been charged with Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice.

- (3) Melford Stevenson should have been
  - a) knighted
  - b) fucked
  - c) any suggestions????

As the only possible likelihood is 3(a), there is only one answer: The laws, prisons and those who administer them and all their trappings (!) must be removed. Only then shall we have justice.

In the next issue, we'll offer some suggestions in order to help this process along its way.

# GIVE 'EM AN INCE and they'll take a Mile

The trials of George Ince in 1973—all three trials—have proved yet again that the law can get away with murder—if you let them get away with it.

George Ince, however, did not quite play his allotted role in the staging of the Barn Restaurant murder trial. He refused to be just the helpless victim, overwhelmed by events.

## The Firm fingers Ince

A few days later, Essex C.I.D. received a call from a notorious East End figure. The call amounted to "George Ince is your man; blame it all on George." A deal was struck, and the law went hunting for George Ince.

Ince was a marked man, wanted by East End gangsters, and therefore a natural target for the law.

After the Silver Bullion Robbery in May 1972, some of the gang had difficulties with a certain Mr. Robert Patience, owner of the well-heeled noshery known as the Barn Restaurant. It is generally believed that Patience was the fence for the silver bullion. He got too greedy (most fences do!)—and a few of the firm were sent to sort him out. Instead, Mrs. Patience was shot dead.

## RIGHT WING VILLAINY

In 1969 and 1971, Ince had crossed swords with friends of the 'Firm.' The Krays may be 'dead,' but right-wing villainy continues to haunt the East End, aided and abetted by the law as usual. Ince was a loner and he suffered. In '69 he suffered a bullet through his right calf, and every single finger on both of his hands smashed. In '71 he was knocked half unconscious, and a gun was fired down his trousers. Detectives knew all this—this is why they knew George Ince did not and could not have committed the Barn Restaurant murder. This is also why they arrested Ince for that murder.



## Ince I Melford Stevenson 0

In the first murder trial at Chelmsford Crown Court, Ince tried and tried and tried to persuade Judge Stevenson not to try the case. This judge is not known for his impartiality at the best of times. In this matter, the judge had heard Ince's name many times. Melford is a totally arrogant bastard of a judge. He seldom listens to reason for more than a few minutes at a time. Ince is the first defendant we know of who has successfully coped with the beast.

Ince told the jury why the judge was biased, why the obstinate beast refused to withdraw, then sacked his defence brief, and turned his back on the court. He absolutely refused to present his defence.

The trial ended with a hung jury and his lordship gnashing his teeth after several pleas to the jury to bring in a majority verdict. They did not, and a retrial was ordered. Well done, George Ince.

## Ince Wins in Murder Replay

In the retrial, ince was acquitted. But as one of George Ince's brothers put it, "You can't say justice has been done. If justice had been done George would not have been here in the first place."

## We all live on Silver Bullion

Having defeated the murder frame-up, Ince was still not free. By various dubious means, Ince was dragged into the Silver Bullion robbery trial. So badly did the law want to nail George Ince that they assaulted Billy Lampton in order to force a prosecution statement out of his lips. (Ince once lent his car to Lampon in order to force him to give a statement for the prosecution. (Ince once lent his car to Lampon.) Other statements were changed and generally messed around—evidence was planted. And this time, Ince was found guilty by the jury. Meanwhile there is a police inquiry into this dirty affair.

We leave you with the words of George Ince, directed at the bent rozzers responsible, "You are 100% corrupt. It's your turn now for corruption. Tell them about the money." British justice did not allow Ince to clarify details about "the money."

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## 'Hot' Gospel

"John Poulson, now starting his five-year sentence, is spending his time reading the bible every day at Armley Jail, Leeds. His wife, Cynthia, tells me: 'He has read the bible every day for as long as I can remember.' (Sunday People)

One man not charged with Mr. Poulson is our old friend Reggie Maudling, business partner in the architect's crumbling empire, and ex-law and order chief.

Another man reading the bible inside is Ronnie Kray. Going Bird in Parkhurst. Ronnie has become a great convert to the gospels, and recently won a bible study award. Maybe Poulson will get an award soon too. After all, they seem to have a lot in common.

Quote of the Week:

"Many people could be deterred from participation in local government if restrictions designed to prevent corruption were made too severe, the Law Society states." (The Times)





# LIES, LAWYERS AND ROBERT MARK

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In November 1973, Sir Robert Mark, the Chief of London Police, gave a lecture on BBC television in which he launched an attack upon lawyers who break the rules in helping to get their clients off. In his speech, Mark noted gravely that "false alibis are put forward. Extraneous issues damaging to police credibility are introduced. All these are part of the stock in trade of a small minority of criminal lawyers."

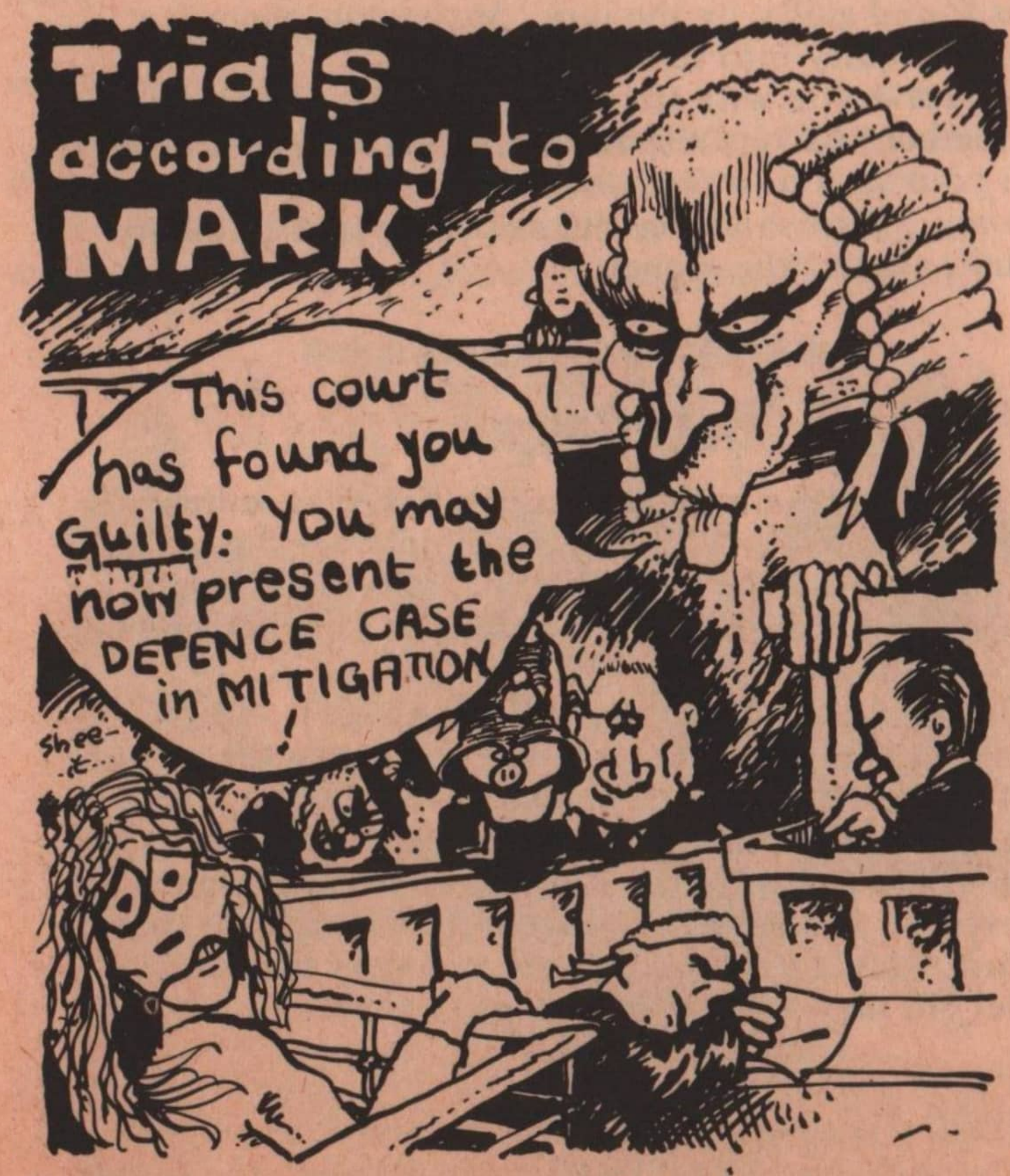
He also criticised the process of jury trial because quite a few people get off, and suggested that some of the rules which the police and prosecution are required to obey should be relaxed to make a criminal trial fairer to the prosecution.

Like most dangerous men, Robert Mark sprinkles his propaganda with irrelevant bits of truth to give the impression that he is fair. There is no doubt that there are bent lawyers, just as there are bent coppers, nor that some people who are guilty according to the law get acquitted by juries.

## Odds-on favourite to win REGINA at 10-11

The fact is, though, that 97% of defendants before the courts are found guilty. That makes your odds of getting off a charge 33 to 1 against, and far more innocent people are convicted than guilty people are acquitted.

The reason that lawyers go bent is MONEY. And we are not talking about the sort of money you have to drop a copper for forgetting about a speeding offence, or for not objecting to bail. The average solicitor earns £110 per week. One of Mark's fast and loose boys will be making £200 per week plus.



## IT'S THE RICH WOT BUYS THE LAWYERS

Only the very successful professional villain can afford to give his solicitor the extra, tax free, £1000 or so needed to get him to take the trouble to fit up a defence. Mark knows full well that any gangster or businessman with a grand to spare will have paid the cops off in the first place, so that either the case never gets to court, or it quietly fades away with all serious charges mysteriously dropped because of that inevitable lack of evidence.

As for the rest of us, 99.9% of defendants are lucky if their solicitor has even taken a proper statement from them, or interviewed the witnesses. And very lucky, indeed, if their barrister read his papers earlier than the night before the case.

Defence lawyers actually forget to go to court for their clients more often than they fabricate defences.

The suggestion that Mr. Average Defendant, earning £35 per week if he's lucky, with a wife and 2 kids to support and £10 rent to pay, can afford to bribe a £200 per week solicitor is pathetic.

The attack on solicitors is also strange because quite a lot of police take bribes from solicitors for recommending freshly arrested defendants to that solicitor. (Incidentally, these solicitors are incompetent, so never touch a solicitor recommended by a copper.)

Another area of co-operation is where the solicitor handles the bribing of a copper. The defendant agrees terms with the copper, hands the money over to his solicitor, and the copper takes the money off the solicitor come time later. The copper knows that the solicitor won't cause any trouble, not least because, unknown to his client, the solicitor is getting a substantial cut of the bribe.

Although Robert Mark is no doubt far too clean and upright (and well paid) to take bent money, he must know that if he cleans solicitors up, some of his lads will lose a lot of regular backhanders. Presumably he thought that a scandal about bent lawyers would take the heat off bent coppers.

It's a right case here that there is no honour amongst thieves.

## LOADING THE DICE

The real point of Robert Mark's speech is that he wants the procedures, mainly the trial, for dealing with people who get nicked tightened up so that more than 97% of defendants are convicted.

On his side in the court, he already has the police, prosecutor and judge. That only leaves the defendant and his lawyer, so of course, he wants the defence solicitor straightened out too.

But this is only the beginning. He goes on to criticise lawyers who accuse the police of planting evidence. If his memory is too short to remember the good Sergeant Challenor, perhaps he should browse through "One Bad Apple" (See also issue no. 2 of our journal.)

Then he dislikes the rule that the jury are not told of a defendant's previous convictions, which is typical of coppers, who are notorious for hounding people once they've got a record.

## MARK TWO

He criticises the "caution," as not being appropriate to the 20th century. According to him, it was just to prevent hardship in olden times when the laws were harsh (pause for laughter) . . . Well, what about Timothy Evans?

He was hanged in the 1950's for murdering people that he had never killed. He "confessed" to it in Notting Hill Police Station, and made a written statement to the police telling them all about it.

Now why would Timothy Evans confess to things he hadn't done, in Notting Hill Police Station, when he was protected by rules that are unfavourable to the police and were only necessary when the laws were harsh?

Incidentally, Timothy Evans was granted a free pardon--after he was hanged!

## Supersleuth Police get confession for non-existent crimes

And what about Mr. Satnam Kane, age 19, who last year went to Southall Police Station to "help the police with their enquiries" concerning his employer's missing £50. He duly wrote out a confession to the police, giving all the details of how he nicked the £50.

When the case came to court, the police were rather embarrassed to hear that the wmployer had himself misplaced the money all along, and Mr. Kane had never been near it.

Readers may not be too surprised to hear that the fearlessly independant police inquiry which followed Mr. Kane's allegation that he had been forced to write the confession by violence, completely cleared the accused police (even with Robert Mark's super, new, clean-up-the-force A10 department.)

## KNOW ANY BENT LAWYERS?

Up Against the Law would welcome any names of 'bent lawyers' which readers might like to send us. Robert Mark could be inviting a lot of trouble if people took him at his word. He only mentions corrupt defence lawyers (the few) --and somehow overlooks the many crooked prosecutors. How many defence counsel have heard prosecutors say in confidence, "look old boy, I know your man didn't do it; but still, we've all got our jobs to do?"

One prosecutor refused to take a case from Kelaher's drugs squad (R. v Lee). Then a more amenable prosecutor was readily found to conduct the necessary deals based on a frame-up.

Every day at the Crown Court experienced treasury counsel and other prosecutors bring charges for which THEY KNOW there is no evidence. UPAL would welcome a bit of public scrutiny here, and suggest that we have a new law--a new Criminal Justice act to punish malicious and whimsical prosecutions in a more systematic way. Police lawyers should be penalised if defendants spend months in custody on the basis of wild allegations and little or no evidence.

If you are going to a rent tribunal, you can bring a friend or a solicitor along to act as your McKenzie advisor to assist you to present your case. If you use a solicitor as a McKenzie advisor, according to the Lord Chancellor's Legal Aid Advisory Committee, the solicitor can claim expenses for attending the tribunal. Your solicitor can do this under section 2(1) of the Legal Advice and Assistance Act, 1972, which allows a solicitor to claim remuneration for assisting a party to take steps on their own behalf in proceedings; and McKenzie v. McKenzie, 1970, which allows someone (layman or solicitor, Malloch v. Aberdeen Corporation, 1973) to act as an advisor in court.

The point is that if Mr. Kane's boss had not found the money, what odds on Mr. Kane being acquitted in court--33 to 1?

Mr. Kane's case is unusual in that the police went to the trouble of getting him to make a written statement. Every day people are convicted in courts because the police say that they verbally admitted the offence even though the defendant denies ever having said it.

## Verbals hit the Mark

This practice is so common that it has its own name--the "verbal." There aren't any statistics on this, but it is generally reckoned that your chances against police verbals in court are about 10 to 1 against (UNLESS you systematically demolish police credibility in precisely the way Robert Mark is so hot under the collar about. This may require that you defend yourself.)

Only last year, a group of eminent (i.e. not notably bent) lawyers said they thought that confessions in police stations should be tape recorded if the police want to use them.

What could be fairer? It would even protect Robert Mark's honest and upright men from allegations that they made it all up.

The police claim that clever criminals would cry wolf, and could fake police brutality. However, you would need to conceal a miniature sound effects studio in your pocket to convincingly fake a police beating. What the police are worried about is that the use of tape recorders would force them to cut down on the illegal methods and practices which are part of their stock and trade. If tape recorders were used, there could be no argument as to whether the defendant had confessed or what had been said.

Unfortunately, this was not one of the reforms suggested by Robert Mark.

Which is not very surprising, because he is the Chief of Police.

One person who took to heart Mark's stiring lecture regarding the methods a minority of bent criminal lawyers use was Herbert Hannam, former Chief Superintendent of Scotland Yard. He wrote a letter to the Times alleging that 20 years ago Sir Peter Rawlinson, who was then a Q.C., had put false allegations to Hannam during court proceedings, and that he had a letter from him, apologising for the false allegations he had made.

Hannam quickly realised his mistake in attacking the big time bent briefs. A week later he retracted his original letter, saying in another letter to the Times that he had confused the contents of Rawlinson's letter with that of one written by the prosecution in the above case.





# Thinking of becoming a Barrister?!

Forget it. Unless you've got money coming out of your ears. And an old school tie, long and strong enough to hang Hanratty.

## THE RICH GET RICHER

The legal profession -- you guessed -- obeys the universal law of capitalism: the rich get richer. Barristers grow fat on our arrest, imprisonment and occasional acquittal. But the profession is structured so that only the rich can afford to become barristers. First step is a three year law degree, or two years at the Council of Legal Education. This is just possible on a stingy government grant. Most law students get extra from Mummy and Daddy.

## HARDSHIP

Next follow two or three years of virtually no earnings. You have to take your finals in London. The courses are expensive. Most people are unable to obtain a grant, and the few scholarships available, awarded usually on such principles as length of hair and family tree, are pitifully inadequate.

By this time, a prospective barrister must have joined an Inn of Court, having paid a large entrance fee for this 'privilege' from his own pocket. Most absurd of all, before a barrister is 'called to the bar' he must eat about twenty dinners at his Inn. Each dinner costs money, and for those intending to practice in, say, Yorkshire, each means a trip to London solely to eat at the pigs' trough.

## 'Pupil Masters'

After the 'final' year, you must do a year's 'pupilage' with a barrister. You don't get paid for this either. In fact, you pay your 'pupil master' £100. There's no proper machinery for getting yourself a pupil master. It's usually done through the old school tie connections, or you may be 'fortunate' enough to be patronised by some barrister. Women often get pupillage this way. No comment.

For the first six months, you follow your master round court, but you may do no work of your own, and therefore earn no money. Meanwhile, you have to go shopping for:

- A wig.
- A gown.
- A tin. (To carry the wig in.)
- A blue bag. (To carry the tin in.)

This little sartorial expedition is likely to cost over £100. (A wig costs £45 from Ede and Ravenscroft in Chancery Lane, a firm curiously exempt from the probings of the monopolies commission!)

Once encumbered with this rubbish, you're allowed to speak in court, if you're lucky, about once a week. And you're not allowed to take a part-time job.

So, after the first three years of training on a grant, it will cost you perhaps £700 to become a barrister, with no other earnings permissible.

Barristers are grouped in little firms called 'chambers.' Once qualified, you have to get a 'tenancy in chambers.' (In theory, a democratic process; in practice, determined by the whim of the clerk of the chambers and your pupil master.)

## Lurking in the corners.....

The Clerks of the Chambers are another quaint, charming rulling-class curiosity. They are totally unqualified. Jobs are handed down from father to son. The large profits to be gained ensure that the job is jealously guarded from outsiders. A clerk receives a negotiated amount (perhaps 2%) of the earnings of the chambers, and 10% of the Q.C.'s fees. (Q.C.'s, Queen's Counsel, are the superstars and primadonnas of the legal world.) A large chambers can easily turn over £250,000 a year, giving a senior clerk around £15,000. Clerks have a habit of being large property owners, enjoying the good services of their barrister on any little problems that may arise with tenants.

The clerk's function is basically to get work for the chambers. Solicitors generally send work to a clerk they know, rather than to particular barristers. And the clerk negotiates fees. So in the first five years of practice, most young barristers spend much of their time licking the clerk's arse. If the clerk doesn't like you, you don't get any work. So these unpleasant mafiosi do their bit to ensure that 'undesirables' are kept out of the profession.

## RICH PICKINGS

Once you're in, of course, the pickings are rich. A barrister with two years experience of criminal cases can easily make £50 a day during 'term.' A simple plea of mitigation -- asking the judge to be nice -- which might take 15 minutes and virtually no preparation will fetch £15 - £20. With four years experience, engaged in a slightly more complicated case, you might get a 'brief' fee of £200, and a 'refresher fee' of £50 a day. A written opinion on a legal problem can be worth £15 - £20; a conference, £50 for half an hour. As you get older and more widely known, naturally, the fees expand -- to around £15,000 after a dozen years or so, or £30,000 for an influential Q.C.

But 'criminal' barristers are in the minor league. The boys engaged in civil and commercial work often earn twice as much! (Those involved in shipping work just after the war, were reported to be getting over £100,000 a year. Under the Industrial Relations Act, the robbery of trade unionists has meant the lining of lawyers pockets.) Civil law is more complicated than criminal, and big companies, unlike the rest of us, expect to be well represented, so it attracts the more intelligent barristers and pays them well enough to keep them.

Your average, dumb, run-of-the-mill brute of a barrister goes in for criminal law because it's the easiest, and requires little more than arrogance (to the client), subservience (to the judge), and a loud mouth. It is these people who rise to become judges on the circuits.

## JUSTICES

Out of this crowd of well-bred subnormals, it is not unusual to find some who have barely emerged from the animal stage. Melford Stevenson, who is considered an embarrassment even by the legal profession itself. Buttrose, king of his own court until he lost his temper with one of the more radical barristers, Rudi Narayan, and had him ejected by a policeman. Buttrose now faces a charge of assault. McCleay (see issue 2.) Argyle. Mackinnon. To name but a few.

And we mustn't forget the sharp-witted Justice Milmo. During his marathon seven day summing up of the George Ince Silver Bullion trial, those in the court who were still awake, were privileged to hear one of the silliest questions in British legal history. "When," asked his lordship, referring to Ince's acquittal of the murder of Mrs. Muriel Patience at the Barn Restaurant, "When was Mr. Barn murdered?"

Most were appointed before compulsory retiring age was introduced. So no one can replace them until savage senility is mercifully replaced by death. So, if you've got a public school education, an upper class accent, lots of money and a strong desire for more, if you've got conventional opinions, an ability to crawl, a high respect for The Law, and a sound contempt for justice, a career as a barrister should be just up your street. We hope you choke.



# How much did your Brief make?

Every day lawyers improve their bank balances at our expence. Even with legal aid, defendants frequently have to make contributions to court costs, and/or legal aid. This means us working class sods forking out rent money to pay that well known class of paupers--lawyers.



Wot a bloody nerve they've got! Most of them earn £3000 a year plus, and yet they're still happy to take money off us to line their silk pockets, on the grounds that other lawyers make twice as much doing rich man's law--conveyancing, contracts, patents, company law and the rest.

This is all very true, but it only shows what a greedy bunch of mediocrities most lawyers are.

Those who chose the "thrills" of criminal law, and represent the "man in the street" should be prepared to answer a few questions.

How much is your brief getting paid for each day in court? Some get £100 a day. Have you ever seen a barrister worth a £100 a day? If you're innocent, and your brief ain't that good, and you're wrongly convicted, what happens? If you're lucky, you get off with a fine, and your brief still gets the same fees, win or lose.

'Up Against the Law' encourages all defendants to refuse to contribute to the fat fees of their briefs. Find out how much they earn a year, and instead suggest that as they've got all the loot, they should drop you a little cheque on the side to help you pay off the fine.

We strongly recommend defendants to do this with the so-called 'radical lawyers,' the ones that are always on telly, pontificating about law reform. Let's see whether they put their wallet where their mouth is.

If you go down, it's even more important to get them to give your friends who need to visit you the financial means. Don't let lawyers rip you off!

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Remember -- if your solicitor is not asking the questions you want him to, you can sack him on the spot and do it yourself.

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If you want to change solicitors, you can get legal aid transferred to your new one. Write a letter to your solicitor's firm, sacking him. Write another to legal aid, making it absolutely clear that your solicitor was not following your instructions and was failing to represent your interests, and asking for legal aid to be transferred (It would not hurt to enclose a copy of the letter you sent to your solicitor, sacking him.) If you sack your solicitor or barrister during the course of a trial, you should request an adjournment until new representation and legal aid are satisfactory.



# COMMITTAL PROCEEDINGS

Before you are sent to trial at a Crown Court, you will have a hearing in front of a magistrate to determine whether there is sufficient evidence for your case to be brought before a jury. This hearing is called **committals**, and it can be very important to your defence.

At least 7 days before your committals, you should receive a set of papers containing the evidence and statements of the officers, as well as all other witnesses that the prosecution intends to call in your case. (If these papers do not arrive 7 days before committals, you can request a new committal date.) These papers are called **depositions**, and at committals you should make submissions and question witnesses based on what the depositions say.

There are three types of committals, and it's up to you to get the one you want. Most lawyers will tell you to do what is called a SECTION 1 or a SECTION 2 committal, since it involves the least amount of work for them, and it keeps the police and prosecution happy.

**SECTION 1 COMMITTAL** — In this situation, the prosecution and defence both agree to the evidence given in the depositions, and there is no consideration or dispute of the evidence at this stage. The hearing in its entirety consists of setting bail, you entering your plea, the prosecution producing all of the exhibits to be used in the case, which are numbered and labeled, and the magistrate setting the date for your trial. It's all over in a matter of minutes, and you are none the wiser, so **don't let them fob you off with a section 1.**

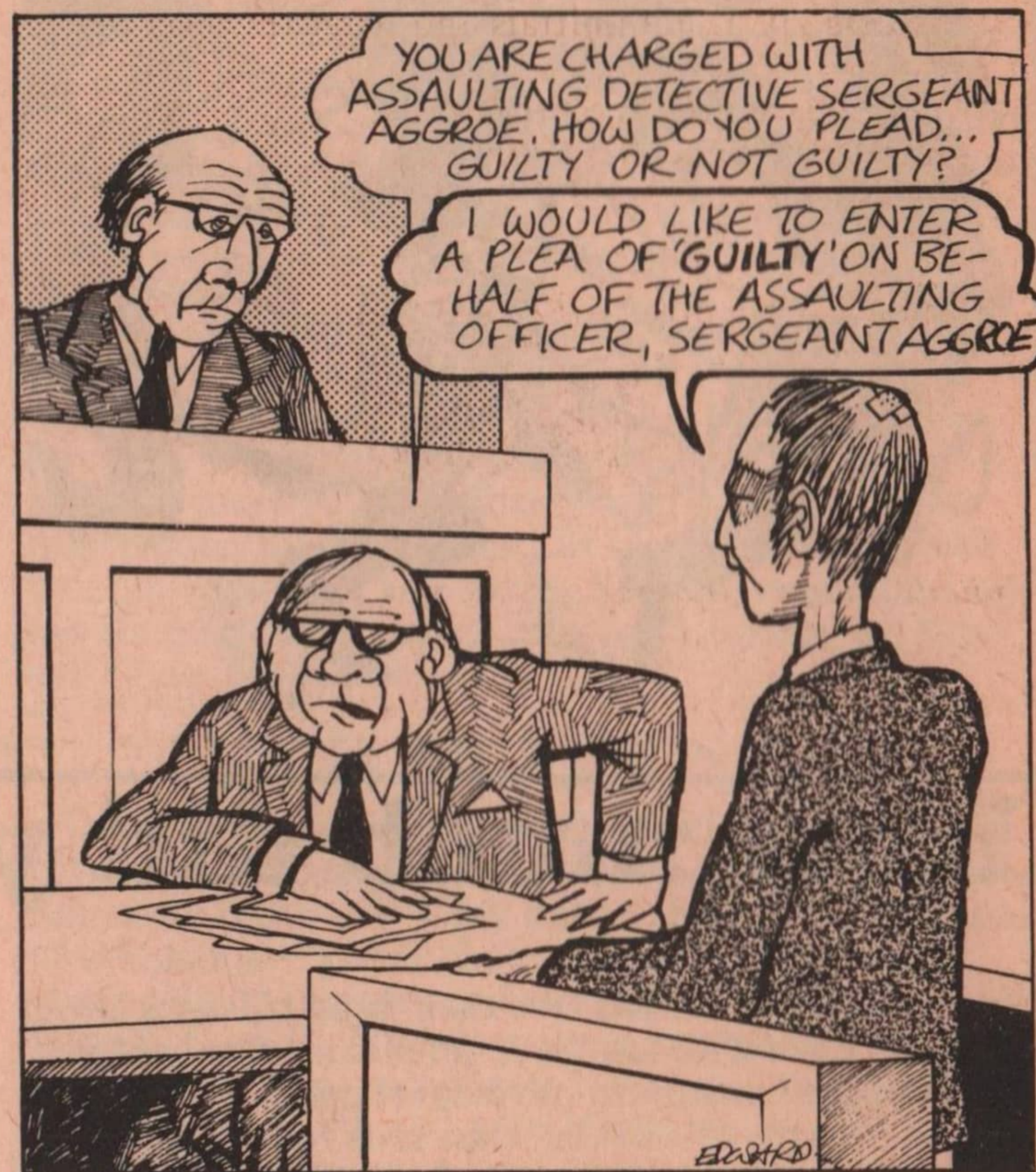
**SECTION 2 COMMITTAL** — This involves the depositions being read aloud in court. You can request that all the statements be read, or just those of certain witnesses. The witnesses are not present at court and you cannot cross-examine. However, you are entitled to make submissions re:

**A. Inadmissible Evidence.** Often the police throw in a lot of extraneous information in their statements to make things look worse than they are for you. For example, if the charge against you is theft of a crate of Scotch, they may also say stuff about finding an expired driver's license or other goods or documents, but if they do not charge you for that, it is not relevant. **ANY EVIDENCE WHICH DOES NOT DIRECTLY PERTAIN TO THE CHARGE AGAINST YOU SHOULD BE STRUCK OUT AS INADMISSIBLE AT COMMITTALS.**

**B. "No case to answer."** If the concrete evidence against you in the depositions is sweet f.a., and is all based on inference, verbals and association, then you can make a submission of 'no case to answer.'

Remember, most magistrates don't take these submissions very seriously. Even when there is literally NO evidence, the ole beak may still prefer to hand it onto the judge's plate, rather than annoy the cops in his own court. However, it's worth a bash, as long as you don't prejudice your defence case in any way, e.g. surprise elements in the defence case should obviously not be given away at this stage, or the cops will merely go away to do a bit more homework at the Yard.

You argue your reasons, and if the magistrate is convinced, the case will be dropped. If this occurs, you should immediately make a submission for compensation, for loss of earnings and any other expenses which are a direct result of the hardship caused by your arrest and detention. (This is very rarely granted, but it's worth a try.) At a section 2 committal, you will be asked if you wish to present your defence. **DON'T.** You have nothing at all to gain, and it only makes it much easier for the prosecution to nail you when the case comes to trial.



**OLD STYLE COMMITTAL** — This is a full hearing, and all the prosecution witnesses have to be present in court. You can question any or all of the witnesses and make submissions as above. Your witnesses do not have to appear, and you do not have to give any evidence yourself.

When the charges are serious, i.e. a murder case, the prosecution will usually request an old style committal in order to have a little rehearsal and see how their witnesses will stand up in the box. An old style committal can be conducted in 3 ways: (1) The prosecution takes the witness through his statement in the same way as is done at a trial, asking questions. Then you cross-examine. (2) The statement is read in full in the presence of the witness and then you cross-examine. (3) The statement is entered as an exhibit without being read, and you directly cross-examine. Ask for the one most convenient to your purposes. Keep in mind that it takes a long time for statements to be read, and, in most cases (1) and (2) are only to the prosecution's advantage.

While you are cross-examining, the clerk of the court will be writing down what the witnesses say. When you have finished, he will read back what he has written. Listen very carefully. If he leaves anything significant out (which frequently happens), object immediately. Otherwise, it will not be entered in evidence for your trial.

In your cross-examination ask the witnesses in detail what was going on. Establish a time sequence; where were other officers; what were they doing; how were things found; other people present; sequence of events, etc. etc. extracting all the information you need. **However, be careful not to give away your own case. Only ask questions based on THEIR account. DO NOT put your version of what happened to them. Do not argue with them and do not accuse them of lying, unless you've got a very strong submission of "no case to answer" lined up.**

If you ask the right questions, an old style committal can do a lot to help your case along.

- (a) You can find out in detail what line the police/prosecution will be using for your trial, how they're covering for their lies and fabrications, etc.
- (b) You can get contradictions between one officer's story and another's.
- (c) You can bring out contradictions between what the officers say at committals and what they say at the trial.
- (d) You can see how the other prosecution witnesses stand up to cross-examination.

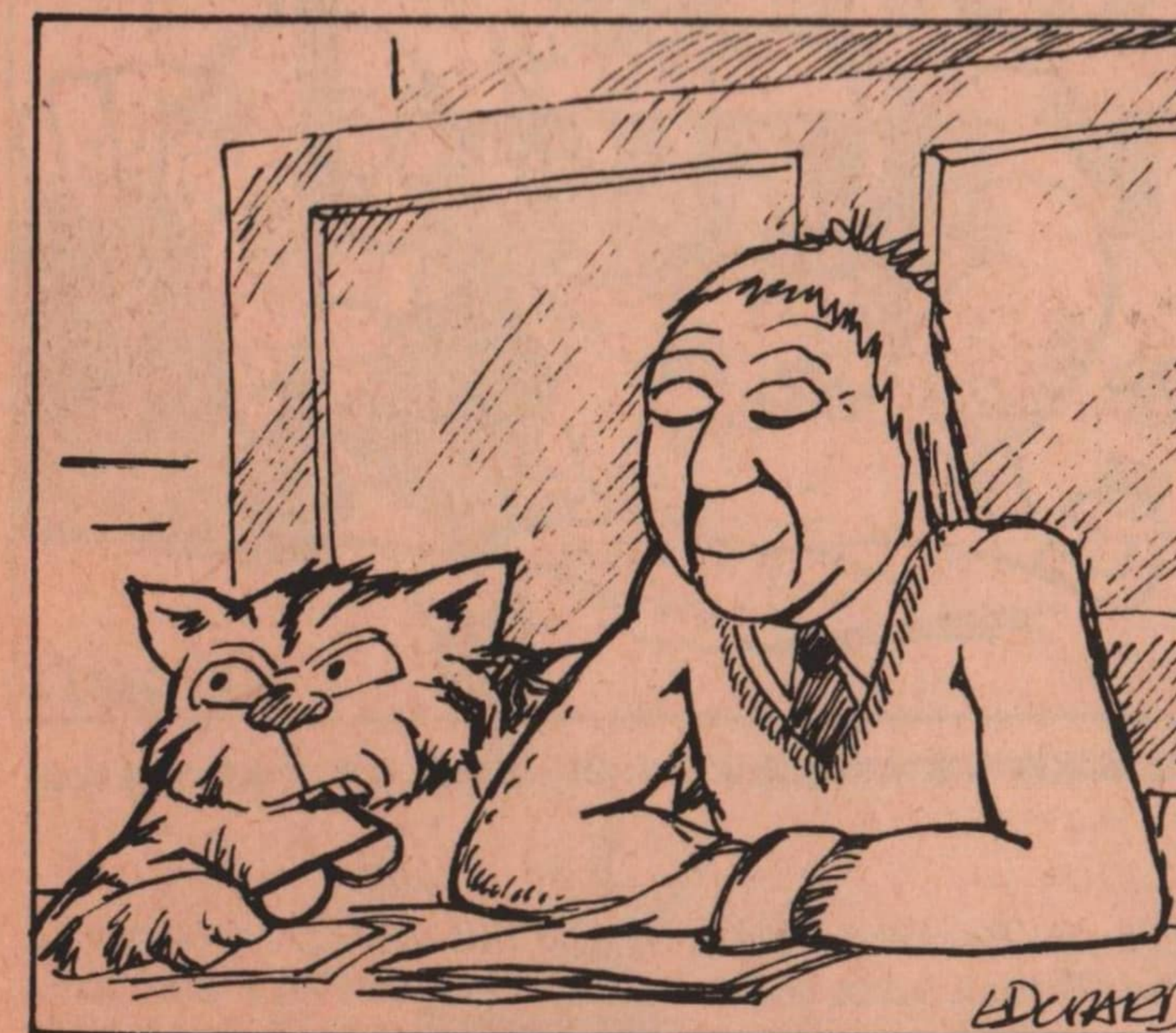
And it also keeps the Old Bill off the streets for a day!



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## WOT'S A MCKENZIE?

*When you're defending yourself, you should make full use of the 1970 McKenzie v. McKenzie Court of Appeals' decision, which gives you the right to have any friend sitting with you in court, to act as your legal advisor.*



### How to Choose Your Friend

**WHO?**—don't just ask anyone to give you a hand; pick on someone with a bit of nouse that you know and trust. It doesn't have to be a qualified lawyer, but the more she or he happens to know about the law, so much the better, 'cos you will have to work out the law together on your case.

Before your number comes up, you and your McKenzie should go down to the courts together and (1) work out your relationship to court goings-on, etc; (2) learn a bit of procedural bullshit from them, so you don't get put down or taken by surprise; and (3) start to plan your own little scheme for dealing with uppity judges and other jumped-up legal bollock-faces. (We maintain ourselves as a highly respected law journal, and would never dream of using foul language unless it served the interests of justice.)

If you know a good bloke who happens to be a solicitor's clerk, law student, or some sort of lawyer, then if you can work with him, it could be a good choice.

If you're stuck for a McKenzie advisor, then try finding other people defending themselves and organise a bit of vice versa, i.e. you be the McKenzie for their case and swop round for your case. This is possibly the best arrangement. To find out who is on trial and defending themselves, contact people on our information service list, trade union branches, community newspapers, Time Out's Agit Prop in London, and of course, ourselves, UPAL.

**WOT'S A MCKENZIE DO?**—first, he/she helps to plan the case. Even with a solicitor (and you should have one for Legal Aid purposes), it's still a lot of graft to prepare a case—and solicitors aren't terribly efficient. Statements from witnesses, points of law need to be dug up from dusty textbooks and law libraries, and cross-examination rehearsed with your mates. Be prepared!

### INSIDE THE COURT

**AT COURT**—(This article omits committal proceedings as such. For information on committals, see article on committals.)

The first thing is that you will be surrendering yourself to bail, if you were lucky enough to get it. While you're in the cells, a McKenzie advisor is entitled to consult with you, even down in the rat-infested dark dungeons. Every court is forced to allow a solicitor's clerk down to see their client. **The same applies to all McKenzie lawyers.**

In R. v. Greenfield and others, (better known as the Stoke Newington/"Angry Brigade" trial), the McKenzies went down to the cells every single day. They also attended all legal conferences with the briefs, and over the weekends, visited the nicks for special solicitors' conferences.

**It's desperately important in Crown Court cases to get your McKenzie under the auspices of a solicitor, who has powers under the Solicitors' Act to appoint anyone necessary for the efficient conduct of the case as a TEMPORARY SOLICITOR'S CLERK.**



Remember—defendants must give clear instructions to the solicitor about this, and then it is his professional duty to carry them out.

During the trial, your advisor is there to give you feedback on how you're faring—can the jury hear you; are you rabbiting on a bit too much; is your style too aggressive; are you making a strong enough impression on the jury?

If you get interrupted a lot by the bench, or generally lose your thread, then turn immediately to your McKenzie, and even in the middle of proceedings, ask for a quick conference in order to "clarify a matter for the jury," or because certain "rules of evidence/points of law need to be clarified." Any old excuse will do for their adjournments—well, the same goes for us.

Throughout the ordeal in the dock, your McKenzie's job is not only legal advice, but also moral support. If you need a glass of water, or H.M.S.O.'s statistics on crime in Inner London in 1974, or press cuttings to document prejudice in a particular case, then your advisor's the one to see to it. (Crime reporters articles can be used to disclose what was inside the investigating officers head in pouncing the way he did—and on who he pounced. But, N.B., crime reporters and senior detectives have a cosy back-scratching, lie-swapping relationship. In a profession notorious for sensational rubbish, crime reporters leave all other journalists behind!)

So there's plenty for your advisor to do—and in a heavy case, it's a lot of work. This is another reason for getting a solicitor, claiming legal aid, and employing your McKenzie advisor as a fully-paid solicitor's clerk. Your solicitor may not like the idea—but so what! It's your neck on the block and you have a fundamental right to have things done your way, rather than his.

In any big case, like at the Old Bailey, legal aid has to cover the exorbitant costs of not only a solicitor's clerk, but two barristers as well—one a "junior," and also what's called a "silk," i.e. a Q.C. (Queen's Counsel.)

When the judge begins to quibble (and most of them do!) about getting legal aid with a McKenzie, you should not lose any opportunity of pointing out just how much money your McKenzie is saving the court and taxpayers.

### McKENZIE S

For the record, here are a few cases where legal aid for solicitors was continued, with McKenzies employed, and defendants representing themselves:

## Known Grasses

Name: Dave Barry

Description: tall, thin, dark hair, glasses, Cockney accent.

M.O: Everything and anything he is left and allowed a license on.

Name: Ronnie Moore

Description: short, fat, and a huge gut.

M.O: Was a very big buyer. Grassed on other buyers and thieves.

Previous: Paid Commander York (now retired) £2000 for dropping of charges. Eventually became a full time grass, and has literally put hundreds of people in jail. Now doing 6 years in Wormwood Scrubs.

Name: Peter Higgins ("The Peacock")

Description: 5'10" long hair, Zapata moustache, always immaculate clobber, Wiltshire accent, very flash, loves E types, Alfas, etc., always with flash birds.

M.O: Started by grassing on his partner and buyer. Very convincing, but now grassing full time.

R. v. Howe, Beese, Gordon, Kentish, Jones-Leconte & others. (the Mangrove 9 trial.) Radford Howe and Jones Leconte were defending themselves; Offenback & Co., solicitors.

R. v. OZ Magazine. Richard Neville was doing it himself; Offenback & Co., solicitors.

R. v. Greenfield & others. (The Stoke Newington 8 trial.) John Barker, Anna Mendelson, and Hilary Creek defended themselves; Seifert, Sedley & co., solicitors.

These precedents should ensure that you get legal aid. Don't be fobbed off!

Your McKenzie lawyer has no right, as such to speak for you in court, although, if she or he is very good on a point of law, then it is possible to apply for permission to address the court on this matter. This is entirely at the court's discretion. It's been done a few times in Magistrates' courts, and if legal aid has been refused, there is then a legal argument for a McKenzie to be a full advocate, if that's what the defendant prefers, (*Malloch v. Aberdeen Corporation, 1972.*)



Previous: Became a grass by the old, old corny story, "we'll nick your old woman." [If they say that to you, tell them to carry on. She'll get found not guilty.]

Our old friend, Kelaher, the famous 'not guilty' copper, had his own network of blacks dealing for him. This is a fact.

Our old friend, Kelaher, the famous not guilty copper, had his own network of blacks dealing for him. This is fact. When 100 weights were "discovered" at the airport, 50 lbs. went to the yard. The other 50 lbs. went to Kelaher, who had his own network of black dealers, who were also obviously grassing other blacks, and so on, down to the £1 dealers.

If you know about other grasses, pass the information our way. But make sure you know this for a fact, and they are not just people you are suspicious of. Also, realise that half the dope dealers are full time grasses. If you know this is where they're at, then name them.

## Pickets and the law —latest machinations

The Shrewsbury trials are a vicious demonstration of the entire battery of anti-picket laws. Any attempt to go beyond symbolic picketing—to make the strike effective—is liable to prosecution, **even if there is no concrete evidence of a criminal offence.**

As for any right to picket in the first place, the House of Lords has once again put the boot in.

In *Hunt v. Broome*, the court considered whether pickets had a right to stop a vehicle engaged in strike-breaking. And their noble lordships completely denied that pickets had any such rights. Further, the Court of Appeal, in the case of *Kavanagh v. Hiscock & others*, also ruled against the pickets. Both these decisions are designed to render all picketing weak, harmless and ineffective.

The Shrewsbury case is part of a general reaction to the success of miners and building workers with flying pickets. With the courts out to destroy any form of effective action against the bosses, what crumbs are still left?

If a scab-driver can be persuaded to stop, then you are entitled to have a 'peaceful go' at him for strikebreaking.

But does a picket have a right to approach a lorry in order to persuade the driver to turn round and go back?

The law here is pretty vague—but if a police cordon systematically sets out to render the pickets useless by refusing to let anyone near the entering lorries, then the cops are interfering with your peaceful pursuits as pickets. In this case, the po-

lice are not 'in execution of their duty,' because it is no part of their duty to take sides in an industrial dispute.

On a picket line, where the old bill is a bit stropy, make sure you have at least one of your own photographers in case pickets are nicked.

If the law is deliberately provocative, then they could be done on a private prosecution under Section 5 of the Public Order Act 1936, as 'behavior likely to cause a breach of the peace.'

As for the number of pickets, the law does not like to be outnumbered in any situation. However, having 300 or so pickets is not in itself a crime, i.e. it is not necessarily "intimidation." Most prosecutors will argue that it is, but it all depends on what you want to believe. Football crowds, according to this argument, would be an automatic intimidation. So, no point in worrying about that one.

Therefore, basically the law is the same as usual for the working class. **You've got no rights, but 9/10 of the law is what you can get away with.** That's the best legal advice going, and you don't need to pay a lawyer to get it.

If you're nicked:

- (1) do not plead guilty. The cops are the ones who should be on trial, not you. Fight your case and get publicity for intimidation of the strikers.
- (2) get your mates to come to court in solidarity and be witnesses for you.
- (3) look up the law on your charge, and if possible defend yourself.
- (4) remember that if the beak wants to jail you, slap in an immediate appeal, with an application for bail to be continued. If you're on bail, the beak is obliged to renew bail until your appeal comes up.

# JUDGEMENT ON THEIR LORDSHIPS

Hialsham will surely go down in the history books as one of the 'greatest' Lord Chancellors in a long line of idiots.

Even before the Tory government expired, rumours were rife over the roast duck and orange sauce. Senior Appeal Court judges were tut-tutting about the state of Quintin Hogg's mental health. What was happening to the old boy? Had he lost his marbles?

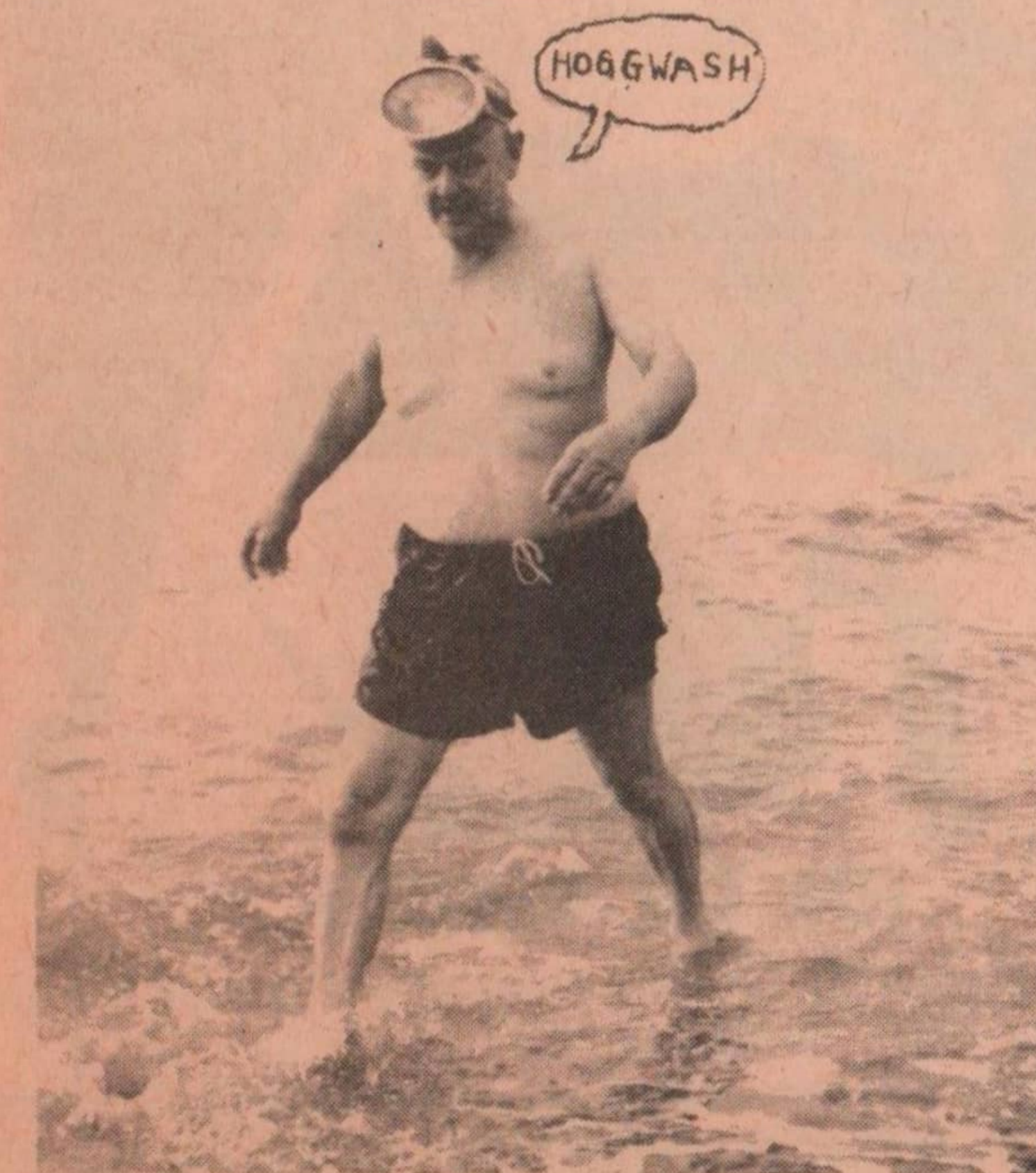
Here he was, declaring the law to be a confidence trick (1972), and thereby letting the cat out of the bag. Later, he lumped together Welsh nationalists, Palestine guerillas, and rent rebels as equal menaces to our (his!) way of life.

His most amazing House of Lords judgement was the Sierra Leone case of 'conspiracy to trespass,' *Kamara v Director of Public Prosecutions*. The House of Lords upheld the conviction of 9 people from Sierra Leone who occupied their embassy in London in protest against brutalities in Sierra Leone.

Trespass done by one person is not, and has never been, a criminal offence. Only the civil courts can deal with it. However, Lord Hailsham and co. decided that more than one trespasser, and the sky's the limit of the crime.

Although lawyers have called this 'bad law,' it is of course a politically excellent ruling for the bosses. Occupations of management offices, property companies, and centrepoints are now all potentially criminal conspiracies to trespass.

However, it will take more than a Tory tyrant of a Lord Chancellor to deter us—Up Yours, Hogg!



Quintin Hogg, the last Lord Chancellor, demonstrating his famous dictum—'Britannia waives the rules'



## Clamping down on Squatters in the Court of Appeal

Last May '73, the Court of Appeal made it's feelings about squatting abundantly clear. Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls (once described in the Sunday Times Review as Britain's most revolutionary judge!) spearheaded a particularly pointed judgement against two groups of squatters. Their lordships (three of them) decided:

- (1) landlords were entitled to immediate recovery of their property from the courts.
- (2) that in principle landlords were entitled to evict squatters without going through the courts—if it was done "lawfully."
- (3) the courts had no powers to suspend an order of repossession or to delay repossession.
- (4) squatters tended to be automatic violators of the Forcible Entry Act of 1381 by entering "with a strong hand." (This, of course, is highly debatable!) The cases are *McPhail v Persons*, *Names Unknown*, and *Bristol Corporation v Ross & others*. (Law Report, The Times, May 24, 1973.)

The effect of this judgement is to encourage landlords and the law to treat squatters as 'wrongdoers' and 'criminals,' whilst carefully avoiding any suggestion that property owners should use violence and illegal methods to evict squatters;

Without evidence of conspiracy, the old norm that applies to all civil matters applies to squatters. The only lawful role of the cops is to stand by as neutral umpires until a court of law has settled the rights and wrongs of it all. Therefore cops should be told to keep their noses out of landlord/squatter disputes. If the law gets stropky, mention that you have a solicitor just waiting to slap on an injunction against any form of violent intervention, harassment or intimidation, in what is a matter beyond the direct jurisdiction of the police force.

If all else fails, appeal to speak to a senior officer at your local cop shop, preferably of rank not below Chief Inspector, but go for a Chief Superintendent (uniform branch.) He is concerned with maintaining a nice image blah, blah, and is bound to be prepared to discuss the legalities in a less physical manner than an aggressive P.C. looking for his first scalp.

In law, two wrongs do not constitute a right of entry until a warrant is issued for the arrest of the first persons to commit a forcible entry. If the purpose of entering is only to evict the occupants, then the occupants ARE protected by the 1381 Act.

## HOW TO DEAL WITH DENNING

Basically what the Denning ruling does is to 'allow' landlords to use all means possible to get trespassers out short of obvious violations of the law, i.e. violence, provoking/causing a breach of the peace.

However, if squatters are attacked, they have an absolutely clear legal right of self-defence. If squatters are not removed by peaceful persuasion, then the use of force, including police officers, is clearly behavior likely to cause a breach of the peace. It may also constitute intimidation.

Furthermore, conspiracy to trespass normally can not be proved by the landlord, and unless there is proof of conspiracy, any attempt by the law to take sides in 'law-enforcement' is definitely 'improper,' at its best.

By the way, Denning is Lord of the Manor down in Whitchurch, Hampshire, and owns a huge chunk of land, so his concern for squatters is obvious.

## DURHAM FORCE DOES IT AGAIN

Luke Dougherty finally got off his shoplifting rap, after first having to spend 9 months inside. Due to some amazing 'blunders' (that's being kind) on the part of the court and the police, Luke's alibi, supported by 20 people was ignored, and a courtroom identification, where the two witnesses had been allowed to see Dougherty beforehand through a door in the courtroom was accepted. Even Lord Gardner, the chairman of Justice, and former Lord Chancellor, expressed grave misgivings. Said Lord Gardner (*Mirror*, 15-3-74):

"The Dougherty case spotlighted four aspects of the legal system. 1) The question of identification by police photographs. "One never knows what police say to witnesses when they show them photographs," he said. 2) Few people realised that *the English police were the least controlled in the world*. They decided whether there was to be a prosecution, who was to be prosecuted, and what the charge was to be. 3) The powers of the Court of Appeal appeared to be "somewhat unsatisfactory." 4) The case showed the "inequity" of the legal aid system."

The Durham force also arrested Stafford and Luvaglio, who are still inside for the murder of Angus Sibbett. The behavior of the Durham police was even worse in that trial in 1967. First, the statements of several key witnesses were ignored and not made available to the defence until some time after the trial. The evidence given by Supt. Kell and Mitchell concerning statements made by Stafford and Luvaglio is also suspect. They maintained, even though a solicitor who was present said otherwise, that the defendants said very little during their hour and a half long interrogation, and that they did not say what they say they did.

If you just take the suppression of witnesses evidence, the Durham police and the D.P.P. are guilty of taking a diabolical liberty at best—and at worst, perverting the course of justice, and depriving two innocent men of seeing the light of day for what may prove to be the rest of their lives.



FOR THE RECORD

Denning's record is a long series of well-aimed blows at citizens' rights, including: 1969 *Ghain v Jones*. Denning increased police powers of search re: seizing property without a specific warrant.

1973 *Clay Cross Appeal*. Denning called the Clay Cross opposition to the Tories Housing Finance Act "frivolous and vexatious." It was also the Denning Report on the Profumo Affair which led to the persecution of Stephen Ward, and his eventual suicide.

# MANUFACTURING CRIME

"Acting on information received, police last night arrested a man who it is believed can help them with their enquiries." How many times have you read a sentence like this in the newspaper? And what is the reality behind such journalism?

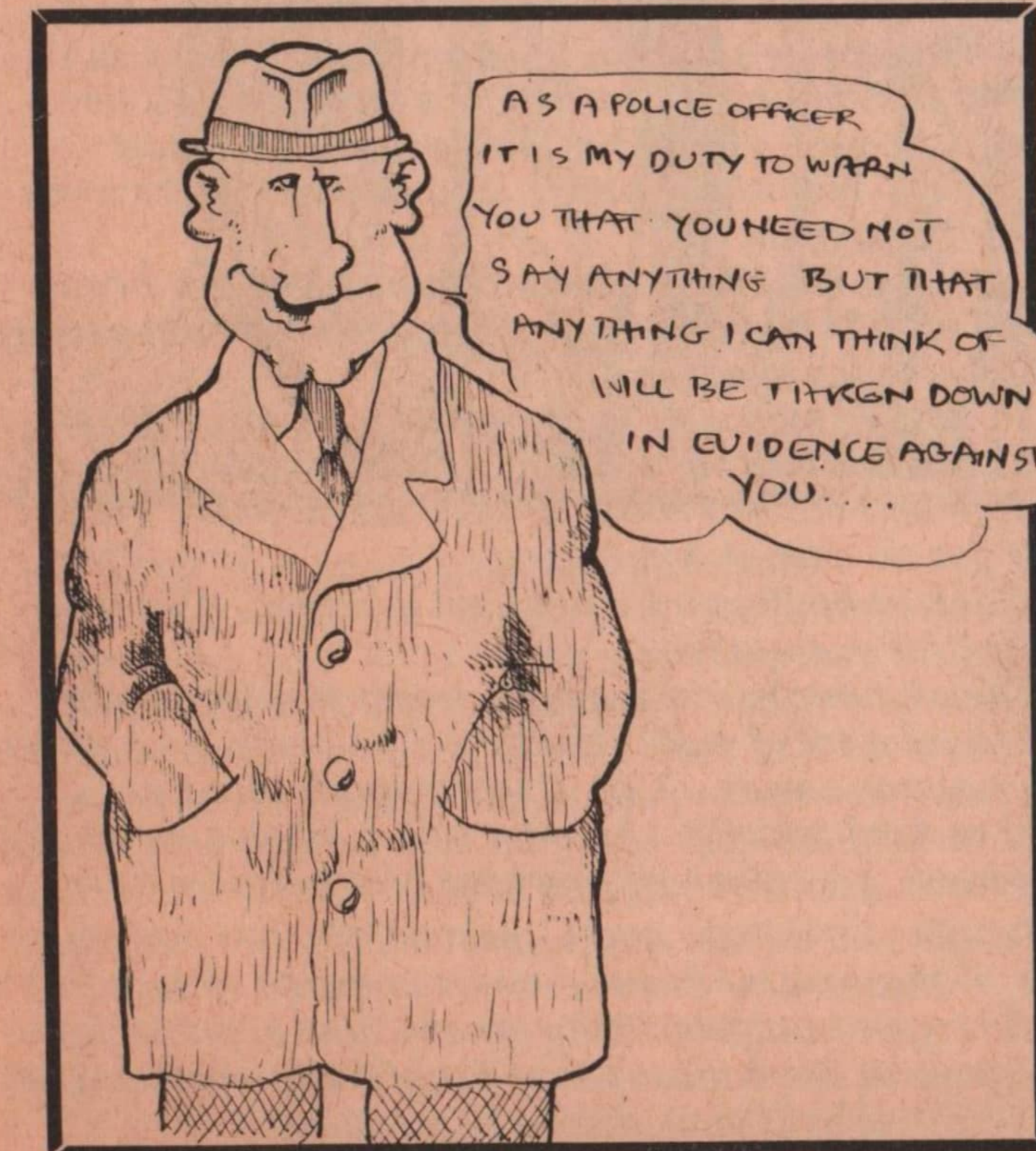
After the police have wrapped up the case, they sometimes go so far as to admit that they "acted on a tip-off from the underworld," as they usually phrase it. Plain and simple, they have been using grasses and informers, making the most of their connections with gangland.

## HOW AN INFORMER IS MADE

Informers are acquired in a number of ways. People who have criminal records or are known to the police are prime candidates. The police come heavy, telling them outright that they'll be hounded till they're back in nick, unless they grass. They threaten (and not idly) to fit them up, fabricate charges, plant evidence, follow them around, drag in their wife or girlfriend, harass them, make life intolerable—send them down. On the other hand, they offer money (sometimes a steady income,) charges being dropped, objections to bail vanishing, freedom from prosecution—the law turning a benevolent, blinkered eye.

## THE CRIME FACTORY

The police lean on frightened offenders, people trying to stay straight, people picked up on minor charges, people picked up on major charges, wives and girlfriends. Other informers come from the ranks of villains, and the more confident ones who are always interested in having the competition conveniently wiped out by the law, all nice and tidy like. Publicans and club owners, whose license to operate depends upon keeping in the law's good graces, also get the squeeze. Being an informer is a form of security, a bit of guaranteed police protection for as long as you're useful to the law.



Demanding Information with Menaces

Informers, crims and villains are vital to the police's "war against crime." The truth is that with over half the crime that's being committed, the police haven't a clue! Only about half the indictable crime in Britain leads to an arrest, let alone a conviction. Left to their

own resources, sans informers, their record in crime detection would be a complete dismal failure. So obviously the law has to rely on informers in a big way. And they do. But not only to obtain information. One major role of informers is in the manufacturing of crime, which the police then obligingly solve.

Yes, it sure does beat having to solve crimes which you know nothing about until after they've been committed. For the police involved it means a good arrest sheet, and promotion up the ladder. For the unfortunate victims it means a stretch inside. For the public, it's another crime solved by our efficient police, best in the world.



It's a nice little game they operate. In order to justify public expenditure, and, indeed, their very existence, the police must be seen to "solve" crimes. The public has to be reassured that criminal activity will be contained and that they can sleep safely in their beds at night. So, the more crimes that are "solved" the better the force looks, and, for the individual policeman the better the chances of promotion.

And what better way to maintain a good record in crime prevention, than to use an informer to set up a job, on which the police, themselves, have advised them how to proceed.

One situation in which the police manufacture crime is in order to 'get' particular individuals. The informer is directed to offer to buy or sell stolen goods, or drugs or weapons, etc., and when the transaction is done, the "criminal" is nabbed.

## Courtesy H.M. Constabulary

The police also use informers as inside men on the job. To insure that the criminal activity will be carried out (and that they will chalk-up their arrests,) the police will provide their informer with assistance, with any tools or supplies needed for the job, with supposedly confidential police information, with "evidence" to plant, with money, etc. They also work with the informer to help plan the job, so they know it all, down to the last detail.

Two cases of police instigated crime came before the Court of Appeal within a few months of each other in 1969. Both concerned raids on sub post offices. In the first case (*R. v. Macro*) the charge was aggravated robbery with a person unknown. The "person unknown"



### WHEN CRIME IS THE LAW Manufacturing Crime continued

was an informer, and at the time the police were on the premises. The consequence was that a man pleaded guilty to an offence which was not, in fact, committed. There was no robbery, and the aggravation consisted of the informer tying up a post office employee who had been warned beforehand as to what was going on.



In May of that year, the Court of Appeal heard the case of R. v. Birtles. Frank Birtles had pleaded guilty to burglary and carrying an imitation firearm, for which he got five years. On appeal the sentence was reduced to three years on the grounds that there was a real possibility that Birtles had been encouraged by an informer and a police officer to commit the crime. In upholding the appeal, Lord Justice Parker tacitly admitted that the police manufactured the crime. "It is vitally important," he said, "to ensure as far as possible that the informer does not create an offence, that is to day, incite others to commit an offence. . ." And he concluded; "It is. . . something of which this Court thoroughly disapproves, to use an informer to commit an offence. . . still more so if the police themselves take part in carrying it out."

There's a lot of pressure put on crims to grass. They know what the score is. Still, a lot of them would rather spit in the law's eye. . .

Jack is a "known criminal." He's tough and has a record of violence, mainly for hitting policeman. The police are putting pressure on him to turn informer. His is the side of the story you don't read about in the newspapers.

### Honour Among Thieves

"I've been in the West End now, ducking and diving for ten or eleven years.

Even that Old Bill who came round last week said, "well, you know what's going on, don't you?"

Sure I know what's going on. But I'm not prepared to tell you that. I'm not going to jeopardise people's safety for the sake of a conversation.

But I'll tell you this: I done half a stretch, years ago, for assaulting an Old Bill 'cos he made the same offer, like a flat, a car, get you your license back, and you'll

get about a two-er a week. Anytime you want to move you'll have no trouble, 'cos we'll get you a place. All you've got to do is set things up and you'll get away. I wacked him on the chin.

It's a fucking campaign. They do lots of people. I'm not the only one.

The only Old Bill who ever frightened me was the one who took a psychological view of life. He said to me: "Look, I don't care what anybody says, who you are or what you are. There comes a time in a man's life when he's done enough bird, don't want no more."

And it's true, you know?

"So what you do," he said, "is threaten him with what frightens him most—more bird. So you connive and scheme enough to get him bird. If he doesn't commit a crime and gets caught, he's not going to do bird. So you have to lure him into something. Failing that, 'cos he's too cautious and too clever, you've got to fit him up. And when he's facing that, if he goes your way, you've hit the right psychological moment. You've got him." And he said, "It happens to every criminal."

I know it happens to every criminal 'cos I've been faced with it myself two or three times already, and I'm facing it again now.

So far I've managed to overcome it. One of the reasons I'm not putting down roots is because I'm in and out, in and out of prison. If they know where I live, I've got no chance whatsoever.

'Stick us bodies and you've got a license,' that is their deal in a nutshell.

The criminal world is a very deeply involved thing; you have a set of rules. And the first one is: you never stick anyone away. 'Cos if you commit that crime you're dead socially. Another rule is when a man's in the boob, you don't go nowhere near his old woman.

People you admire and respect accept you 'cos you live to these rules. Now, I'm not prepared to lose their respect and friendship for the sake of sticking someone in the boob. Those People are worth much more to me as friends than my freedom is.

So if they want to stick me in the boob for six months give me a suspended sentence or whatever, let them get on with it. 'Cos I know all I've got left is my own self respect. I've got no dough. But if I was walking around the streets with holes in my shoes and rags on my back, I'd still know that I'm not a wrong-un."

\*\*\*\*\*

## Identification Parades or Spot the Ball Competition

### Identifying 'Someone'

First there's Harry, all 6 foot of him, dressed in his casual clothes. Then comes Mr. 'A' who is a natty city gent, 5'8 and slim. And Mr. 'B' who is slim and 5'8 and a natty city gent. . .and believe it or not, but of the 8 others helping on the ID parade, not one looks a bit like Harry, and none of them have their picture shown to the cashier.

Meanwhile, the cashier has been treated to cups of tea and chats, and they show him the latest picture of Harry and all is friendly and nice. They might even show him Harry in the flesh (purely by accident.) And so to the actual identification.

All the helpers and Harry are lined up, and Harry can choose to stand where he likes. The cashier comes in and straightaway points at Harry and says, "that's him." Harry says, "You must be bloody joking." But they're not.

Harry pays for his bail, and gets a bum lawyer and 5 years. The cashier gets praised by the judge for his courageous action in identifying this "threat to society." The cops get praised for their diligence in bringing this "menace to society" to justice AND they get Harry's bail money AND another earner from Reggie Fraser. And the cops go back to their favourite boozier. (To spend their hard earned bread, you might think. Now there you would be wrong.)

### GOLDEN RULES

Now here are some Golden Rules and hints about ID Parades.

1. Have nothing to do with cops.
2. Avoid having your picture taken.

What, you might well ask, is the connection between the two. In fact the similarities are both frightening and obvious. In neither instance can you win, and in both cases the 'editor's' decision is final.

Let us examine the concept of ID parades a trifle more closely. What is the purpose of an ID parade? Curiously enough, to identify someone as the perpetrator of a 'crime,' and of one thing you can be certain, that is that 'someone' will be on the parade. In other words, cops don't put 10 people on an ID parade, unless one of them is marked down for the job.

To illustrate this point, assume that a bank cashier has been relieved of a few thousand pounds by some enterprising young man called Vic Wickstead. He is average height and build, etc. and he has no noticeable features, and he is in possession of all his limbs. Furthermore, he is wearing a hat, so the cashier sees very little of him. In fact, Wickstead does a very smooth job and leaves no traces behind at all.

### DOUBLE EARNERS

Now the law moves in, and they don't know who did the job either. After blundering around the scene, they retire to their favorite pub to discuss the possibilities. And they are:

- a) They don't know who pulled the job.
- b) The cashier doesn't know who pulled the job.
- c) They do know Harry Mark, who has a previous for this type of job.

If he did it, it will cost him for bail and any extras he wants. If he didn't do it, it will cost him for bail and any extras, and furthermore we know he's been treading on the Firm's toes lately, because Reg Fraser said he would like him put away. So that's a double earner.



- d) They now know who pulled the job.

So having solved this mystery, all the law needs now is some evidence. What better way than that the cashier should identify Harry Mark as the villain. (Harry, by the way, is 6 feet tall, heavily built and has a pronounced broken nose.) As he has previous, the law has plenty of pictures of him, and they duly show these to the cashier, who although expressing doubts because of the broken nose, agrees that Mark is the man. (They might even show him some other photos of other people who they know had nothing to do with the job, because they're conveniently inside already!)

The next stage in the process is to get hold of Harry Mark and put him on an ID parade.

So back round to the favourite boozier and ask the landlord where's Harry, who obligingly tells them, and in due course Harry get's lifted. Mind you, Harry protests strongly, and tells the cops what he thinks of them plus the fact that he was on a coach trip at the time. But no matter. Back to the cop shop, and on with the motley. And what a motley crew they have assembled.

3. If you decide to attend an ID parade, then endeavour to disguise your appearance all the time you are at the cop shop, until the very moment the witnesses are brought in.
4. First in line is a good psychological position to take.

5. Look the witnesses in the eye.
6. Try and look as though you've just arrived. Have a newspaper in your pocket.
7. Refuse to take part unless the others are similar in appearance to yourself.

Now, just in case you think any of the above isn't serious, remember Hanratty, and recently Luke Dougherty, who did 9 months for shoplifting (he had previous) whilst travelling on a bus in the opposite direction. They are but two examples of 'identification' parades being used to identify 'someone.'

Oh, by the way, Vic Wickstead is still about, and he still wears a hat. It's got little black and white squares around it.



# THE BIG FISH THAT GOT AWAY

I am sure I speak for all decent-thinking citizens in sharing the deep regrets of Robert Mark that the big fish so often evade the net of justice by swimming through the loopholes of the law.

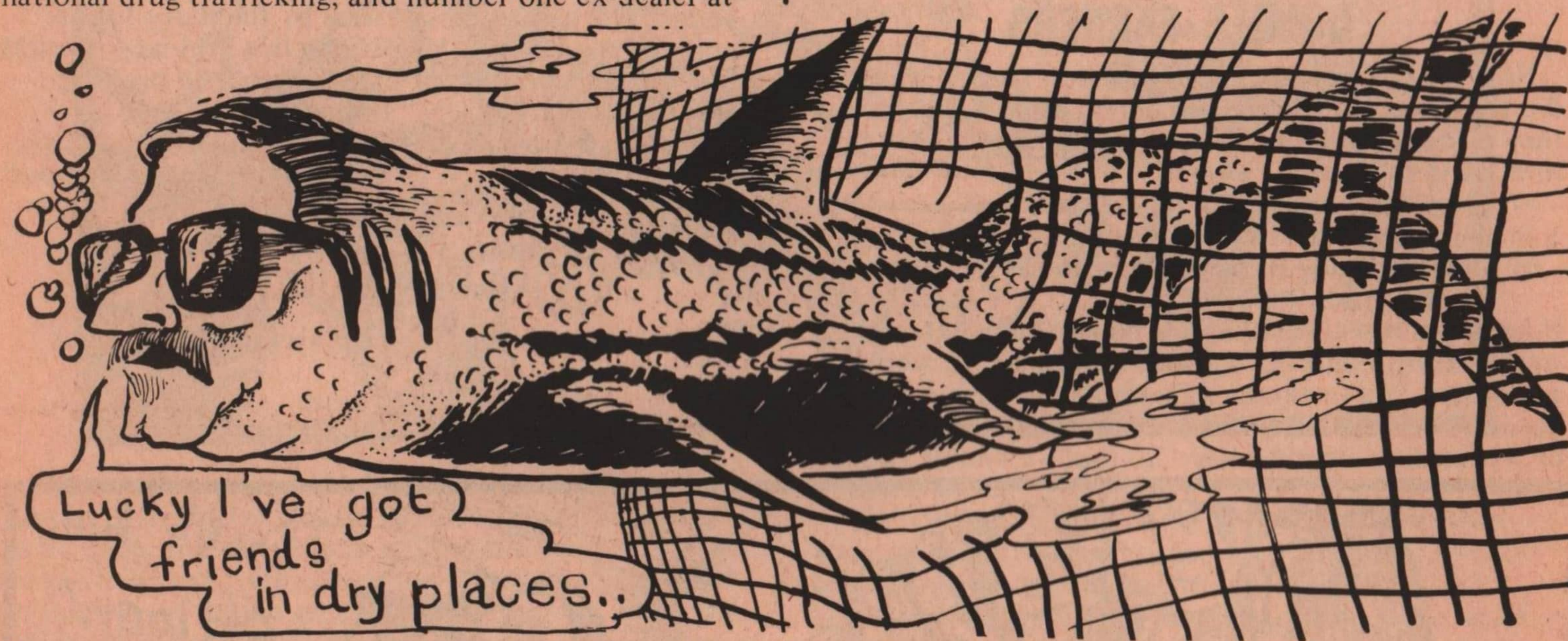
These villains can buy their freedom in many ways, including buying the services of bent lawyers who twist the evidence and con the jury.

Just such a case which must weigh heavily on Mark's mind is that of Victor Kelaher, a big name with international drug trafficking, and number one ex-dealer at

## GOODBYE PRESCOTT

Meanwhile, Harrold Prescott prematurely resigned from the force to take up a security post for the Betting Levy Board. His job? To prevent racing horses being doped. Poetic justice!!!

The good Chief Inspector's escapades around the



the Yard. During the Salah trial—involving charges against 5 other officers in Chief Inspector Kelaher's Drug Squad—the chief himself was described as "Britain's number one expert on drugs."

Well readers, as you may well know, Sgt. Pilcher, Constable Lilley and D.C. Pritchard all received their just deserts for perverting the course of justice. However, our friend, Vic, their guv', got off scot-free. Yes, as Robert Mark says, the big fish got away.

## NOT THE FIRST TIME

(Pices in the ascendant, but beware of jealous rivals and foolish associations.)

This is not Vic's first close shave. Earlier he had been investigated over the Basil Sands case (1971/72.) Senior custom's officers had accused Scotland Yard's Drugs Squad Operations Chief of being one of the ringleaders in drug trafficking. Kelaher, they claimed, ensured the safe importation of illegal drugs. Others have claimed that Vic was intimately involved in pushing the gear on the market. Even the prosecutor at the Sands trial put it to the jury, "Mr. Kelaher is not to be believed."

Kelaher was duly investigated by Prescott (Deputy Chief Constable for Lancs.)—but it was not a Section 49, which requires suspension of the police officer involved. Our Vic, who had once been C.I.D. head Brodie's blue-eyed boy, was not to suffer the indignities of other police officers. Kelaher was transferred to other duties, Prescott recommended after a four month inquiry that he should be prosecuted, and the D.P.P., for reasons best known to himself, declined to take any further action.

world have won him many admirers, from shady operators in Earls Court to police chiefs in Syria, from narcotics controllers in the U.S.A. to business promoters in the Cayman Islands. Down at the Yard, his colleagues regard him as quite a lad!

Kelaher has always claimed that his 'unorthodox' methods were always in the line of duty, in hush-hush super-sleuth undercover work on the heroin trail. But Kelaher had more than just a French Connection (with a Mr. Collins in Paris.) Our Vic even tried to set up a Czech connection through the Yalta Club in Prague. No Iron Curtains for the Drug Squad, who wanted to smuggle various illegal drugs via Czechoslovakia into Britain.

## Has Vic Lost His Marbles?

And what's happened to the incorrigible Kelaher? After the 'not guilty' verdict, Vic was last heard of in the psychiatric wing of St. Thomas' Hospital, as a voluntary patient (official sources.) Doubtless, reports of the stress and strain of so many international intrigues will impress the Yard seniors, should internal disciplinary inquiries against Kelaher ever take place.

Meanwhile, Vic Kelaher can content himself that things could and would have been a lot worse if the Customs and Excise had got their way, and he had been done for "conspiracy to import cannabis and heroin," viz. the Basil Sands case. Instead of 8 years in the nick, he's got a nice pension to look forward to. It was a good innings, Vic.

Sidney Rubba-Heals

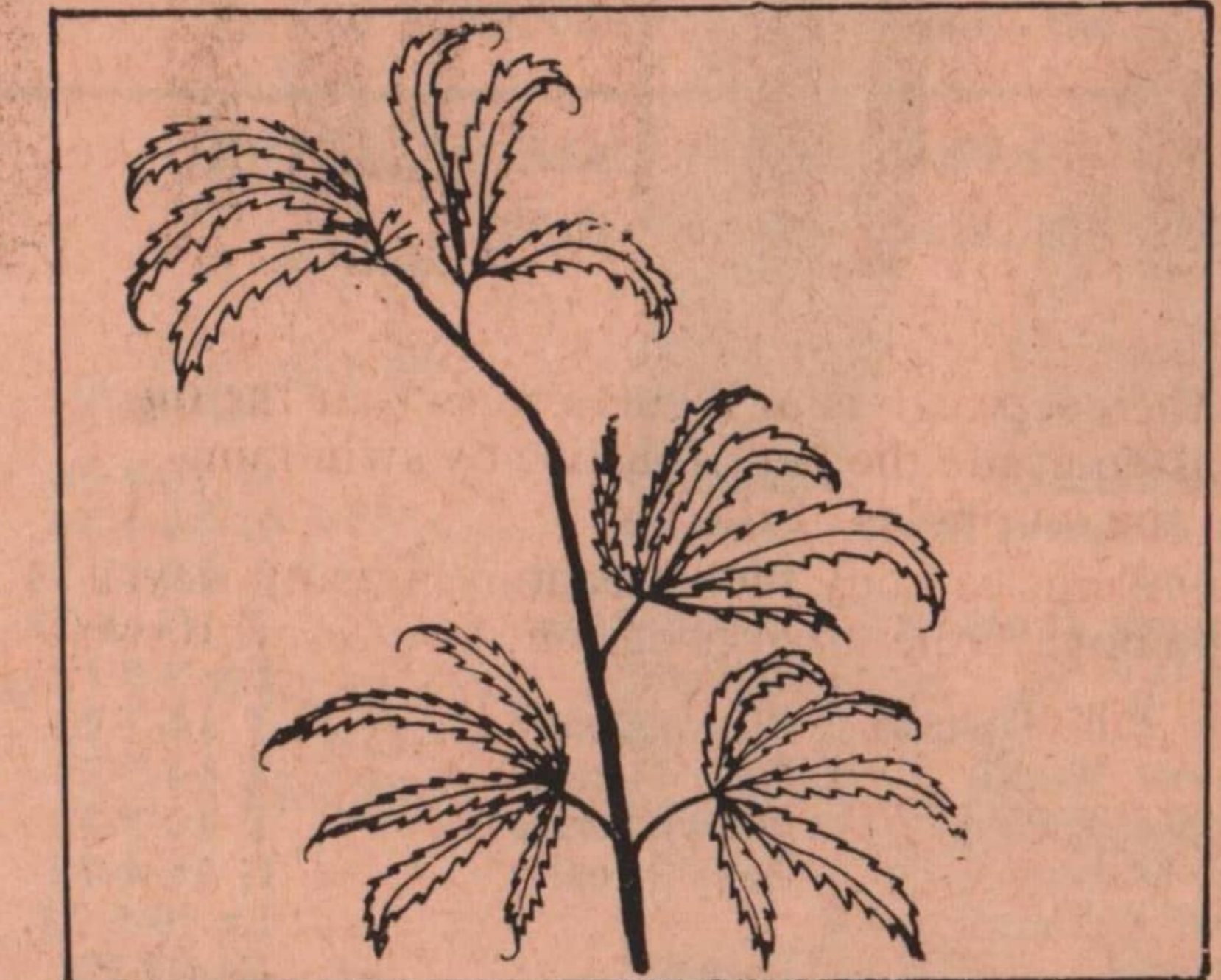
# Diary of a Dopefiend

## THE BIG FISH CONTINUES

### NOTES:

1. Detective Constable Ackworth, a very well-heeled young man from Gordonstone, once flirted with Princess Anne. He was acquitted.
2. For the Czech connection, see Sunday Times, Jan. 27, 1974.
3. The Syrian connection was police chief, General Chaldabary.
4. The Paris-New York connection was based on William Collins, an agent for the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. Collins commuted between London and Paris. Kelaher personally provided semi-diplomatic status for Collins in this country, as he was not accredited by the Home Office or the Foreign Office.
5. Who was Kelaher's superior officer? No one knows. We invite enquirers to contact ex-Commander Virgo (retired,) and ex-Assistant Commissioner Brodie, Head of C.I.D. (retired.)
6. It is not known how a Detective Chief Inspector can go over the heads of the Home and Foreign Offices.
7. It is estimated that over 60% of all dope seized by Kelaher's Drug Squad was recycled into the market, according to 'World in Action' research.
8. Chief Inspector D'Arnell, Head of Kent Drugs Squad quickly went to ground in Australia when the storm broke over the Salah Case. He worked closely with members of Kelaher's squad, including D.S. Pilcher, in

the case of R. v. Arghyrou and Najar. Mr. Arghyrou has since had his conviction quashed by the Appeal Court, because Pilcher and Lilley, the main witnesses against him, had been convicted. The court accepted that, "the evidence had almost certainly been stretched." 9. The old Yard Drugs Squad was run down in 1971, and reformed as the National Drugs Intelligence Unit in 1973. 10. Any facts you can send us on the machinations of the Kelaher Gang...



Stop Press: As we predicted, in a superbly handled publicity release from the Yard published in the Times (18-3-74) it was announced that Kelaher is leaving the force for medical reasons. Moreover (perhaps in consideration of his ill-health) there will be no internal inquiry into Kelaher's past activities, although Ackworth and McGibbon, the other two defendants acquitted with him, are to be investigated. (Hard luck, you two. You're just going to have to wait until you get to be a bit more senior in rank.)

## 930-7022

Some newspapers and many politicians have called the Littlejohns liars. Among them, security chiefs like Peter Rawlinson, the ex-Attorney General, who would have a lot to answer for if the allegations proved to be true.

And yet most of the story adds up. Even Robert Carr admitted Littlejohn was involved in intelligence work. And Rawlinson made sure that extradition proceedings were conducted in camera. No wonder the government has refused an inquiry into the affair. This is as sure sign that intelligence chiefs, like Douglas Smythe, have got a lot to hide.

## Mystery Man Smythe

Douglas Smythe is head of a secret department at the Ministry of Defence, concerned with liaison before S.I.S. (the secret service) and Special Branch. If you want to know who did the notorious Dublin car bombing, which killed several people, why not give Douglas a ring. He is sometimes obtainable at 930-7022 extension 2401.

Littlejohn came under Smythe's command. Smythe specialises in sending trained assassins to cause confusion behind enemy lines. All this is perfectly well known in government circles. The attempt to hush it up is rather pathetic.

Law and order? Well sometimes the law has to be thrown out the window at the request of H.M.'s secret service.

And if you fail to please Mr. Smythe, you too could end up doing a 20 year stretch in Mountjoy nick.

## PROBE

Mr. Paul Chadd,

Mr. Paul Chadd Q.C., Crown Court recorder for Bristol, is facing an official harassment investigation following disclosures by the Clifton Tenants Association concerning the plight of one of his tenants.

The tenant, an 89 year old partially blind widow, Mrs. Clare Turner, has been forced to live in one room of her first-floor flat since last December, when rain began pouring through the ceiling of three of her other rooms. Mrs Turner is the sole occupant of the house which is owned by Mr. Chadd.

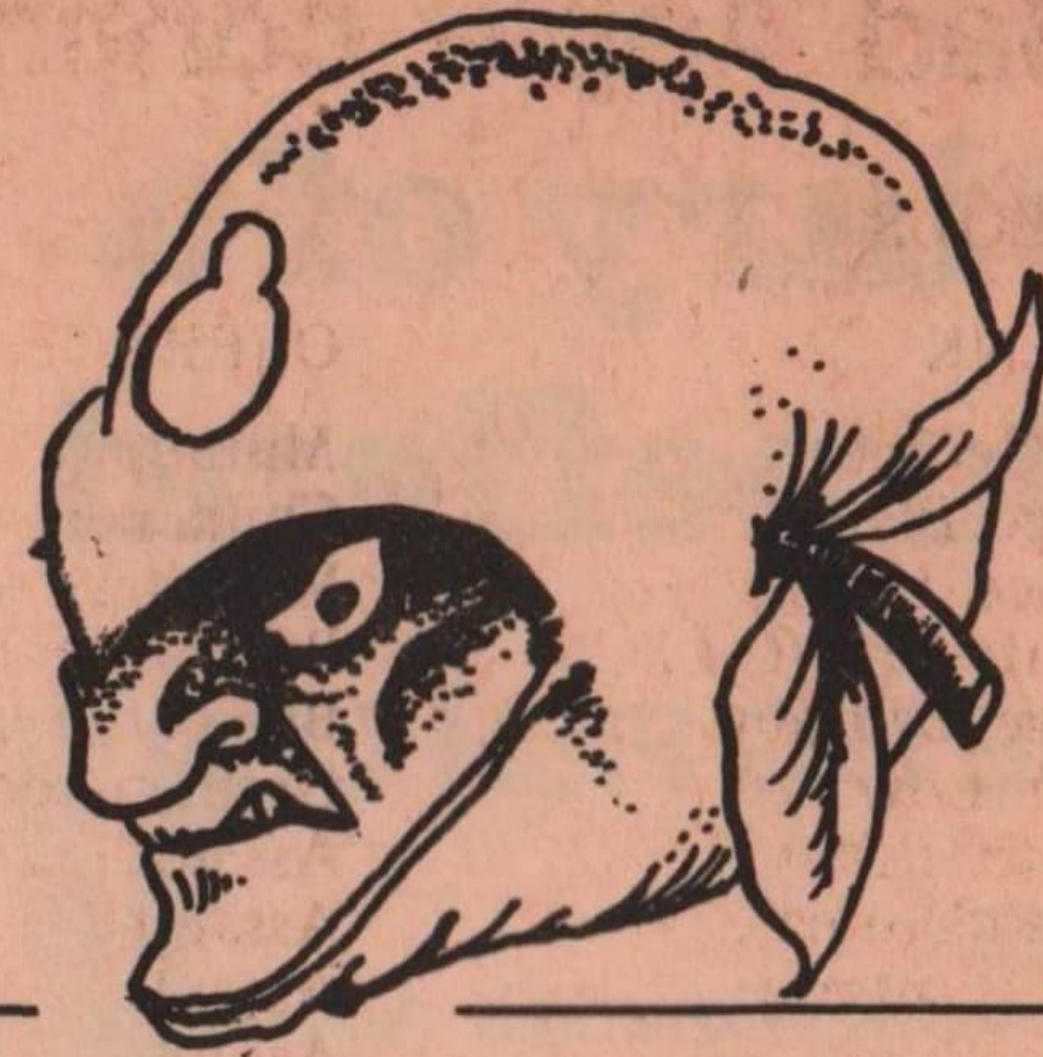
Mrs. Turner says that over the past year she has suffered a considerable deterioration of her living conditions because the property has been neglected. A fire in the ground-floor hallway last February caused damage to the staircase; it was not seen to. Lighting in the hallway has been removed and an electricity meter ripped out.

As long ago as December 1971, Mr. Chadd was served with a Public Health order to repair the roof. A year later, the water was still coming through the roof. In July 1972, an official complaint was made against Chadd. Maybe the outcome will rid Clifton of a pig landlord. But that still leaves us with a pig Q.C.





# ONE BAD APPLE



For all of our readers, back by popular demand, we present the second installment of "One Bad Apple," the heartrendering saga of our boys in blue, whose erring ways have come to the attention of the courts. (Collectors and interested readers can find another 450 names in Issue 2, available from UPAL.)

## CONSPIRACY TO PERVERT THE COURSE OF JUSTICE (PLANTING EVIDENCE/SETTING UP JOBS)

| NAME/RANK                       | FORCE        | SOURCE     |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| A Insp. Roy Woodhouse           | Norwich      | G 16-1-74  |
| A ex-Insp. Frank Reginald North | Norwich      | G 16-1-74  |
| A Sgt. Terence Cook             | Birmingham   | T 10-11-73 |
| A P.C. David Terence Jones      | Birmingham   | T 10-11-73 |
| C ? Williams (C.I.D.)           | Salford      | Ex 8-8-73  |
| A Det. Chief Insp. P.R. Postans | Birmingham   | T 14-7-73  |
| A Sgt. John Thomas Wood         | West Mercia  | T 14-7-73  |
| A Sgt. Derek John French        | Warwickshire | T 14-7-73  |
| C ? Colin Joseph Travers        | Bow Street   | G 10-4-73  |
| C P.C. John David Williams      |              | Ex 19-5-73 |
| A Sgt. Ronald Dalziel           | Barnet       | Te 1-3-73  |
| A Chief Insp. Vic Kelaher       | Metropolitan | T 15-11-73 |
| A W.D.C. Morag McGibbon         | Metropolitan | T 15-11-73 |
| A D.C. Adam Ackworth            | Metropolitan | T 15-11-73 |
| C Sgt. Norman Pilcher           | Metropolitan | T 15-11-73 |
| C D.C. Nigel Lilley             | Metropolitan | T 15-11-73 |
| C Sgt. George Prichard          | Metropolitan | T 15-11-73 |
| A Sgt. Frank Marshall           | Metropolitan | Te 13-2-73 |
| A Sgt. Peter Frank Holmes       | Metropolitan | Te 13-2-73 |
| A Sgt. Roger Neil Hull          | Metropolitan | Te 13-2-73 |
| A D.C. Edward Gillespie Gibbins | Metropolitan | Te 13-2-73 |
| A Sgt. David Paul Norris        | Metropolitan | Te 13-2-73 |

If you want to make a direct attack on the police as part of your defence (and our lists should be of some help to you in that,) you should also take out an official complaint against the officers, not because the complaints will get anywhere, but because it may prove very useful as a back-up to the accusations you make in court.

When cops appear as witnesses, if you discredit their honesty by bringing up their from---complaints against them, disciplinary inquiries, or formal charges brought against them, then it's not too hard to persuade the jury to reject their evidence. This also applies to the integrity of the force they work for, the number of occasions they may have worked with known bent cops, and whether they have any knowledge of police corruption probes. Prosecutors do this to defence witnesses, and try to discredit their evidence with 'guilt by association' stuff, keeping company with known criminals, etc. You can, and should, do it to them

### KEY:

A = acquitted  
C = convicted  
Where this column remains empty either we were unable to find out the result, or the case hasn't gone to trial yet.

Ex = Express      Ec = Cardiff Echo  
Ob = Observer      St = Evening Standard  
G = Guardian      Pe = The People      N of W = News of the World  
Te = Telegraph      Sc = The Scotsman (C.T.) = Court Transcripts  
Mi = Mirror      Su = The Sun      (Conf.) = Confidential Source  
Ma = Daily Mail      Pi = Private Eye

N.B. Under 'FORCE'—Metropolitan refers to the London area, but not Scotland Yard. All the various Squads are centered at Scotland Yard.

## THEFT

| NAME/RANK                        | FORCE                | SOURCE      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| C P.C. Norman Gray               | Lincoln              | T 16-11-73  |
| C former Det. Alan Williams      | Metropolitan         | G 6-11-73   |
| C P.C. Reginald Hoskings         | Br. Transport Police | St 16-10-73 |
| C P.C. Richard Michael Gray      | Devon                | T 16-10-73  |
| C P.C. David Lowe                | Birmingham           | T 19-7-73   |
| C 3 unnamed police               | Dorset/Bournemouth   | G 13-7-73   |
| C P.C. Alan Brown                | Wiltshire            | Mi 13-4-73  |
| C P.C. Clive Robert Hallam       | Manchester           | Te 8-2-73   |
| C P.C. Reginald Ernest White     | Manchester           | Te 8-2-73   |
| C P.C. John McCullum             | Metropolitan         | T 30-1-73   |
| C Sgt. Kenneth John Adams        | Birmingham           | G 18-1-73   |
| A former Chief Insp. Roy Caisley | Leeds                | T 11-1-73   |
| C Sgt. Hugh James Nobes          | Metropolitan         | Te 8-12-72  |
| C Det. Colin Stuart              | Special Branch       | T 8-12-72   |
| C Alan Reginald Whitcher         | Metropolitan         | T 30-11-72  |
| A P.C. Alexander Mitchell        | Birmingham           | ? 9-11-72   |

## DRIVING OFFENCES

| NAME/RANK                          | FORCE           | SOURCE     |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| C Insp. Brian McConnell            | Kent            | Te 5-1-74  |
| C former Chief Con. Harry Saunders | Blackpool       | G 15-6-73  |
| C Supt. Kenneth Moss               | Gloucestershire | T 7-6-73   |
| C Det. Sgt. Charles McMillan       | West Midlands   | Te 31-5-73 |
| C Assist. Chief Con. Eric Tiplady  | Sussex          | G 27-2-73  |
| C ? Dennis Albert Shaw             | Nottingham      | Te 14-2-73 |
| C P.C. Kevin McElroy               | Warwickshire    | Ma 10-1-73 |
| C P.C. Henry Jones                 | Lancashire      | Ex 27-1-74 |

## BLACKMAIL/BRIBERY CORRUPTION

| NAME/RANK                        | FORCE                | SOURCE      |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| C P.C. Edward Thomas Alcock      | Barnet               | Te 4-7-73   |
| C P.C. Michael Manifold (S.P.G.) | Birmingham           | Te 23-2-73  |
| C P.C. Thomas Scorey             | Hornchurch           | Te 10-2-73  |
| C Det. Sgt. Eric Price           | Metropolitan         | Te 19-1-73  |
| A Temp. D.C. Arwell Roberts      | Bethnal Green        | Te 17-1-73  |
| A Sgt. John Mather               | Regional Crime Squad | G 2-12-72   |
| A D.C. Anthony Salisbury         | Regional Crime Squad | G 2-12-72   |
| C Sgt. John Riley                | Surry                | Pe 9-11-72  |
| C Insp. Andrew Roy               | City Road            | Te 25-11-72 |
| C D.C. Norman Kerry              | Essex                | G 25-1-74   |
| A Sgt. David Paul Norris         | Metropolitan         | T 25-1-73   |

## Commander Yorke

We regret to announce the retirement of Commander Yorke, who is prematurely leaving the force for reasons best known to Soho night-club owner, James Humphries, and someone who handed him at least one payment of £200 a few years back for a favour or two. Roy has now apparently joined the directors of the Playboy Club.

# One Bad Apple continued

## MISCELLANEOUS

| NAME/RANK                   | OFFENCE                              | FORCE          | SOURCE      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| P.C. Eric George            | Murder                               | Essex          | T 29-1-74   |
| C P.C. George Black         | Child neglect                        | Peckham        | Te 15-1-74  |
| C Sgt. Terence Larkin       | Malicious wounding                   | West Midlands  | Te 15-1-74  |
| C ? Brian Bateson (C.I.D.)  | Possessing cannabis                  |                | G 11-1-74   |
| C P.C. George Brittain      | Bigamy                               | Middlesborough | Te 27-10-73 |
| A Insp. Peter Low           | Gross indecency                      | Lanarkshire    | T 31-8-73   |
| A P.C. Michael Bibby        | Assault                              | Eltham         | Te 10-4-73  |
| A D.C. Ian McDonnald        | Assault                              | Tottenham      | Te 10-4-73  |
| A ? Andrew Hunter           | Assault                              | Hackney        | Te 10-4-73  |
| A P.C. Robin Buck           | Assault                              |                | Te 10-4-73  |
| A ? Adrian Thomas           | Assault                              | Tottenham      | Te 10-4-73  |
| C Temp. D.C. Brian Stanley  | Interfering w/ comfort of passengers | Cornwall       | G 30-1-73   |
| C Temp. D.C. Barry Morse    | Interfering w/ comfort of passengers | Harrow         | G 30-1-73   |
| C ? Ramon Edwards           | Death by dang. driving               |                |             |
| C ? Ramon Edwards           | Dang. driving—Death                  |                | T 7-2-73    |
| C P.C. Dennis Kevin Hassett | Burglary                             | Blackpool      | T 7-11-73   |
| D. Insp. Donald Barker      | Conspiracy to defraud                | Fraud Squad    | T 9-1-73    |
| D.C. George McKinney        | Assault                              | Belfast S.B.   | ? 17-3-73   |
| D.C. William James Burrows  | Assault                              | Belfast S.B.   | ? 17-3-73   |

## PRIVATE SUMMONS

| NAME/RANK              | OFFENCE                 | FORCE     | SOURCE     |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Chief Insp. Wyn Jones  | Assault                 |           | T 13-12-73 |
| A P.C. Hattrell        | Assault                 |           | T 24-3-73  |
| C Sgt. Dennis Hunt     | Assault/Wrongful arrest | Limehouse | G 15-3-73  |
| C Sgt. David Gibbs     | Assault/Wrongful arrest | Limehouse | G 15-3-73  |
| C P.C. James Oldham    | Assault/Wrongful arrest | Limehouse | G 15-3-73  |
| C P.C. Michael Dunne   | Assault/Wrongful arrest | Limehouse | G 15-3-73  |
| C D.C. Edward Sadler   | Assault/ABH             |           | Te 8-12-72 |
| P.C. Dennis Morgan     | Assault                 | R 6-7-72  |            |
| Chief Supt. Alan Jones | Wrongful Arrest         | T 1-2-73  |            |

## MULTIPLE OFFENCES

| NAME/RANK                 | OFFENCE  | FORCE           | SOURCE     |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------|------------|
| A D.C. Robert Bull        | Assault/wrongful arrest/malicious prosecution. | Met. Drug Squad | T 14-10-73 |
| A D. Sgt. Gordon Bartlett | Attempted rape/ABH /Indecent assault           | Flying Squad    | Ex 4-10-73 |
| A D.C. John Dawkins       | Demanding money w. menaces/blackmail           | Hornsey         | T 17-5-73  |
| D. Sgt. Deinwol Wyn Price | Assault/ABH                                    |                 | ? 6-10-72  |

## COMPLAINTS

| NAME/RANK                        | OFFENCE                              | FORCE        | SOURCE     |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Dep. Chief Supt. Hensley         | fitting up                           |              | G 16-9-73  |
| Det. Insp. Barry Lilley (C.I.D.) | Perjury/Intimidating witnesses       | Hull         | G 4-7-73   |
| Sgt. Alan Peck (C.I.D.)          | Perjury/Intimidating witnesses       | Hull         | G 4-7-73   |
| Sgt. Anthony Flynn               | Assault                              | Hartlepool   | T 18-1-74  |
| P.C. Brian Stork                 | Assault                              | Hartlepool   | T 18-1-74  |
| D.C. Victor Shadworth            | Assault                              | Hartlepool   | T 18-1-74  |
| Insp. Fyall                      | Conspiracy to effect public mischief | Metropolitan | T 28-10-73 |
| Sgt. Price                       | Conspiracy to effect public mischief | Metropolitan | T 28-10-73 |
| Chief Supt. Gerrard              | Conspiracy to effect public mischief | Metropolitan | T 28-10-73 |

## THE BACK-UP MEN

| NAME                 | OCCUPATION                       | OFFENCE                         | SOURCE     |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| Gordon Scott         | Senior Prison Officer Wandsworth | Accepting bribes                | St 20-1-72 |
| David Anderson, Q.C. | Solicitor General for Scotland   | Indecent Perversion (convicted) | G 22-5-73  |
| Leonard Gray         | Coroners Office                  | Unspecified (suspended)         | T 16-11-73 |



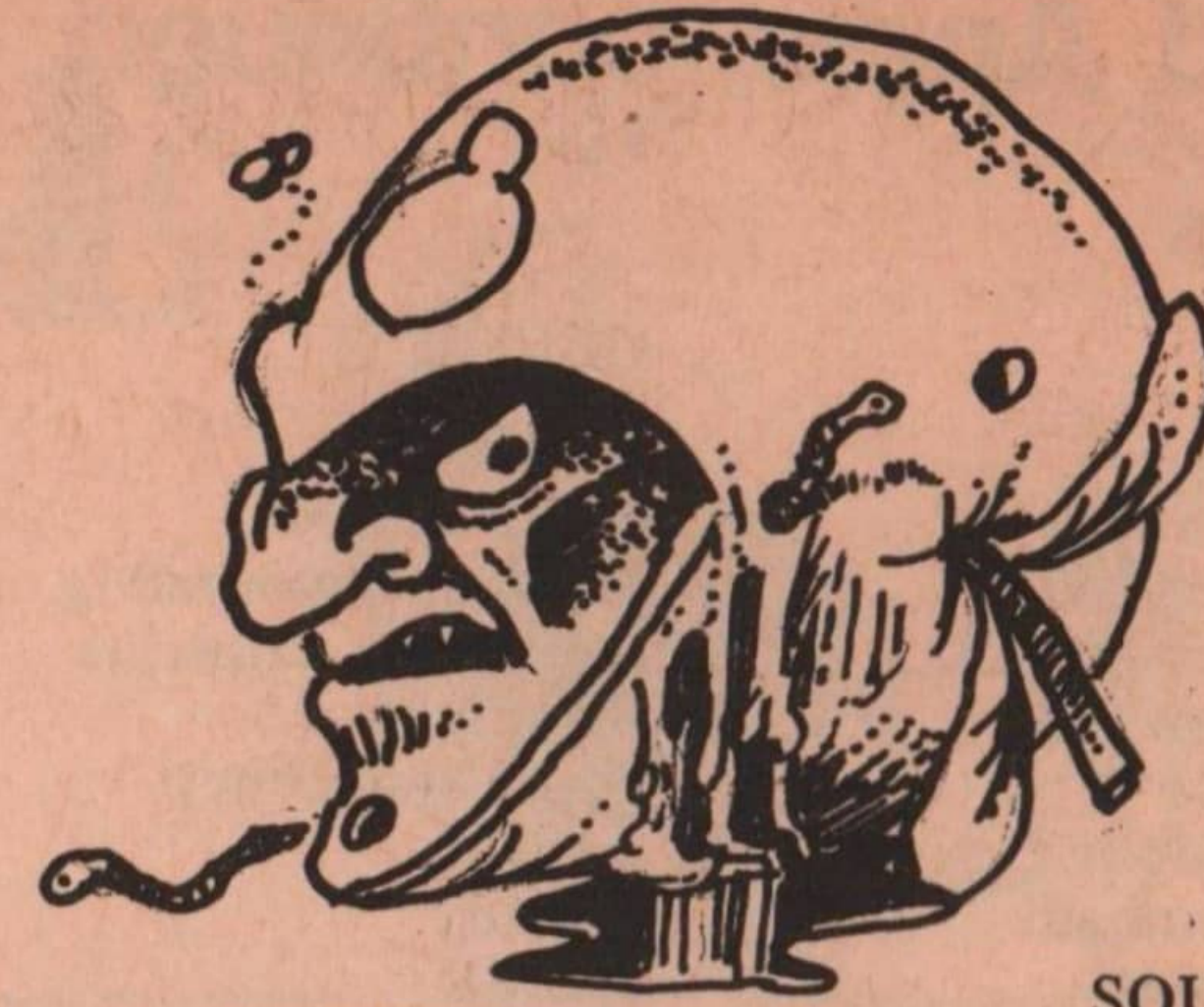
"You'll be alright  
Your Majesty, I'll look  
after you."





One Bad Apple continued

# ALLEGATIONS



| NAME/RANK   | FORCE   | ALLEGATIONS   | SOURCE                          |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Temp. D.C. Kenneth Millet   | Chelsea                                       | Perjury alleged by Clive Wilson. At the trial Judge Griffith Jones condemns lies about the police.  | Te 13-11-73                     |
| Temp. D.C. Michael Ross<br>D. Insp. Clive Miles                         | Chelsea                                       | Perjury alleged by Clive Wilson. Accused of illegal phone tapping in a case of conspiracy regarding obscene films.  | Te 13-11-73<br>T 2-11-73        |
| Chief Supt. Proven Sharp  | Head of Devon/<br>Cornwall C.I.D.             | Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice (R. v. Heaton & Dugdale)  | T 4-10-73                       |
| D. Supt. Eric Rindle  | Deputy Head of Devon/<br>Cornwall C.I.D.      | Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice (R. v. Heaton & Dugdale)  | T 4-10-73                       |
| D. Insp. Anthony Parks  | Regional Crime Squad                          | Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice (R. v. Heaton & Dugdale)  | T 4-10-73                       |
| D. Sgt. Michael Walsh   | Regional Crime Squad                          | Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice (R. v. Heaton & Dugdale)  | T 4-10-73                       |
| John Rogers   | South London -                                | 4 Black youths at Oval station claim he fitted them up. Rogers is plainclothes, and was formerly a copper in South Africa.  | T 31-7-73                       |
| D. Con. Clifford Craig  |   | Henry Bird, defendant, charged with stealing cars alleged police conspiracy to steal cars, and has tape recordings to prove it.   | Ex 12-1-73                      |
| D.C. Gerrard Carrol   |   | Alleged by Henry Bird to be involved in conspiracy to steal cars with D.C. Craig.   | Ex 12-1-73                      |
| Chief Insp. Ronald Stalker  | Edinburgh C.I.D.                              | Accused by Walter Howden in a murder case of planting a ring found in the dead person's hair. (R. v. Walter Howden)   | Sc 20-12-72                     |
| D. Sgt. Derek Ridgewell<br>(plus 6 unnamed officers)                    | Br. Transport Police                          | Four black youths charged with assault alleged they were forced to sign a false confession and were assaulted by 7 officers.  | Te 12-4-73                      |
| P.C. Gareth Jones   | Cardiff                                       | Accused by A.W.O.L. Lance Corporal charged with assault of perjury and assault.   | Ec 26-1-74                      |
| P.C. Ray Diment   | Cardiff                                       | Perjury and Assault on Lance Corporal   | Ec 26-1-74                      |
| Chief Supt. Ernie Gardner   | Head of Staffordshire<br>Drugs Squad          | Fabricating Evidence.   | (conf.)                         |
| D. Supt. George Harris  | Essex C.I.D.<br>(second in command)           | Accused by Ince at the end of Silver Bullion trial "it's your turn for corruption now. Tell them about the money. Ince points to Harris." (R. v. George Ince)                                   | T 30-11-73                      |
| D. Insp. Lewis  | Dagenham<br>(formerly Fraud Squad)            | Accused of Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice and accepting bribes. Tape recordings exist of the bribe. (R. v. Drummond)   | (C.T.)                          |
| D. Sgt. Cutts   | Bow Road                                      | Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice and Blackmail. (R. v. Bruce Trevor-Smith)   | (Conf.)                         |
| D. Sgt. Good  | Bow Road                                      | Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice and Blackmail. (R. v. Bruce Trevor-Smith)   | (Conf.)                         |
| D. Sgt. Hanley<br>D. Sgt. Copley<br>D.C. William Byrne                  | C 9 Division<br>West Drayton<br>Lehman Street | Planting Evidence, fabricating verbals<br>Perjury, and harassment<br>Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice<br>Perjury, planting cannabis. The defendant was acquitted. (R. v. Merryfield) | (Conf.)<br>(Conf.)<br>Pi 2-7-71 |
| Temp. D.C. Graham Dennis  | Lehman Street                                 | Conspiracy, perjury, planting cannabis (R. v. Merryfield)   | Pi 2-7-71                       |
| Sgt. Alfred Souter  | Aberdeen                                      | William Stuart, charged with housebreaking, alleged he was made to lie naked beside a corpse in a public mortuary. Souter was dismissed from the force.   | T 24-1-73                       |
| D.C. Eric Jefferson<br>D.C. Arthur Archibold                            | Aberdeen<br>Aberdeen                          | Accused by William Stuart. Jefferson resigns. Also accused by Stuart. Archibold also resigns.   | T 24-1-73<br>T 24-1-73          |
| D. Sgt. John Groves   | Flying Squad                                  | Accused of accepting £300 bribe in return for giving favourable evidence. (R. v. Galloway)  | (C.T.)                          |
| D. C. Terry Ashendon  | Flying Squad<br>(Bomb Squad regular)          | Accepting £300 bribe (R. v. Galloway)<br>Also accused of perjury and assault. (R. v. Greenfield & others)   | (C.T.)<br>(C.T.)                |
| D. Sgt. Gordon Taylor   | Flying Squad                                  | Fabrication of evidence and perjury. (R. v. Galloway)   | (C.T.)                          |
| D. Sgt. Blake   | Flying Squad                                  | Fabrication of evidence and perjury. (R. v. Galloway)   | (C.T.)                          |
| D. Sgt. Alex Ingrams<br>(promoted to D. Insp.)<br>D. Sgt. "Taffy" Johns | Tower Hill<br>(Formerly Flying Squad)         | Conspiracy to incite criminal offences, forgery and fabricating evidence. (R. v. Galloway)<br>Conspiracy, forgery, fabricating evidence (R. v. Galloway)  | (C.T.)<br>(C.T.)                |

## ALLEGATIONS continued

| NAME/RANK                                      | FORCE                                  | ALLEGATIONS  | SOURCE                  |
|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| Chief Insp. Curtis                             | Special Branch                         | Assault and wrongful arrest of Ian Purdie, who was acquitted of all charges. (R. v. Prescott & Purdie)   | (C.T.)                  |
| D. Sgt. Elwyn Jones                            | Special Branch                         | Accused of multiple perjury in the South Africa House riot trial. All defendants were acquitted of riot charges.   | (C.T.)                  |
| D. Insp. Hovell                                | Special Branch                         | Fabricated charges against Tony Soares. Accused of intimidation and harassment of the Black community.   | (C.T.)                  |
| Det. Sgt. Gordon Harris                        | Yard                                   | Way back in '69, before the Times investigation led to a conviction for 'Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice,' Harris was accused by David Knight, the defendant in the Colenso Diamond case, of perjury.              | T 1-2-73                |
| P.C. Leonard                                   | Upper Street                           | Assault, G.B.H. and Murder of borstal boy Stephen McCarthy   |                         |
| P.C. Kilshaw                                   | Upper Street                           | Assault, G.B.H. and Murder of Stephen McCarthy   |                         |
| Chief Supt. Bert Wickstead                     | Head of Yard's Serious<br>Crimes Squad | Accused in the Tibbs trial before Justice Lawson of "protecting people who were terrorising and committing offences against innocent victims."<br>Accused of fabricating verbals by Mr. Saunders in Ilford bank robbery trial. | T 10-1-73<br>Pi 21-9-73 |
| D. Sgt. George Mould<br>(promoted to D. Insp.) | Yard                                   | Fitted up Lovesey and Peterson, who were wrongly convicted of murder.<br>Also implicated in planting detonators on Stuart Christie, who was acquitted. (R. v. Greenfield & others)   | (C.T.)<br>(C.T.)        |

### WHERE DO ALL THE COPPERS GO?

Harold Prescott (former Deputy Chief Constable, Head of Lancashire C.I.D.) resigned in 1971 after his investigation into Kelaher made him none too popular. Now Director General of Racecourse Security Services, a new company set up by the Betting Levy Board and Jockey Club.

Frank Williamson (former Chief Inspector of the Constabulary and Chief Constable of Cumberland) resigned in similar circumstances to Prescott. His 2 years on the Robson/Harris corruption probe won him fierce animosity from Yard C.I.D. He now holds a security advisor post.

Harry Saunders (former Chief Constable of Bedfordshire) retired and is now a security officer.

Joe McCarthy (former Detective Constable in Southall) resigned after having been caught beating up Indian youths. He is now a schoolteacher.

Alex Stuart (former Chief Supt. and Head of Birmingham Fraud Squad) He was the one who smashed the Irish-American Insurance fraud. Last year he was appointed to enquire into the sale of the Birmingham greyhound track to property developers. The report concluded that no action should be taken. Less than a month later, he resigned to become a director of T. Dillons & Co.

Roy Yorke (former C.I.D. Commander, also ex-Murder Squad, ex-Flying Squad.) Before his retirement, he was instrumental in setting up the Robbery Squad, which took men from Flying Squad, C-11 Criminal Intelligence, and No. 9 Regional Crime Squad. Rumour Rumour has it that he is now a director of the Playboy Club.

**Do You Hate and Fear Other People** because you hate and fear YOURSELF?  
**Do You Exploit and Control Others** but still feel INADEQUATE yourself?

**Do You Make Money** because you can make NOTHING NOTHING else?

If So, the chances are that you either RUN THIS COUNTRY or, you're ONE OF THEIR POLICEMEN

# 007 AT THE YARD

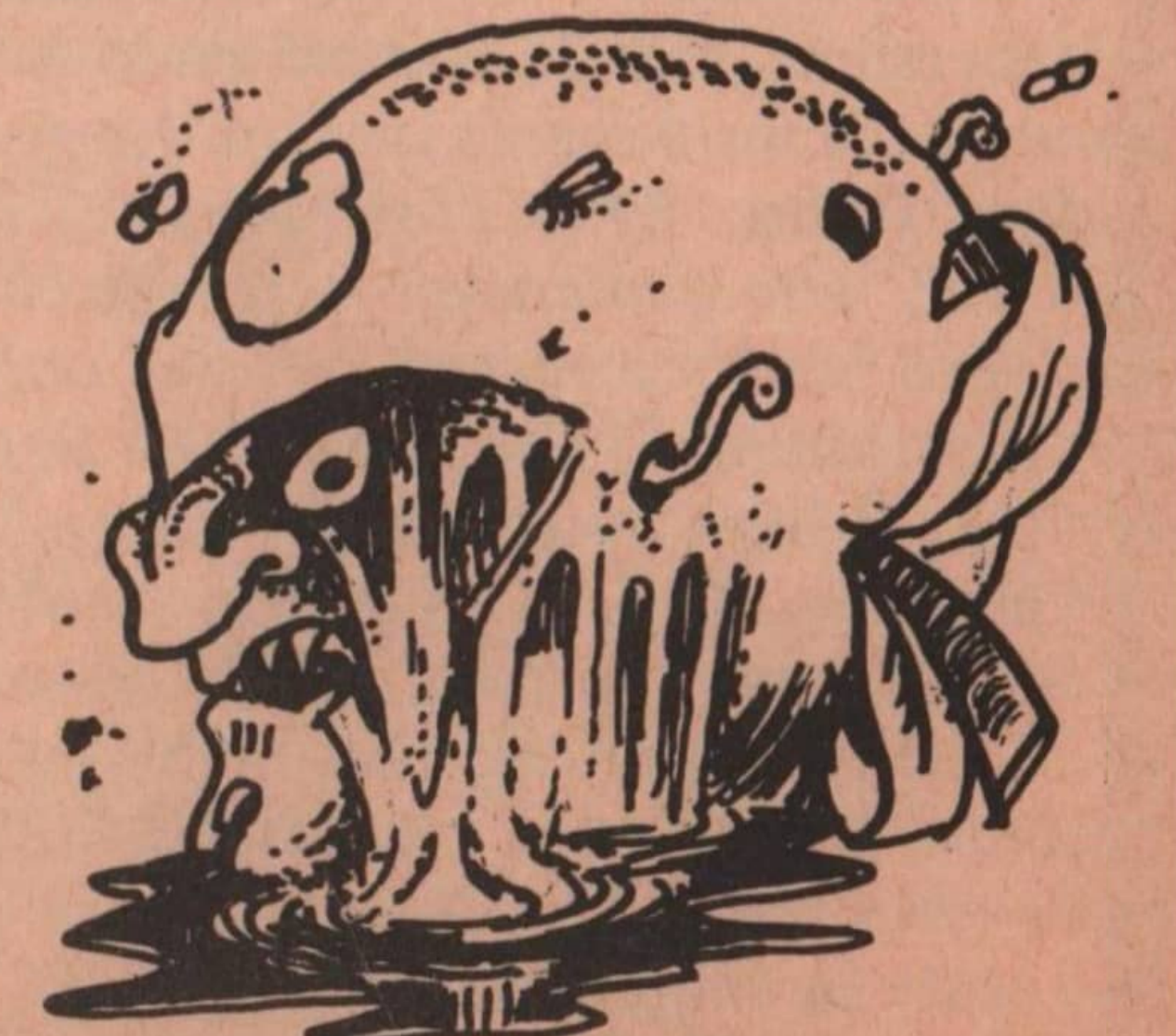
No, his name's not Bond. But he's a close friend of Commander Earnest (not James) Bond, ex-head of Regional Crime Squad No. 9, Bomb Squad, and Deputy head of C.I.D.

Our vote for 007 of the Yard this year goes to Bertie Wickstead, head of Serious Crimes Squad. A good year for Bert, with investigations into the sex-life of Lambton, Jellicoe, Soho night-club owners, and his fellow coppers who have so often been caught with their pants down in the seamy side of Soho.

The good Chief Superintendent is reported to have improved his tough guy image in interrogation of villains from the East End with the following opening gambit to a prisoner brought up blinking from cells to the big man's office:

Wickstead: *Sit down. You probably recognise me. The name's Wickstead. They call me the GANGBUSTER.*

Watch out Sean Connery, and Clint Eastwood! You have got a rival in the Metropolitan Police Force. If only Tintagel House was Hollywood!





### One Bad Apple continued

# On The Seamy Side Allegations



| NAME/RANK                                 | FORCE                                       | ACTIVITY   | SOURCE     |
|---|---|--|------------|
| Chief Supt. Roy Habershon                 | sometimes head of Yard Bomb Squad           | In a case which came before Bow St. Magistrate's Court, the Chief Supt. persuaded people to "help police with their enquiries" by means of 5 wrongful arrests. The five people were later released with no charges. Habershon is an all-around nasty.  | (C.T.)     |
| Supt. Ronald Kell<br>D. Supt. Mitchell    | Durham<br>Durham                            | Committed perjury in the Stafford & Luvaglio case. Further, these two officers deliberately and maliciously withheld witness statements from the court, so that potential defence witnesses could not be called.   |            |
| D.C. Patrick Manning<br>D.C. Joe McCarthy | Southall<br>Southall                        | Forced the defendant in R. v. Kane to sign a confession to a theft that never occurred. Sidney Bidwell, M.P. for Southall requested an inquiry. Both were cleared, and most conveniently, the report was published just after Parliament had ended its sessions, thereby getting minimum publicity.  | T 28-10-73 |
| Chief Supt. Peter Godber                  | Hong Kong (formerly Hastings Constabulary)  | Godber was the 8th highest ranking policeman in Hong Kong. He amassed a net salary of £330,000 more than 6 x the total net salary of 21 years, which was deposited in 7 banks throughout the world. A month before he was due to retire, he was summonsed under Hong Kong law to explain his wealth. The day before his hearing he took a plane to England, where there is no equivalent offence for him to be charged under. He retired with his loot to 51 Eden Lock, Sussex. In Hong Kong, he was awarded the Colonial Police Medal for Distinguished Services. | T 27-7-73  |
| P. Supt. Ernest Hunt                      | Hong Kong (formerly Glamorgan Constabulary) | Hunt was involved in the same game as Godber, and was charged in Hong Kong under the Anti-Bribery Law of maintaining a standard of living above official earnings. Poor Hunt got one year in prison.   | G 2-11-73  |

## HABERSHON MEETS THE QUEEN

Chief Supt. Habershon, at one time in charge of the "Angry Brigade" investigation, and leading light in the Yard's bomb squad, has finally made it---all the way to Buckingham Palace.

Blundershon, as his mates call him, squeezed his way into the New Year's honours list with an M.B.E. for his part in harrassing Claimants Unions, illegally detaining witness at Bow Street (the Miss World trial) and other crimes.

Habershon, M.B.E. is most famous for his no-messing about Yorkshire-man's line on the police violating Judges' Rules. When confronted by Mr. Patterson, a solicitor, who demanded to see his client (who had not been legally arrested, but was only being "held for questioning,") the good Chief Superintendent replied, "I have no time for legal nicities."

Well done, Roy. It's good to see that ole Liz down at Buck House approves of this sort of thing. After all, it's silly to pretend that breaking the law now and again isn't justified if you can catch dangerous criminals---like Ian Purdie, who the stubborn jury had the bad taste to acquit of all charges.

It appears that Habershon has now been promoted to the status of Commander. Congradulations again. You're a real comer, Roy.

## For The Record

Detective Inspector Barton is in charge of an eight man Flying Squad. Barton has an outstanding record for Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice, which A-10 and the D.P.P. seem to have overlooked. Some of the cases in which he has been involved are:

*R. v Lane.* Evidence was fabricated re: possession of explosives. The defendant was acquitted.

*R. v. Mallone.* Mallone was twice acquitted on a stitched-up 'conspiracy to rob' charge. Among the items of evidence which they fabricated was a firearm.

*R. v Ellesmore.* This case also involved a guns and explosives fit-up. Barton was accused in the trial of 'incitement to procure firearms.' The defendant was acquitted.

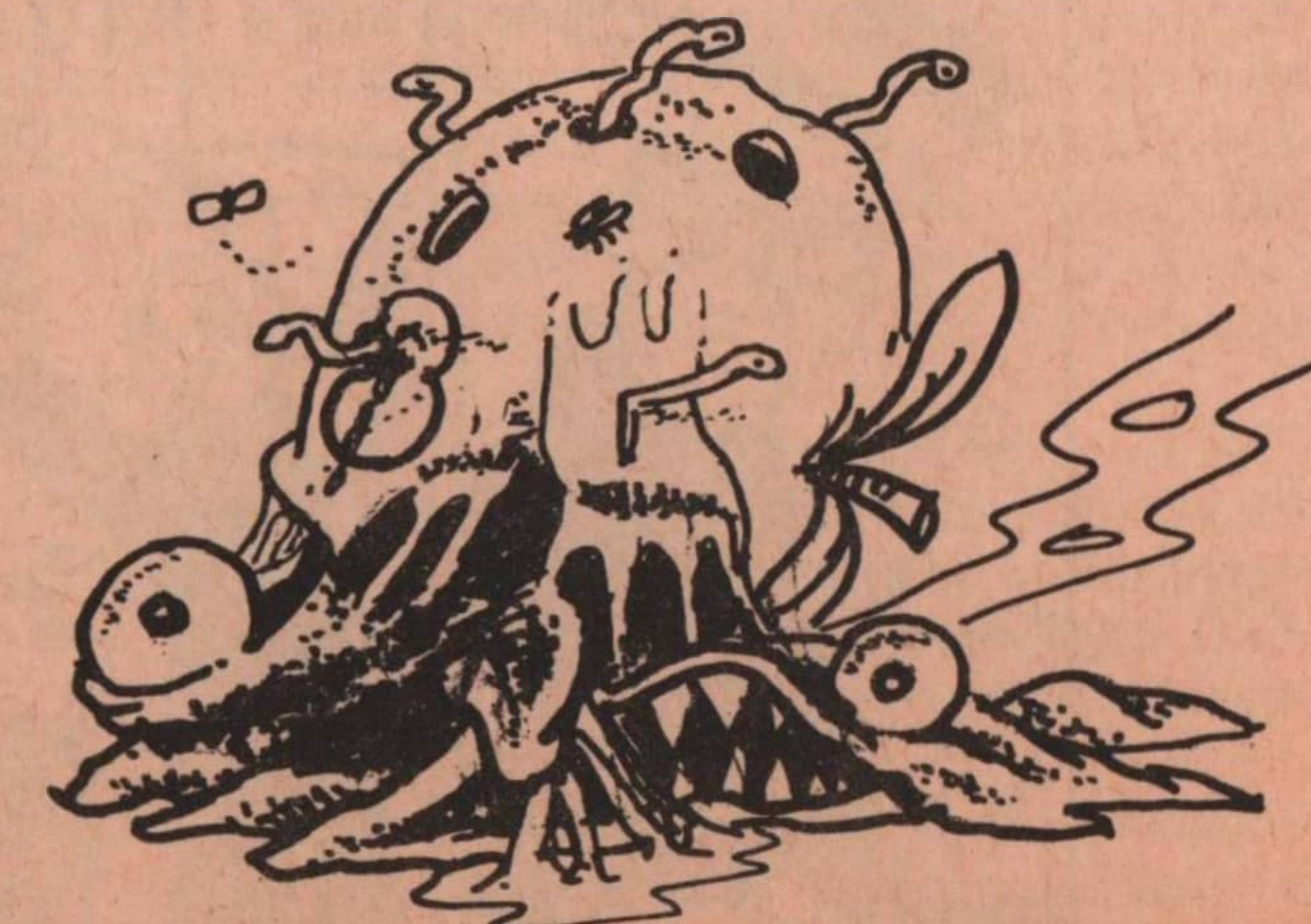
There has never been an enquiry in these cases into Barton's activities. He has, however, been given the once over by A-10 regarding another matter. Barton, himself, has conducted some of the A-10 investigations into police corruption. And indeed, he should be well qualified to probe these murky areas of the law.

Other members of Barton's squad include D. Sgt. Merrick and D.C. Snodgrass, who was a police witness in *R. v Lane* and *R. v Ellesmore*. Rumour has it that one more bad move by Snodgrass and his head will be on the D.P.P.'s chopping block.

## ON THE SEAMY SIDE CONTINUED

| NAME/RANK                                  | FORCE  | ACTIVITIES  | SOURCE                  |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| Chief Supt. Kenneth Etheridge              | Fraud Squad                                      | Another Cyprus holiday-maker. Went on holiday with Soho vice king, John Aziz (alias Aziz Ehmet.) Also connected to Humphries, giving evidence at the trial of Mrs. "Rusty" Humphries.   | Pi 21-9-73              |
| D. Insp. Sinclair                          | Special Branch                                   | Sinclair was the Special Branch contact for the Littlejohns, conspiring to commit offences together with Geoffrey Johnson Smith, Minister of Defence, Lord Carrington and Lady Onslow, in order to preserve control over Irish affairs by any means necessary.  |                         |
| D. Sgt. Michael Waller                     | Special Branch                                   | Special Branch agent provocateur, pushing arms to Protestant extremists.  | (Conf.)                 |
| D. Insp. Pittendreigh<br>D. Insp. Wilson   | Special Branch<br>Special Branch                 | Involved in the Irish Arms, Soar Eire, trial, where the Special Branch was involved in incitement to procure arms, with Mr. Parker, their agent provocateur. The case was such a blatant fit-up that the government prosecutor, Leary Q.C. had to drop the charges, leaving the government red-faced.   | (C.T.)                  |
| P.C. George Burrows<br>P.C. Stanley Conley | Special Patrol Group-4<br>Special Patrol Group-4 | Shot two Pakistani youth, "armed" with toys, in the back. They were praised for these murders, and both later received commendations for supposedly finding a bomb.   | G 17-3-73               |
| D. Sgt. Eric Price                         | Hammersmith                                      | Price was one of two officers in the "Scotch" Jack Buggy murder case, where it was alleged that "the gang which murdered Buggy was in collusion with one or more corrupt police." Commended 3 times, Price was eventually convicted for bribery in relation to the case arising out of a gunpoint arrest in Mayfair in which the press hinted that the Mafia were involved. | Te 19-1-73<br>Te 8-4-73 |
| D. Sgt. Rigby                              | ?  | In the case of R. v. P. & S. Flannigan & Owen Smith charges of 'conspiracy to rob' were brought by the Regional Crime Squad. However, they did not appear in court, but instead brought in Rigby, a local who grossly verbalised the defendants. Rigby's evidence was so obviously fabricated that when the case was heard at the Old Bailey, Judge Pickering threw it out. | Pi ? 72                 |
| Chief Supt. Cecil Saxby                    | Metropolitan                                     | Bruce Brown, accused of a £138,000 Wembley bank raid, was a close friend of Saxby. Brown and Saxby had planned to jointly open a club in Hounslow.  | T 7-3-74                |
| Chief Supt. Henry Mooney                   | Chief of Regional Crime Squad                    | The gang that was charged in the 1972 Premium Bonds swindle, defrauding the Post Office, alleged that Mooney accepted a bribe from an accomplice in order for charges to be waived. (It is also believed that Mooney was in the habit of accepting large sums of money from the Krays.) Mooney was subsequently investigated by Prescott and suspended.                     | Pe 30-9-72              |
| Commander Drury (ret.)                     | ex-Head of Flying Squad                          | damning allegations in the Luton Postmaster case, in which Patrick Murphy was wrongly convicted of murder. He later resigns following newspaper headlines of his Cyprus holidays with vice-king Humphries.  |                         |
| Chief Insp. John Bland                     | Serious Crimes Squad                             | Bland visited Humphries in Amsterdam. In the case of R. v. Trevor Davies & others, Bland denied allegations that the police were conducting a war against associates of Humphries, and that there was any connection between that and Drury being forced to resign.   |                         |

When bent coppers come to trial, you can forget all that rubbish you've been told about the law going harder on their own. Most of the Old Bill convicted are given a fine or a suspended sentence. In 1971, only 35 ended up inside, and in 1972, a grand total of 19 did bird. And you can count on the fingers of one hand those who aren't sent to open nicks, usually to Ley Hill, Eastchurch or Ford. We don't know exactly how many are inside now, but in early '73 there were 12 in Ford. (We have heard rumours of a certain luxury nick where all the favoured coppers go. Can anyone tell us more?)





# Whitewashing the Law Windowdressing at A10

"Who will guard the guards? Who will jail the goalers?  
Who will judge the judges? Who will prosecute the  
prosecutors?  
Who will investigate the investigators?"  
-----I will, chirps the Law.

## THE NEW COMMISSIONER

In 1970, two Sunday Times reporters carried out an investigation into police activities which led to the conviction of two C.I.D. officers, Robson and Harris, on charges of "Conspiracy to Pervert the Course of Justice." Their investigation focused public attention on the reality of police corruption, and left embarrassing implications regarding just what the police were doing to investigate corruption in their own ranks. In November 1973, the Police Federation magazine said: "The Times case did more to damage public confidence [in the police] than any comparable incident since the war."

When Robert Mark became Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, 3 years after the Times investigation, the Robson and Harris case was still very much in the press and public's eye, and he had a big job ahead of him to tart up the Yard's image.

Mark's appointment as Commissioner was regarded as a victory for the more "progressive" elements in the force. Coincidentally, Peter Brodie, the Assistant Commissioner, head of C.I.D., and "hard liner" at the Yard, resigned, clearing the way for him to proceed.

Mark, who hails from the uniformed branch, immediately restructured the Yard, supposedly in order to improve promotion prospects for able officers. In reality, the reorganisation was designed to weaken the power of the C.I.D., until then a self-contained unit and power unto itself. He also created a new division, A 10, to investigate complaints against the police.

## embarrassing probes

The creation of A 10 was a sly move. It gave the public the impression that the police were seriously trying to deal with internal corruption, and at the same time it put a heavy damper upon the highly embarrassing journalistic probes into police activities. The sleuthing and snooping was now nicely contained within police quarters, vastly simplifying problems of covering up for the high-ups, and arousing too much public concern or outcry.

To make sure his cat was firmly in the bag, Mark had a few cosy lunches with Rees-Mogg, the editor of that once troublesome newspaper, the Times. Their chats produced a "fruitful and wide ranging exchange of views," leading to a "sympathetic understanding" on both sides. Rees-Mogg agreed that there would be no more investigative journalism into bent coppers, and that they would leave it to A 10 to follow up any allegations of police corruption. Nice one, Commissioner. (You may have noticed that these days the Times often leaves out the names of bent coppers entirely. We recommend you switch to the Daily Telegraph, which is surprisingly good in this area.)



# A10 CONTINUED

## Reorganisation

The authorities have been systematically opposing attempts in any direction to have anyone other than the police themselves investigating their own corruption. A private member's bill in Parliament, proposing independent 3 man regional committees, was nipped in the bud by Robert Carr, the ex-Home Secretary.

So what has A 10 changed? We still have senior Yard detectives investigating each other. A cop who one week is being investigated for corruption is on the other end of the see-saw the next week, doing the investigating. (See tales of Ethridge, Mooney and Barton.)

## bent as the law

Leading gangsters and cops revel in a world of double-crossing intrigue, honourable blackmail and blood-chequered deceit. No police chief, however good his intentions, can prevent police corruption without entirely eliminating crime. But, police corruption is an essential part of crime prevention—in order to stop crime, detectives become criminals. The deals between the law and the villains are not sudden acts of criminal madness committed by a few mean-minded detectives, but their regular stock in trade.

Robert Mark may succeed in checking the number of scandals which reach the light of day. But one thing he must surely realise is that he can't stop them happening. Society is as bent as the law that protects it. TO GET JUSTICE THAT CAN'T BE FIXED, YOU HAVE TO FIX CAPITALISM FIRST.

Therefore A 10 is at best a temporary brake on the earning power of the C.I.D. and a blemish remover of spotty coppers.

The British police have always distinguished themselves in this field—hushing-up scandals, making the most discreet of enquiries, maintaining secretive investigations, and exhibiting a natural ability to convince us that the suppression of truth is always in the public interest.

## NO WATERGATES PLEASE, WE'RE BRITISH!

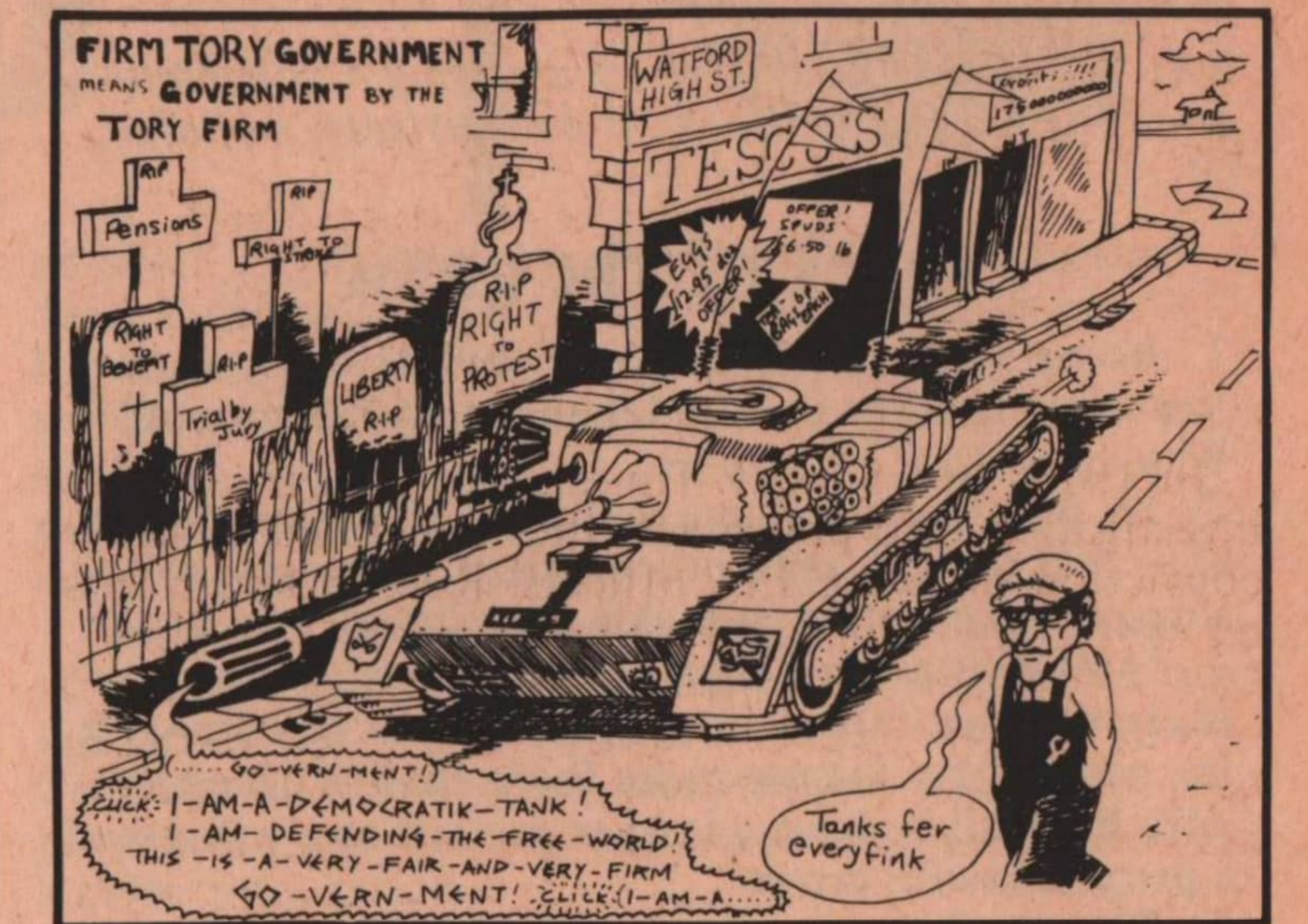
A fine example of this was the sympathetic discretion of Commander Bond and Chief Supt. Wickstead over the deeply embarrassing Lampton-Jellico affair. Scotland Yard was the soul of discretion when it came to the 3rd, 4th or 5th ministers involved. Other scandals like Lonhro, Ferranti and a host of others are dealt with with a perfect sense of delicacy, which is entirely foreign and absent from their dealings with the working class.

This genius for cover-up investigations when government swindlers like ex-Home Secretary, Reggie Maudline (you remember—Poulson's partner, and former director of many shady companies) are involved is precisely what A 10 department is all about.

If outside evidence from say the Sunday Times is overwhelming, then protecting the higher-ups becomes much more complicated and difficult. The D.P.P. has to be informed, and some of the lads will have to be suspended. However, with the police in charge of investigating any complaints, the ruling class are in the most secure position, and when complaints come from trade unionists or people with forms, the dossiers can be safely left to gather dust.

## WHO GETS PROSECUTED?

Needless to say, those cops who do get clobbered are more likely to be "wollies," (the boys in blue uniforms.) Our list of over 400 "bad apples" in Issue 2 had many more wollies than detectives listed as charged with criminal offences.



## Loitering with intent?

Also re: C.I.D., far more Detective Constables are prosecuted than Chief Superintendents. The Detective Chief Constables are politely asked to resign if the evidence is embarrassingly strong. Or, alternatively, the head of the investigation reports "in sufficient evidence to prosecute." And even if the investigation chief refuses to cover up (viz. Deputy Assistant Commissioner Williamson, or Prescott)—the 'facts' can still be carefully sifted down at Lancaster Gate, the office of the D.P.P.

The Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Norman Skelhorn, is responsible for "guarding the public interest." The D.P.P.'s domain includes public morals, obscenity, porn, spying, murder, bombings, crimes of major importance, and delicate counselling on who to prosecute re: cops, public officials or government ministers suspected of graft, fraud and any other crimes.

For the record, in 1972, of 2,114 cases of possible police corruption forwarded to the D.P.P. only 49 were acted on (i.e. led to court proceedings.) These figures suggest some very careful sifting.

Apart from above board investigations into bent cops which end up in the D.P.P.'s hands, there is also another factor involved. Certain police investigators naturally prefer to wash their hands of any potentially nasty cases, and pass the buck on to someone higher. As a result, a non-committal report goes to the D.P.P., which is then almost certainly destined for the legal waste-paper bin. In this way the whole stink can be said to have been 'fully and thoroughly investigated. The offending complaint receives the sort of letter which continues; "... we find no substance in your complaint, and no evidence for your allegations. . ."

And how can we dispute their findings? A 10 carefully keeps the dirty linen in police baskets out of public view. You never find out how the investigation was conducted, or on what basis their findings were made. All the fuss is conveniently dead and buried.

The head of A 10 is Commander R.H. Anning. If he has any complaints about this article, then we would be happy to arrange a public inquiry into any allegations.



# Taking the law into our own hands CITIZEN'S ARREST

All of us have considerable perfectly legal powers of arrest without having to obtain a warrant from a magistrate.

Why not shake the system by arresting a policeman, or a profiteering landlord, or a magistrate, or judge, or . . . ?

## Rules of the game

1. Know what power of arrest you are using. Is it 'common law,' or is it under an act of Parliament? Which act?
2. Be sure that you have sufficient evidence, preferably that of first hand independent witnesses, to support your action in making the arrest.
3. 'Arrest' is restricting a person's liberty. Ensure that you have sufficient physical power to carry out the arrest. Do not use more force than is necessary. Also if possible, have a lawyer present as a witness of a proper, lawful arrest.
4. When making the arrest, you should tell the person you are arresting: (a) what he is being arrested for in plain language; (b) that he is not obliged to say anything to you and that anything he does say may be used in evidence.
5. You must take the arrested person before the Magistrate's Court of the area as soon as practicable, and make your charge against the arrested person before the magistrate. It may not be practicable for you to do this immediately, in which case it would be advisable to take your prisoner to the nearest police station to be held in custody there. The police are obliged in many circumstances (see below) to take over the custody of your prisoner. You should arrange to make the transfer to a senior police officer, and not to the Station Sergeant or Inspector. Have witnesses of the transfer. Do not let them bullshit you!

### Warning

Arresting a person is a serious act. It is important to make sure that you have a legitimate power of arrest, and that you act reasonably in using that power, i.e. have adequate evidence. If you deprive a person of their liberty without justification, you are liable to have a 'civil' action taken against you in the courts for wrongful arrest, and may have damages awarded against you.

### NOTE:

Under common law, a police officer himself may be guilty of an offence if he refuses to take a person into custody on the charge of a citizen that this person is guilty of treason, or an arrestable offence.

## Powers of arrest

1. Under 'Common Law,' i.e. laws which have not been specifically made by an act of Parliament, but those general customs which have been regarded as laws from way back in history:

**Breach of the Peace** comes under this, and is a vague thing which can embrace any actions which can be considered to be interrupting the 'Queen's Peace.' This is not just banging dustbin lids outside Buck House and spoiling her ladyship's sleep, but includes any interruption of "that peace and good order which ought to prevail in a civilised country." It is obviously a useful power for the police, but the police, too, can be guilty of this offence. Any person may arrest without a warrant any person found committing a breach of the peace, or any person to prevent an immediate renewal of a breach of the peace.

2. Under 'Statute Law,' i.e. laws which have been made by acts of Parliament. The main one to remember is the Criminal Law Act 1967, which provides a generalised power of arrest covering a wide range of criminal offences. Any person may arrest without a warrant any person who is, or who he reasonably suspects, is in the act of committing an arrestable offence. (See note below for meaning of 'arrestable offence.') Or where an arrestable offence has been committed, and a person is, or whom he reasonably suspects is, guilty of that offence.

### NOTE:

'Arrestable Offence' means those offences where (i) the penalty is fixed by law. For example, murder, where the only penalty a judge can pass on conviction is a life sentence; (ii) offences for which it is possible for the judge to sentence the defendant to 5 years or more on a first conviction; (iii) an attempt to commit one of the offences under (i) or (ii).

This may seem complicated, but in practice it means that a very wide range of criminal offences are defined as 'arrestable offences,' mostly under (ii). They include the following offences: theft, burglary, robbery, blackmail, bigamy, buggery, conspiracy, corruption, criminal damage, criminal deception, dangerous drugs offences, forgery, indecent assault, assaults causing actual bodily harm and grievous bodily harm, murder, manslaughter, perjury, etc. You have power to arrest without a warrant for these offences.



Citizen's arrest is a very powerful weapon. All store detectives, uniformed guards, Securicor, etc., do their dirty work with only the power of citizen's arrest. YOU can play them at their own game, with a bit of people's justice. If you see them committing any indictable offence, such as assault, or committing a breach of the peace, look for witnesses, place them under arrest and caution them, and take them down to the nick where they belong.

# SHREWSBURY STITCH-UP



\*\*\*\*\*

Des Warren, Ricky Tomlinson and John McKinsie Jones, 3 Wrexham building workers, were done on conspiracy, affray and unlawful assembly. On December 19, 1973, Judge Mais weighed them off—3 years, 2 years, and 9 months respectively.

And so ended round one of the trials of the North Wales (Shrewsbury) 24. Since then, three more brothers are doing porridge at her majesty's pleasure, whilst the appeals on the first three have been predictably rejected by the Court of Appeal.

The whole affair is one more diabolical episode in using the law in acts of vengeance against successful strikers. Even the foreman of the jury muttered "disgraceful,"—and two of the jury left the courtroom in disgust. It was lucky for the hoods who brought this stage-managed trial that the rules of the game have been changed to favour the prosecution with majority verdicts.

## UP AGAINST CONSPIRACY LAW

### — The Story So Far —

Robert Carr, the ex-home Secretary, kept stumbling into "conspiracies." The more unpopular the government attacks on the working class, the more conspiracies appeared to haunt the Home Office. The nightmarish opposition to the Industrial Relations Act forced Carr to abandon overt political law. The Pentonville 5 saw to that.

And after the dockers, there were the miners. In Scotland, 13 miners from Longannet were stitched up by the Government on so-called 'ordinary criminal charges' in order to try and cover up their political intentions. But it was in vain. A solid working class jury threw the charges back in the prosecutors' ugly face. And so, another setback for the law 'n order merchants.

But angry employers, a frustrated attorney-general and a vengeance-seeking Home Secretary were still out for working class blood.

The building workers' strike in 1972 provided a fresh opportunity. McAlpines, Laings, Wimpeys & co. had more wage increases squeezed out of them. They hated every bloody farthing forced out of their greedy palms. They swore revenge on the flying pickets who threatened their profits and their "lump labour" style of operations. They weren't gonna take it. These "niggers" on the sites and these uppity flying pickets had to be dealt with—and the law'n order boys were only too happy to oblige.

### — The Plot Thickens —

Enter from stage right the National Federation of Building Trades Employers (N.F.B.T.E.), with their famous dossier on "extremist violence" committed against the vast majority of normal, happy, smiling workers. Yes, you've guessed—it's the Silent Majority, who secretly love to have Marples-Ridgeway's ill-constructed bridges collapse on top

of them. "We wish to point out that no normal dead building worker would complain if it wasn't for these wretched militants coming along to stir the shit, demanding compensation, pricey safety precautions and all sorts of schemes to milk the poor shareholders of Marples-Ridgeway, Bovis and all the rest."

Well, the likes of Bovis couldn't take it lying down, could they? In no time our vengeance-seeking Home Secretary, played by that nice guy' from Carshalton, Robert Carr, was congratulating the employers on the dossier, and summoning Chief Constables into action.

The Home Secretary was obviously not entirely without support in the Cabinet for a rather belated stage-managed prosecution. Among his Cabinet cronies, with but a slight, casual interest in this affair were:

Keith Joseph, Minister of Social Services, Ex-director of Bovis, and ex-friend of architect Poulson.

Geoffrey ("the third man") Rippon, Minister of the Environment; Ex-director of Cubitts.

Peter Walker, Minister of Trade & Industry, Ex-director of Slater-Walker (yes, he's the Walker half), with assets of ££££millions, and a slight, 'casual' interest in the construction industry.

## Three Suspects



Joseph

Rippon

Walker

So, with full Tory blessings, Robert Carr and Rawlinson, the Attorney General, launched their "get some scalps for the boys" campaign. A month after the end of the strike, October 1972, it was all systems GO for law 'n order. N.F.B.T.E. bosses were already rubbing their hands with gleeful anticipation.

But the "Tory Firm" first of all needed to pick a target area. An area where the building workers had a weak organisation, and the sort of place where nice, reliable middle class juries of sensible, middle-of-the-road citizens could be relied on. (More on this later.)

## McALPINE

So McAlpines obligingly directed the attention of two North Wales police forces to the appalling success of flying pickets in Shrewsbury and Telford New Town. The West Mercia and the Gwynedd police forces gave the McAlpine gang every possible assistance.



### STITCH UP continued

You may be interested to know some of the amazing coincidences in the close working relationship between the law and the McAlpine family.

(1) all the alleged 'crimes' by the pickets were committed on McAlpine sites in Shrewsbury and nearby.

(2) there are a few minor family ties linking the McAlpines with the law 'n order business in Wales. For instance, the new High Sheriff of Denbighshire (chief of law 'n order in the county) is a certain Peter Bell, a director of McAlpines and son-in-law of the late Sir Alfred McAlpine.

(3) the last 9 High Sheriffs of Denbighshire have ALL been McAlpines (Guinness Book of Records take note!)

(4) a lot of Gwynedd cops come from Denbighshire, and West Mercia is also under the McAlpine axe of influence.

So, it was not too difficult a job to find an eager beaver bunch of Welsh Sherlock Holmeses to deliver the goods. After a 2 month investigation, the team of detectives came up with: a law first used in 1875 and unused since that date; 24 bodies; 210 charges; and a second dossier for the delighted D.P.P. (Director of Public Prosecutions, and the main government sponsor for all political trials "in the public interest."

### THE TRIAL

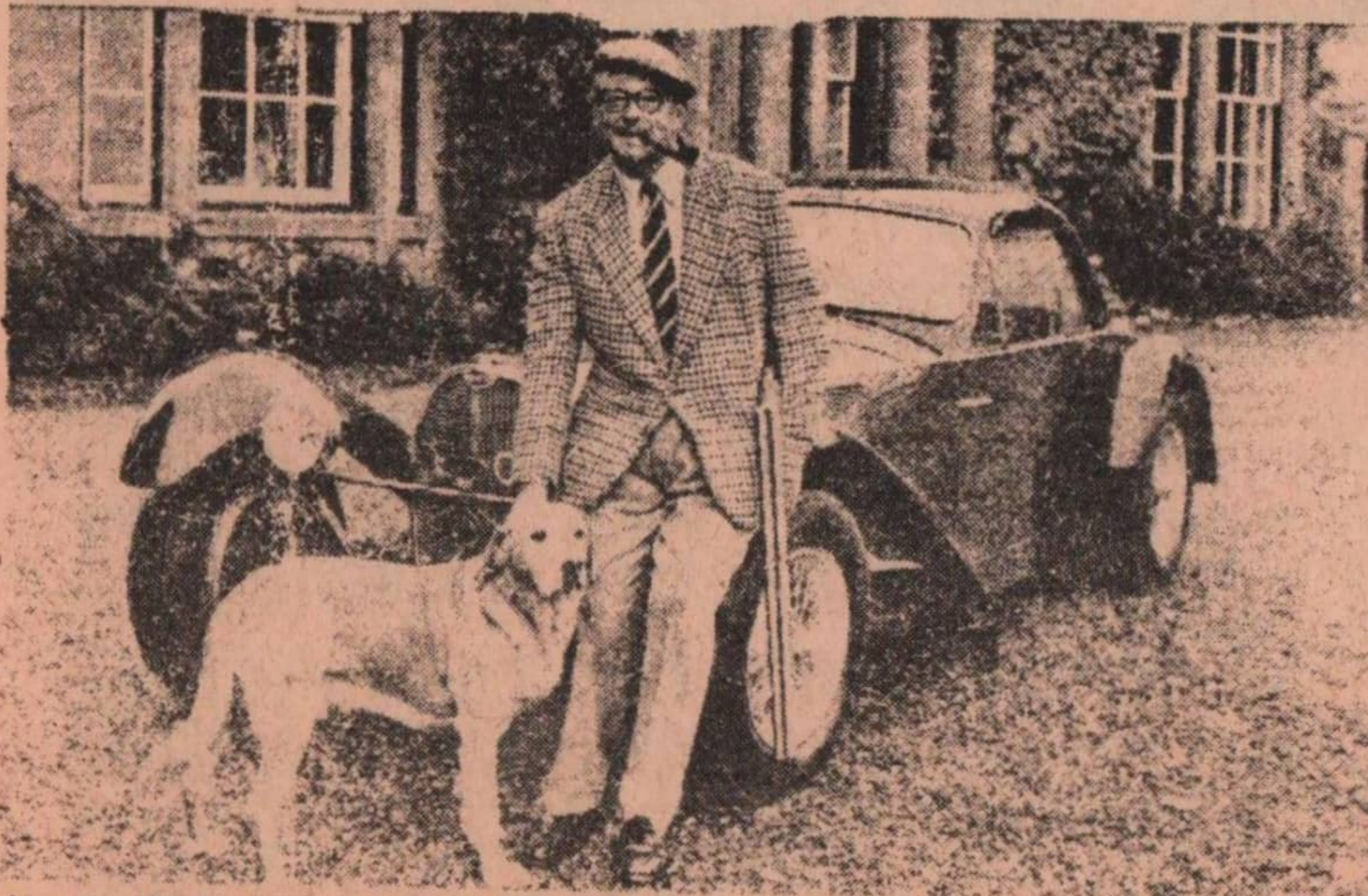
When the trial opened, all the plotters were absent from the dock. No sign of Sir Alfie, Robert Carr, the High Sheriff, or the Welsh C.I.D. Instead, there were 24 pickets, charged with all manner of crimes—just about everything that the D.P.P. could think of short of treason.

Even Judge Jeffries would have been proud of the D.P.P.'s achievements (210 not out!)

Blokes that had only aimed at the age-old working class practice of making the strike effective were now bombarded with charges they'd never even heard of. Conspiracy to intimidate, affray, unlawful assembly. . . a fine Tory stack of them.

To picket or not to picket, that is the question that the judge wouldn't allow anyone to ask.

The prosecution and judge carried on in the courtroom, where the Carrs and McAlpines left off outside—digging up the dirt and fabricating evidence of a violent conspiracy to terrorize workers on the lump.



Jimmy McAlpine: getting ready to meet some pickets?

"Building boss Alfred McAlpine got a £500-a-week pay rise last year, revealed the latest accounts of his master company, Marchwiel. His salary went up by £25,860 from £41,565 (£800 a week) to £67,425 (£1,300 a week.) No explanation is given in the accounts. The profits of Marchwiel went up from £5,771,000 to a record £5,914,000." (Mirror, 14-3-74)

Prosecutor and judge set about making the charges stick in spite of the lack of evidence (even after fabrications.) They also set out to suppress any mention to the jury that the trial was:

- (a) a political trial
- (b) about the right to picket, and how workers from time immemorial have always been up against the law in a strike 'situation, 'cos the law has always been loaded in the employers' favour, and used to keep the workers in line.
- (c) that the roots of the prosecution was a put-up job by the Tory firm Inc. (i.e. the construction bosses, the law bosses, the legal big-wigs and the Government.)



Chrysler, Coventry, Strike.

It also has to be said that most of the defence lawyers in the case did not, and could not, represent the class interests of the workers. Lawyers are mostly a sheepish middle class lot who care sweet sod all for strikers in the dock.

The class war was not continued in the courtroom because the judge was determined to stop it—and none of the lawyers had the legal know-how to beat the judge.

It is essential that at least one of the 24 defend themselves, to give the jury the full story. Lawyers will always be intimidated by judges, but they can't gag us in the same way.

### ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR BRITISH CAPITALISM

The chairman of Gough Cooper and Co., John Boardman, has just awarded himself a £300 a week pay rise. He does not believe it conflicts with the statutory ban on wage increases above the norm, so beloved of the Tory party, and still in effect under the Labour government. "I think management has been underpaid in this country," he told an Evening Standard reporter. His salary is £24,610 a year.

Last year was a good one for Gough Cooper. Profits were up 189% to £3,900,000. It is a public company, but 48% of the shares are in the hands of the Gough Cooper family, and directors and their families. The seven directors received pay rises averaging 136%. Meanwhile, the rest of us struggle on under the terms of Mr. Heath's £1 plus 4% for wage increases. Recently the Tories threatened to bring down the government if they tried to alter the terms.

But perhaps the staggering pay increases the board of Gough Cooper awarded itself reflected a staggering increase in productivity. Not so. Gough Cooper are a building firm, specialising in development of private housing estates. Last year the building industry built less houses than for 14 years. But the cost of houses has risen. The less houses built, the higher the price will be for each new house that is completed. Or as Mr. Boardman puts it, "last year was a boom period." A boom for him, yes, and one reflected in his pay increase. For the three million families still living in slums, near slums, or grossly overcrowded conditions, it looks a little different.

# THE BLIND SIDE OF THE LAW

One of the more embarrassing bits in the trial were the number of scabs who made no brass about their violent urges to kick shit out of the pickets. Below we list some of the crimes committed—all of them studiously ignored by British Justice. The law's blind eye, it should be remembered, extends not just to the scabs, but to their masters as well.

(1) ASSAULT: One lumper recalled he had thrown bricks at the pickets. There was no police enquiry.

(2) THREATENING BEHAVIOR. A scab threatened to cut off a man's head with a shovel. He admitted this in open court with no police action taken.

(3) UNAUTHORISED POSSESSION OF A FIREARM AND THREATENING BEHAVIOR WITH A FIREARM. A scab with a shotgun was disarmed by pickets. They handed the gun over to the police, and the police did nothing.

(4) CONSPIRACY TO CAUSE EXPLOSIONS. There were bomb threats against Des Warren and his family. These were never investigated by the law.

(5) CONSPIRACY TO PERVERT THE COURSE OF JUSTICE. The witchhunt to bring the men to trial was a "conspiracy to pervert the course of justice" on the part of McAlpine, Supt. Glover in charge of the police investigation, Robert Carr and the D.P.P.

Further, the construction firms themselves should have been prosecuted long ago for:

(1) Systematic violation of safety regulations, and in consideration of being persistent offenders.

(2) Conspiracy to cause grievous bodily harm whenever a worker loses a limb because of management's criminal negligence.

(3) Conspiracy to effect manslaughter, whenever a worker is done in because the McAlpines of this world have decided it's cheaper to fork out compensation than to comply with the safty regulations.

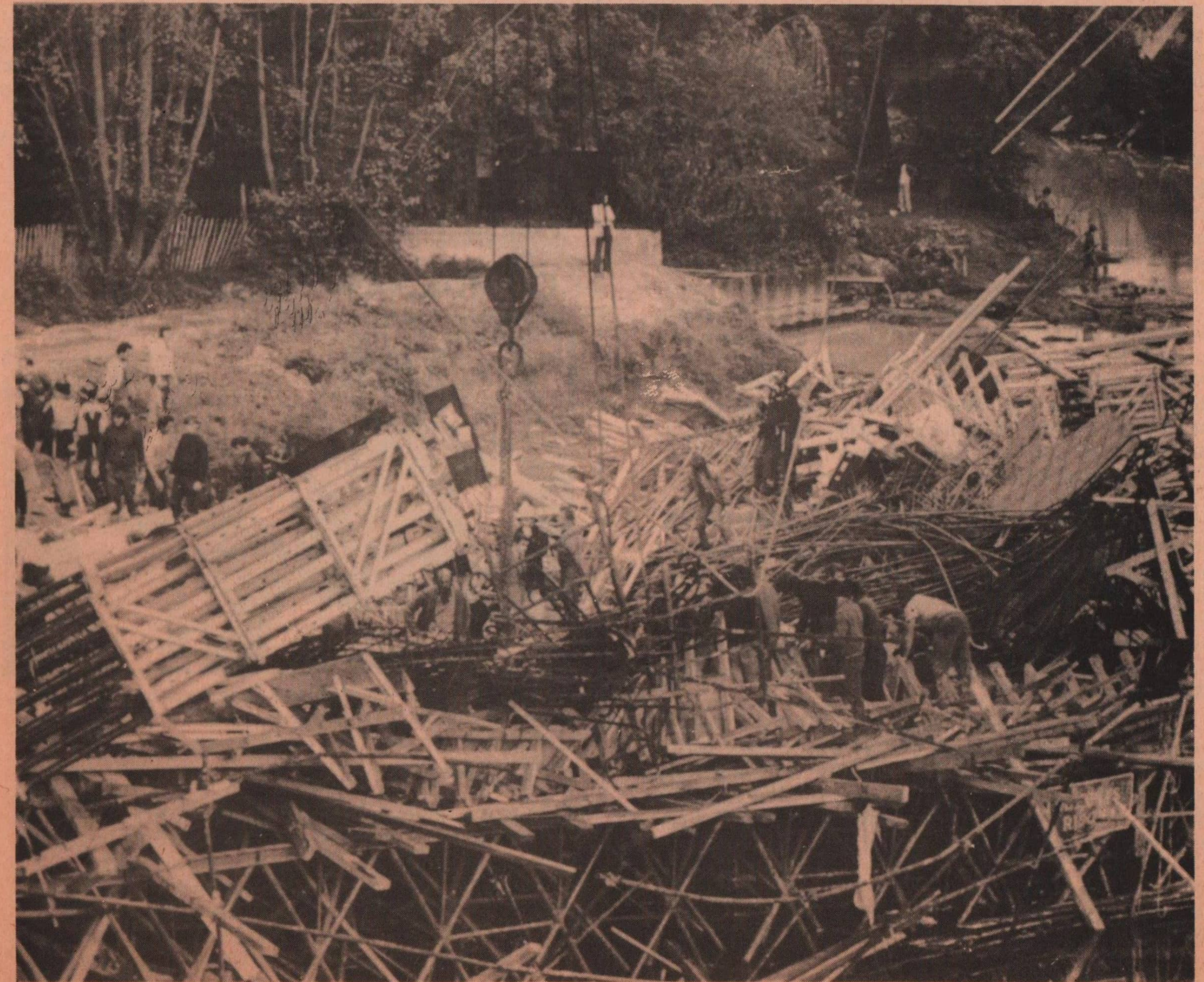
(4) It is an act of criminal conspiracy by the D.P.P. to avoid taking up one single case 'in the public interest' against the construction monguls, and to continue to allow a total lack of law-enforcement in this area.

Thanks to British justice, another 1000 workers will be injured at work next week—and FOUR of them will never recover. Every week, an average of FOUR DEAD.

The law, in all its majesty, will leave it to the coroner to return the inevitable verdict of "accidental death."

Last year there were over 200 fatal 'accidents.' The real reasons for the deaths are of no interest to the law.

WHAT IS CALLED MANSLAUGHTER ON A MOTORWAY IS AN 'ACCIDENT' ON A BUILDING SITE.





# CONSPIRACY CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE COURTROOM



The following pieces about conspiracy and the trials of the 24 show quite clearly that, in the words of Lord Hailsbam, "the law is a confidence trick." (from a speech in 1972 at Exeter.)

What the bosses fear most is workers' rebellion against the law. Hence, the fury of Lord Denning in denouncing the Clay Cross councillors, and the hysterical reactions of the 10% who own all the goodies to 'political strikes.'

Defending yourself doesn't only apply to political trials and conspiracy trials; it is also basic to real opposition to the prosecution in any case. For further details of 'How to Defend Yourself,' see UPAL issue no.52, including a detailed guide to cross-examination techniques.

What on earth is behind someone being charged with conspiracy? What do you have to do? Answer,—nothing!

That's the real beauty of the law on conspiracy. It only has to be proved that you are the sort of person who is very likely to have made an agreement with others to do anything which doesn't go down well with either the bosses, the government, or their lordships.

## THE LAW OF DOUBLETHINK

Conspiracy is the law of double-think, based on legal big-wigs promoting their conspiracies against us onto our shoulders. They do the conspiring, and we get accused of the conspiracy. The law may seem pretty absurd to us, but it makes a lot of sense to the fat cats with the old school ties.

Conspiracy is the best possible way of dealing with political opposition to the left of the labour party. The Industrial Relations Act failed—too obviously political. But slap on criminal charges, and the ruling class can divide the union leaders at the stroke of a pen. Are they working class heroes, like the Tolpuddle Martyrs, or are they merely "common criminals?"

## Stamping out Strikes & Disorder

One of the obvious attractions of using conspiracy is in a case where you're hard pushed for any concrete evidence at all, but dead-keen to nail a few leaders for a decent spell of porridge as an example to others. One effective way of stamping out unofficial strikes and disorder is the occasional show-trial.

The very fact that they charge you with conspiracy is an indication that they are out to get you. When a conspiracy charge is brought, it comes courtesy of the D.P.P. Des Warren could have just been charged with intimidation—maximum sentence 3 months, the case heard in Magistrates' Court.

However, bang on a conspiracy prefix, and you are up for the high jump at the Crown Court. Furthermore, if you're found guilty, the judge can do what the hell he likes with you, 'cos a conspiracy sentence is UNLIMITED.

So it's fair to say that the decision to charge someone with conspiracy is always a carefully calculated and usually politically motivated move.

At Shrewsbury Crown Court, the charge was, "conspiracy to intimidate other workers from abstaining from their lawful work." Therefore, it was not necessary for the Crown even to prove that anyone was actually intimidated! Their case was based on intimidation by definition of the political aim of the flying pickets. Thus, the jury is invited to consider scenes of wild pickets on the rampage and frightened workers being driven to down their tools in fear, and millions of pounds worth of damage to the site. . . .

UCATT's leader, George Smith, is prepared to swallow exactly what the law tells him, i.e. this is not a case about picketing, but about violence. With friends like their own union boss, the building workers don't need any enemies.

## PERSONS UNKNOWN

And so the lie of the law is repeated over and over again. Most of these acts of violence cannot be attributed to any specific person in the dock. Indeed, no one was arrested at the time of this "madmen on the rampage" scene. Yet police officers were there.

Under conspiracy law, the prosecution can drag in whatever "evidence" they like, in order to cast a web of suspicion and an all-embracing criminal responsibility for the actions of other pickets, over which the people in the dock had no influence or control.

## CHARACTER ASSASSINATION

BELOW: Ricky Tomlinson (left) and Des Warren (right)



A fair trial? One of the defendants, Ricky Tomlinson, had this to say from the dock:

"I have sat here for many weeks and seen my character systematically shredded up. It was said in the last war by Dr. Goebbels that if you repeat a lie often enough it becomes accepted as the truth.

This I have observed in this court. So much so that the constant use of the words, "petrified," "terrified," "afraid," "frightened" and "scared to death" by witness after witness, led even myself to think for a moment that I'd done the things I had been accused of."

## The Art of Prosecutors

The art of prosecutors is to fill the minds of the jury with so much horror early on in the trial that the die is forever cast against the devils in the dock. No matter how reasonable the devils appear in the witness box, all good impressions on the jury can be put down to diabolical cleverness. First impressions are sometimes fatal—especially for defendants.

It must always be pointed out to the jury that the prosecutor can say more or less what he likes in his opening speech, even character assassinations because only the witnesses actually count as evidence and, according to the judge, impressions are not to be allowed to sway the jury's final verdict.

But of course, the prosecutor and judge know only too well that early impressions may be the jury's yardstick for assessing all the evidence.

## Conspiracy 2

### Class Struggle in the Courtroom

The prosecution wants to keep your side out of the case. The judge will make every possible ruling to tie the defence down to simply answering the allegations of the Crown. Counter-allegations about the real conspiracy are, of course, to the judge, taboo.

Why? Because your lordship has a crucial role in maintaining that conspiracy, and it's in his class interests to shield attacks on the prosecution, and to bully and badger the defence. Hence, Judge Mais tried to rule that all discussion of the lump was irrelevant to the case.

When comrades do their own cross-examination, then it is certain that the politics of the trial are bound to make a direct hit with the jury. A lawyer tends to cushion all discussion of class conflict, because he is a mere mouthpiece, a go-between.

## THE NOBLE ART OF SELF DEFENCE

One of the biggest advantages of defending yourself is in the reality of conflict and confrontation when cross-examining coppers who may have arrested you, possibly fitted you up, verbalised you, knocked you around, or abused you at the time of arrest. When a lawyer cross-examines on these points he's simply doing a job, and any conflict which comes out is unreal. Also, with very few exceptions, lawyers will not properly challenge the truthfulness of high-ranking coppers.

## TURNING THE TABLES

More important though, is that cops don't like and are certainly not used to being cross-examined by the very people they were able to have complete power over before. For the accused to have a copper wriggling in the box from evasion to lie to evasion reverses the situation. You cease to be someone who must have done something wrong to be there in the first place, and the copper ceases to be the wholly honest neutral law man who is automatically believed. But if it's a lawyer doing it, the jury might think it's just a clever lawyer tricking a dumb cop.

If you're defending yourself you have no defence barrister to ask you questions, so you just say your evidence from the box.

## Dont Let Your Barrister Embarass You

If you use a barrister, make sure he doesn't put statement type questions to you all the time to which you just say yes or no, e.g. "You've been an active trade unionist to whom picketing has been a normal practice in any strike you've been affected by?" "Yes."

If it goes on like this the jury doesn't get to know you, and so is less likely to care about you, and also may think you're hiding behind the barrister.

## GETTING TO KNOW YOU

In any trial, and especially a political trial, the combination of barristers and people defending themselves is very effective. It means that people defending themselves can go into things which barristers can't or won't, ask questions and fight the prejudices of judges in a way barristers cannot or will not.

Remember that the proper function of a barrister is to maintain, at the cost of his job, the court structure and rules of procedure. A good tactic, therefore, is to place your lawyer where they can least get in the way, and the rest defend yourself.

Defending yourself, of course, means being able to talk directly to the jury in your own, and their own, language. And with some people having barristers, it means that those defending themselves don't have to go into legal details which may be useful, but can get to be a dead end.

But it is good to have legal reasons, maybe technical ones, for acquittal, so that if the jury wants to acquit, they will have reasons to do so. Or, if there are some for acquittal, they will have reasons to put to those who might be for conviction.

## Total Picture

For your evidence to be really effective, you need to take your time, and put yourself over, what you've been doing, what happened, everything that goes to make a total picture of yourself and the situation in a relaxed way to the jury.

## Fee-Fi-Fo-Fum—SUSPICION

Persuading a jury to convict means persuading a jury to define what is and was common working-class practice as criminal.

In most cases a jury has to be sure beyond reasonable doubt that 'he dun it.' With conspiracy it's much more vague. One judge has defined conspiracy as maybe "just a wink or a nod." The standard of proof is therefore unbelievably woolly, and ideally designed to cater for middle class prejudice against working class militants.

For the middle class, there's no understanding of union organising as a perfectly normal democratic process. Opposition to the boss inside the office is much more likely to be secretive and conspiratorial, than the open class opposition on the shop floor. But for the prosecution it's sus., it's sinister because you are going outside the normal parliamentary channels. Instead of writing to your M.P., you are organising yourselves. 'And, members of the jury, it's not the way the silent majority behaves, now is it? . . .'

## Working Class Jury. . . .

Half the battle of winning is selecting a good jury of working people, who will not be readily swayed by the pomp, the ceremony, and the slander against the men in the dock.

However, in Shrewsbury, there was little chance of this. That's why Shrewsbury was chosen. But at the same time, defence tactics in that trial were not adequately worked out. Clearly everyone should have applied en bloc for a change of venue from Shrewsbury Crown Court to a less prejudiced area.



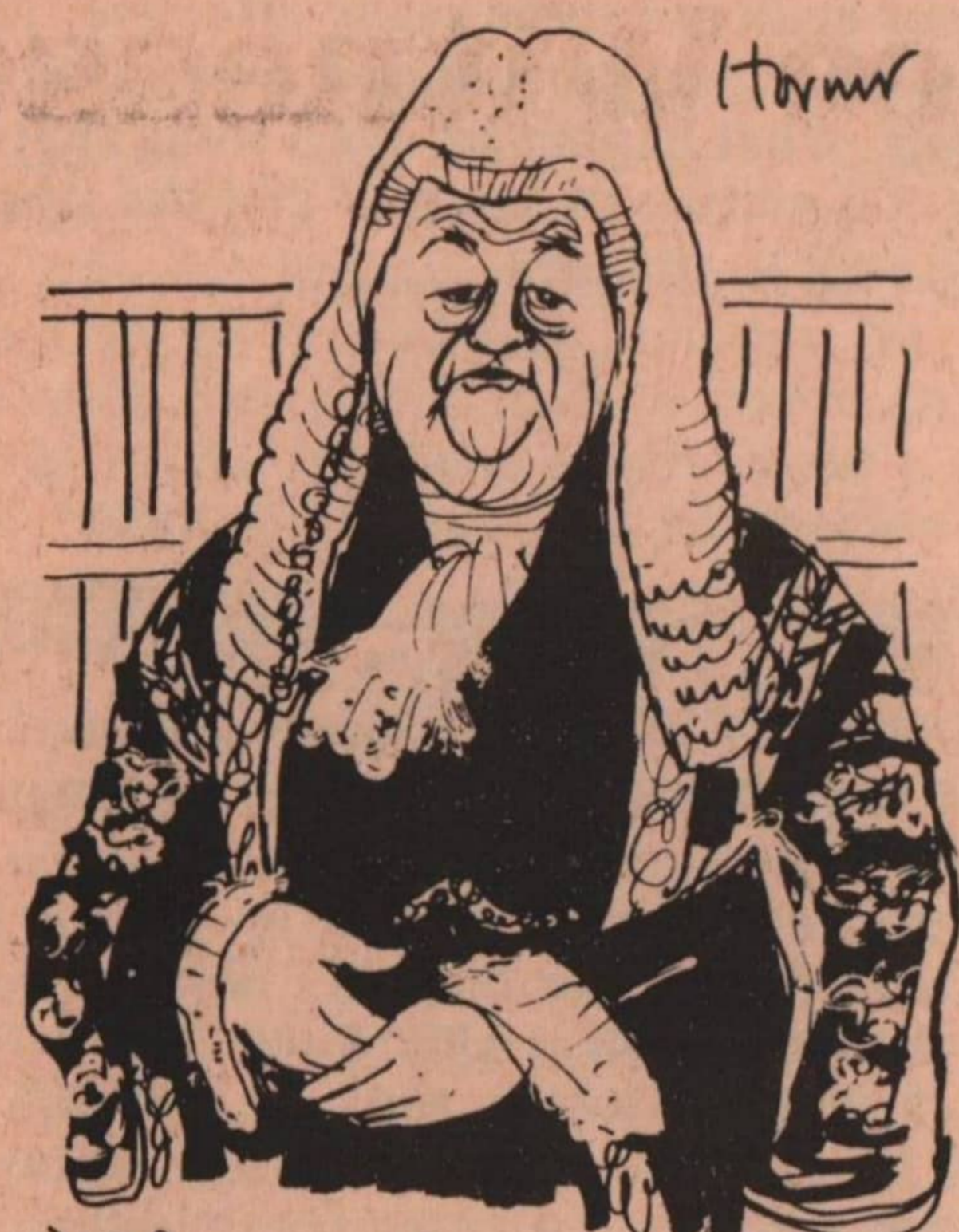
Liverpool or Birmingham. In fact, one barrister, Norma Legus, did make this application, BUT with little support from the other defence lawyers. With a sustained attack, the defendants might have got a change of venue, which in Liverpool or Birmingham, would mean the possibility of a trial by a jury of one's peers—an all-working class jury.

Obviously you've got to fight for a working class jury. The court is an arena of class conflict. It is quite obvious what class the judge and the prosecutor come from and what they represent, and a middle class jury, as well as following their own class interests, are going to identify with these characters.

### Not Middle-Class Wankers

For example, in the Mangrove trial, which had a mixed middle and working class jury, the middle class ones were the ones who stood out for conviction all the way down the line, and had to be fought tooth and nail inside the jury room before agreeing to acquittals in all riot charges.

With a working class jury you stand a very much better chance, although you have to expect and will have to deal with the fact that within the ranks of the jury, both individually and collectively, there is both hostility to the system and at the same time, a certain deference to authority, which is reinforced by the court structure and the judge.



'Of course if we can do without juries altogether we can use the boxes to try these criminals a dozen at a time...'

In the Stoke Newington 8 trial, the first major defence application which was successful was to have the judge ask the jury if they felt prejudiced beforehand, and to disqualify themselves if they belonged to the Tory party, had relatives in the police, army or had interests in any of the companies or places that had been bombed.

### MAD AXE-MAN STRIKES

The ruling in that case allowing this to happen has since been specifically and deliberately revised by the leading hatchet man for the ruling class and its repressive machinery, Lord Widgery. Now, after Widgery's special directive to all judges, questions may only be put to jurors on the basis that they have a fairly direct interest in the case, as opposed to general political prejudice.



### Widgery rejects Appeals with a Big Grin

So judges are now that much more stropky about allowing any questions to be put to the jury before they are sworn in. However, this tactic is still worth trying because it makes the political nature of the case explicit, and it is a useful trying out of the judge, to see how he is going to play for a conviction, openly or coolly.

Most working class juries know that the law is a bit of a frame-up anyway. Therefore, your defence is a subtle combination of saying: 'I'm not guilty. I didn't do it. But even if I had done it I was morally right, 'cos the working class is always screwed by the law.'

Do not underestimate people's basic sympathies with those who are "up for grabs" because of ruling class vengeance. Some of the jurors will think anyway that what you did to a scab or a cop wasn't 'arf what he deserved! Ah well, there's always another time!

### SOLIDARITY

Meanwhile, the jury has to be coaxed, encouraged and cajoled into understanding the use of law in the class war. Tell them that justice comes first—what they feel is right is what counts. The judge will hate this. Fine! Let the judge hate it. And let the judge show whose side he's on. That way it's much easier for the jury to acquit, once they appreciate how much the judge is leaning on them to arrive at an impartial verdict of guilty.

## CONSPIRACY 4

### PROJECTING YOUR REALITY

It is important to be clear in your own mind just exactly what your defence is, and what other defendants are going to say at the start of the trial.

This applies both to your general defence, e.g. We weren't there; you got the wrong people; The police attacked us first; Anything we did was done in self-defence—and to the defence to evidence of individual witnesses, e.g. The P.C. was in an observation van 200 yards away and could not have seen what he said he did; The sergeant never arrested me; I did tell my neighbor I went to the pub, but I never said that "I was pissed out of my head."

Very often the prosecution evidence of what happened and your recollection of what happened will be totally different. Your aim is to ensure that your version of reality is the one the jury believes.

### Never give an Inch

It is important never to concede one inch to the prosecution case where it differs from yours. This applies to cross-examination, your evidence and speeches.

The prosecution will always clothe the facts they present inside their own political assumptions. "In this country we always work through the ballot box" or "Strikes and peaceful picketing are part of our democratic traditions, but violent picketing is not."

These upper class assumptions are part of the prosecution's "reality" and need to be demolished as much as the lies and distortions of their witnesses.

And most important of all, make a clear statement in simple terms on what the trial is all about politically so that it is crystal clear to working class jurors why they want to acquit. Make the point clearly that working class industrial struggle is by its nature not conspiratorial.

It is in political conspiracy trials that the ruling class myth of the "small but violent minority" is used to explain away the rising militancy of workers and working class people. It is essential to get it across to the jury that this IS a myth, even if it only strengthens and makes clear what the jury already know from their own experiences.

It's important to break down the mystique, vagueness and unquestioning abhorrence the ruling class put around the word "violence." (Wherein they also imply the IRA, young football fans, and militant workers have some kind of monopoly.)

If this is achieved, it will meet up with, and be part of, the way prosecution evidence is attacked, especially as most prosecution evidence is police evidence.

### VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION

In attacking questions about violence and intimidation, you must deal with the question in your terms, perhaps directly attacking the basis of the question in your answer, or redefining it. For example the prosecutor might say it is quite simple and straight-forward, just needing a yes or no answer. And you have to give a long answer, which could take many forms, e.g. 'violence is not something you believe in or disbelieve in - it's not a creed. In a strike situation, for example, you don't sit down with everyone and say "we believe in violence, therefore this situation will be violent. Take the judge. If there was a war in which this country was involved he would be in favour of people joining the army and fighting. But no-one would then say that because of that he believed in violence."



Or - "Certainly I don't believe in the violence of day to day deaths and injuries through industrial accidents in factories and building sites, which often happen because of the petty meanness of employers I don't believe in the violence of the lump labour system, the violence of having your job snatched away because you won't accept starvation wages."

An example was in the Stoke Newington 8 trial, where the prosecution referred to an ex-student defendant's building labourer's job as "menial." This was jumped on by the defendant, and the prosecutor's class prejudices were revealed.

In general, the point is not to answer questions taken out of any context in the terms in which the prosecutor puts them, but to give an answer which puts them in the context of your general life, work, strike situation, etc. (Prosecutors get annoyed and defensive about industrial accidents. If they try to dismiss them, of course, you can come back, 'They may be irrelevant to you, but it's the kind of violence that's very relevant to me because it may mean me getting killed;

## Cross-examining Police Witnesses

### Questions can mean more than Answers

There are two basic kinds of questions in cross-examination. One is the actual question, e.g. "And then what did you do?"

But the more challenging/political type of question is a different matter. Very often, the question is more important than the answer.

The other kind of question, which is not really a question at all, involves putting something to the witness, e.g. "You said you saw objects being thrown at police officers. Does it surprise you that an earlier witness who had a clear view said he did not see anything thrown at any time?"

This type of question can be used to make a point to the jury when you're totally disinterested in the answer. For example: "I put it to you that you lied about seeing objects being thrown at police officers because you needed to invent some reason for charging into a peaceful group of people—that's true, isn't it?"

Do it yourself cross-examination

Your name doesn't have to be Perry Mason in order to take police witnesses apart. For one thing, you have the element of surprise on your side. Cops are used to lawyer's questions—they know what to expect. But defending yourself, they don't know what sort of question will be flying at them.

### WHAT TO ASK

Political—these questions depend on the basis on which you are fighting the trial, what the arrest was about, and the politics of the case. The judge may say that he is not allowing his courtroom to become a platform for your political views, etc. but you can still get away with quite a lot.

"This was no ordinary investigation?"—lack of response from the cop in the dock. . . ignore that and follow up: "You had orders to get results, didn't you?"—ignore a negative reply.

"Because, Inspector, the powers that be wanted some bodies in retaliation for the success of the strike, didn't they?"



# A LABOUR GOV'T

Now we have a Labour Government, what is likely to change? Well, without massive rank and file pressure, the answer is nothing. From Harold Wilson's point of view, the six pickets jailed is a headache that he'd rather forget.

The 6 pickets are likely to languish in jail unless the government is forced to conduct a full-scale enquiry into why the trial took place, and a systematic review of nebulous laws, such as conspiracy, unlawful assembly, etc. which implicate everybody, without any actual concrete crime necessarily taking place.

Sam Silkin Q.C. Labour's Attorney-General doesn't want to know. Already he's gone against the Labour Party policy on Clay Cross. The Labour Party policy was to retrospectively remove all penalties under the Tories Housing Finance Act on Clay Cross. However, Silkin said that legislation to wipe out debts would "contravene all constitutional practice and would set dangerous precedents."

His specific argument is that retrospective compensation is tantamount to flouting the law. Yet the Tories had no hesitation in doing this with the Immigration Act, deliberately hounding black workers with the retrospective clause of the new Immigration Act. If Tories can use this form of terror via constitutional channels, we suggest this example should not be lost on a Labour government.

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Without doubt, Silkin regards the Shrewsbury pickets in this light. The labour lawyers in Parliament will always back the courts against the everyday struggles of the working class.

It is now up to the unions, and the rank and file to prevent the 'Labour-Tories' from wriggling away from the issue. Is the previous government's conspiracy against pickets and strikes something that Labour is going to indirectly support, with cliches about respect for the rule of law, fair trials, and 'we cannot interfere with the verdicts of the courts?' Don't let them get away with it!

## WHAT TO ASK

"Now come on, Inspector, you weren't born yesterday. You know what's behind this case, don't you? And you know half the building employers are up in arms, don't you? And you know about pressure behind the scenes. What's more, good results mean promotion for you, don't they?"

It's pretty difficult for a cop to pretend there's no connection between promotions, commendations and convictions. You certainly don't become a Chief Superintendent on the basis of a lot of innocent people being found not guilty. Therefore police as witnesses are suspect; they always have a motive for lying and a motive for inventing evidence.

## CONTRADICTIONS

When you ask simple basic questions the prosecution witnesses usually contradict each other at some point.

But remember, proving contradictions in their evidence is elementary, Dr. Watson.

The question is, why is there a contradiction? Unless you can use the contradiction to prove that police evidence is unreliable, or down right untrue, then the judge will paper over the cracks at the end of the trial with words to the jury like: "do not pay too much attention to minor discrepancies between police officers. After all, members of the jury, they are only human."

The contradictions and lies are likely to be over what appear to be small things. But if they've lied, you know for sure there's a reason for this. The important thing is to work out what it is, and put it to the witness—"That's why you lied, isn't it?"

These different things, political pressure, their motives for lying over details can be forcefully brought together for the jury. However, some contradictions in police evidence, and some link-ups should be left for the final defence speech, so that there are some fresh points and points which neither the prosecution nor the police have an opportunity to explain away.

Do you believe trials are won and lost on the evidence alone? You don't even need evidence of an agreement. As Judge mais put it, "it can be a conspiracy by inferences of all the circumstances."

So under conspiracy, it's only necessary to ferment suspicion in order to score a conviction. Further, you can be charged along your own of conspiring with persons unknown or dead(!) to incite persons unknown, etc. etc. If you think this is just a bit of 1984, then read the indictment in the case of R. v. Tony Soares (editor of Grassroots Community newspaper.)

**The defendant becomes the OFFENDANT. The prosecutors become the accused. This is how to deal with most conspiracy cases, and all political trials and general frame-ups.**

## Coping with Conspiracy

Having described the 'catch-all' nature of conspiracy laws, let's be absolutely clear that we don't scare all that easy. In the first place, we have class solidarity; they can't nick us all. There ain't room in the jails. Remember the Pentonville 5 and the dockers. In the second place, we don't accept his lordship's rulings on conspiracy.

At the end of any conspiracy trial the judge will give his own personal definition of what makes up a conspiracy. Conspiracy law can be used and abused in any way the law cares to twist it. For Christ's sake, get this over to the jury. They will be totally confused over conspiracy law. The judge will direct them to follow his advice on the law. Do not let the judge get away with it. Study the law on conspiracy and sum up the law of conspiracy yourself in your final speech to the jury. Explain that the judge's 'official version' is to come. Also point out that even judges are in disagreement over what the hell conspiracy law means. There is a Law Commission investigating these super-elastic nebulous laws at this very moment.

## The Jury

Conspiracy cases are all about persuading a jury to define ordinary working class activity as sinister and criminal viz. organising unions in the building industry, unofficial strikes on the docks, and any effective opposition to the ruling class attack on working class rights and standards of living.

Remind the jury that it's nothing new. We've always been up against the law. At one time, trade unions, themselves, were a 'nasty conspiracy.' Since then, every attempt of workers to organise against the bosses has been a potential criminal conspiracy.

With a working class jury, you can put over the bent nature of the law itself, and appeal over the heads of the law itself to working peoples' basic sense of solidarity and justice. Whilst scoring legal points over the prosecution, waste no opportunity in pointing out how the law is a reflection of ruling class interests, and don't mean justice anyway. Maybe you did do something 'naughty.' Whose interests did it hurt? Did you violate "justice?" Get the jury to think about why that law is there, and how it is class justice that operates both inside and outside the courtroom.

# JUDGE AGAINST JURY

## JURORS RIGHTS

## JUROR OF THE YEAR AWARD

For the first time, from March 28, anyone aged between 18 and 21 will become eligible for jury service. Jury service is crucial. It is the only point at which the people can intrude upon the game called 'criminal trial,' played professionally by police, judges and barristers.

Should you be called to serve, remember these fundamental jury rights:

1. You have a right to ask questions through the judge of any witness. Just write your query on a piece of paper and hand it to the court usher.
2. Protest when the judge's interjections become too biased (last year a jury shut up one Old Bailey judge by accusing him of prejudice against homosexuals.)
3. The jury can throw a case out at any time after the close of the prosecution evidence. If you and other jurors wish to put the prisoner out of his misery, just send a note to the judge asking him to stop the trial and discharge the defendant.
4. The jury has a constitutional right to acquit, no matter how overwhelming the prosecution evidence. It has been estimated that 13% of acquittals are 'sympathy verdicts,' brought down because the jury feels compassion for a particular defendant, or anger at the way he/she has been treated by the police.

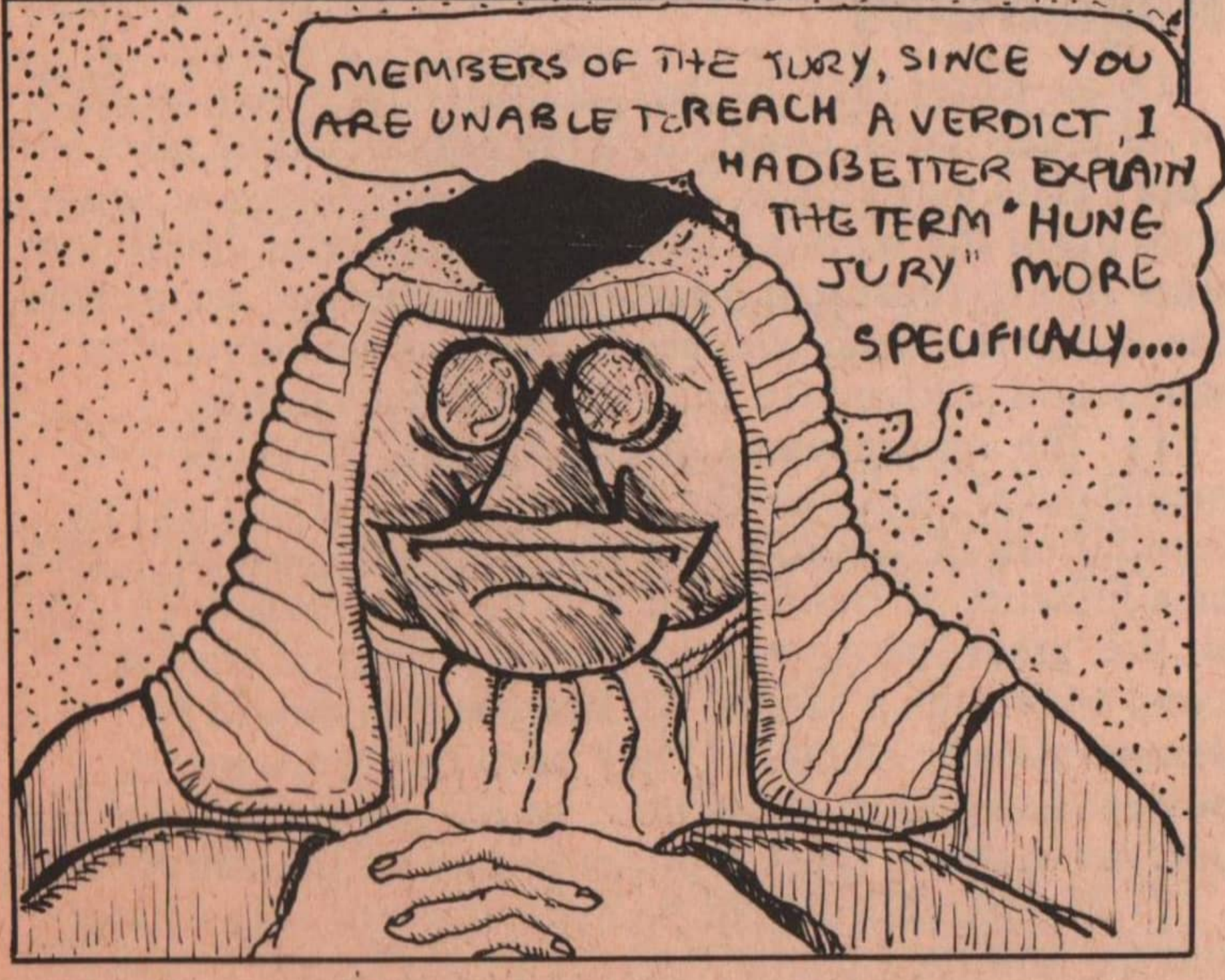
Normally jurors play no part in the court proceedings. They are cast in a strange role, being the people with the final power to decide guilty or not guilty. However, no one bothers to tell them about the rights they have to ask questions, clarify points of law, or to request changes in the court to assist the interests of justice. Most jurors sit in awe-inspired ignorance and puzzlement, directed by the master of ceremonies of the entire performance—the judge.

However, UPAL is proud to announce a special award to the juror who "forgot his place," in the case of R. v. Malone, Perry & Scott.

On July 18, 1972, Judge Marney heard the case at the Bailey, on charges of 'attempting to rob a supermarket.' At one point during the evidence of D. C. Gibb, one of the jurors leapt to his feet and denounced the officer as a liar. He said D.C. Gibb could not have seen faces in a passing car in the road concerned, which he (the juror) knew well.

The shocked constable faltered, but stubbornly stuck to his story. The defence case was that the police story was a pack of lies and verbals. With the fearless honesty of one of their jurors, all three defendants were found not guilty.

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7. There is nothing to stop you from talking to the defendant after the trial, nor is there any law against talking to the press when the proceedings have ended. Ignore any 'official' advice to the contrary. UPAL would like to hear about any cases where you have served on the jury, and what happened.

8. If you feel that your fellow jurors have been influenced by improper or irrelevant considerations in deciding on a verdict of guilty, then you should contact the defence solicitor. Your vigilance could provide the foundation for a successful appeal.

Remember that you can wear whatever clothes you like to court, although conventional attire might be wise on the first day of the trial (because Lord Hailsham has advised prosecutors to challenge any juror who looks sympathetic to the defence!)

If the police or court officials seek to pressure you in any way, stand up in court and complain. Don't let anybody talk you into a 'guilty' verdict with the argument that 'the defendant will only get a fine.'

Remember that every case that goes to a jury trial carries a possible prison sentence, and that four members of the Shrewsbury picket jury, who claimed they were conned by this argument, will live with Dennis Warren on their conscience for the next three years.

5. You are entitled to vote for acquittal as a protest against bad law. This fundamental right was established by the jury which refused to convict the Quaker, William Penn, despite his unquestionable 'guilt' of disobeying an unpopular law.

6. A jury is entitled to add a rider to its verdict. If there is any aspect of the trial which deserves public investigation, e.g. if the police have been bloody-minded or dishonest, or the judge biased or senile, the jury foreman would read a prepared statement to this effect, after he has given the verdict. If you feel that the case should never have been brought in the first place, you can recommend action to be taken against those responsible, including prosecuting counsel.



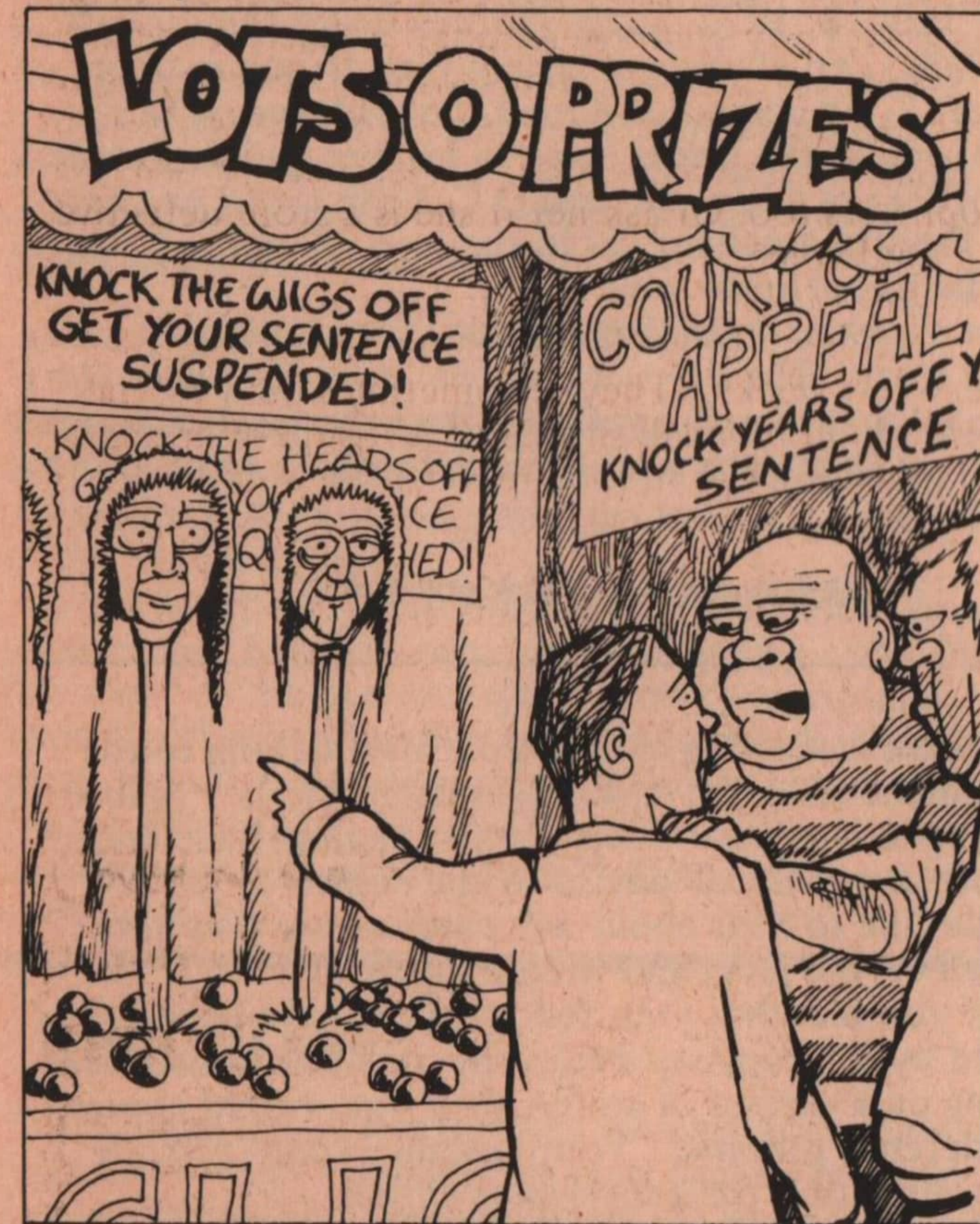


### Trying to take the Law into your own hands

Wigs off to the burglar who attacked three judges at an Appeal Court when they refused his appeal against a 4 year sentence. Unfortunately, he only got to one of them—sending Justice Brabur's wig and specs flying—as three wardens, a court official and two policemen overpowered him before he could get to the others.

So frightened were the judges that the same night a High Court security inquiry concerning the protection of judges was started.

David Crowley, the prisoner, received another 9 months for his "grave contempt" of court. Crowley's attack constituted either common assault (for which he would have to have been tried later in another court) or contempt, which can be delt with immediately. Presumably these impartial bastions of the legal system were so incensed that they decided to pass fair and impartial judgement immediately. It might also have crossed their minds that there's no limit to the sentence that can be given for contempt, whereas first offence on an assault charge carries a maximum sentence of 2 months and /or £50 fine, which would be clearly unsatisfactory in view of the dastardly nature of this crime.



'ERE HARRY, 'EEZER 'ERE CAUSING TROUBLE, SEZ THEY'RE CLUED ON

### CLEAVER WIELDED IN COURT

A 52 year old London architect, Mr. Thomas Oxley, produced a nine inch meat cleaver from his briefcase in the Appeal Court and embedded it in a desk in front of two judges.

After losing an appeal seeking the control and care of his two sons, Mr. Oxley threw books at an official of the Official Solicitor's department, shouted at Lord Justice Davies and Lord Justice Stephenson: "You poor old men," and hurled a piece of meat towards them saying: "Here's some brains for you."

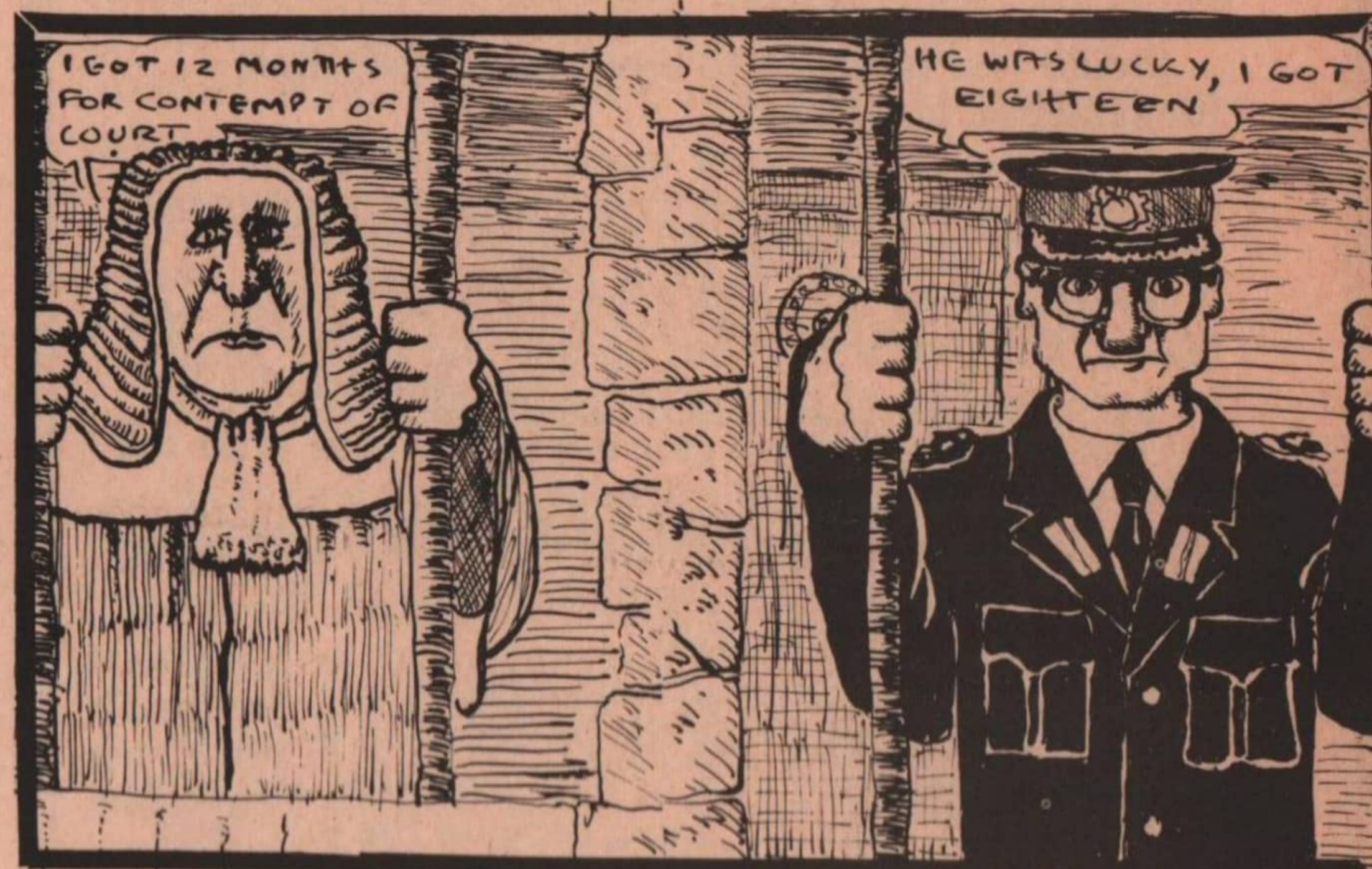
Mr. Oxley was overpowered by the Tipstaff, Mr. James Doriing, and three assistants and escorted out of the Law Courts. The judges made no order for contempt.

The scene was in Court No. 1 where Mr. Oxley conducted his own case concerning his sons. He sat in front of the court and, when his appeal was dismissed, produced the cleaver, with the price tag still attached.

### Regarding Judges Interruptions

The judge can ruin your case, not just by interrupting you constantly, but also by his tone of voice and general anti-defence attitude. The best way to deal with this is to stamp on it straight away. Don't be scared. Point out to the jury what he is doing (it is important that you should go over the judge's attitude and role in your closing speech as well.) If you are being silenced on points of law, rephrase your questions and ask them again. If he still refuses to let you ask them, tell the jury why you are asking the question, and they will get the point.

No matter how scared the judge may make you, remember that the jury are the ones to worry about, and let the judge hang himself. If his prejudice becomes too blatant, if he makes statements which reveal his assumption of your guilt before the trial is finished, or if he refuses to allow you to finish speaking, you have good grounds to appeal the verdict, and you should do so within 14 days.



### Working Class Demands upon Magistrates

It's no secret that, excluding motoring offences, 85% of all magistrates' court cases are about middle class and upper class magistrates exacting various forms of vengeance upon the working class. Only a pervert could consider this to represent a fair trial. Therefore, we propose the following basic changes to bring some element of sanity and justice into the courts of this country:

(1) The appointment of magistrates. Who appoints magistrates? Answer--the Lord Chancellor, on recommendations of an unknown secret society, which might be a mixture of freemasons and the Special Branch, for all the 'great British public' knows. How do they get away with such a farce? All magistrates should be democratically elected. They have ten times more power than a local councillor, so it's ten times more important to make them representatives of the community.

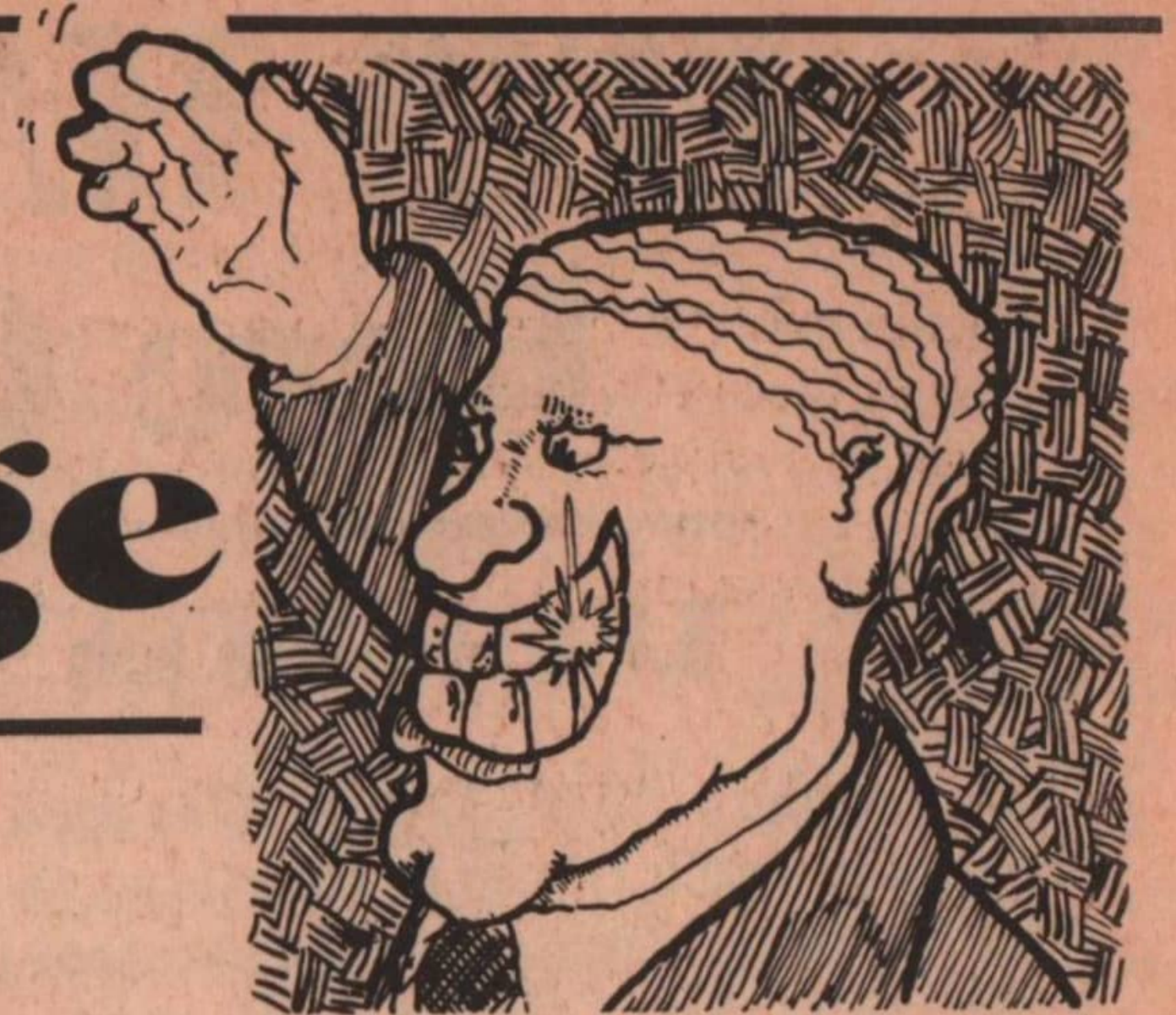
(2) Magistrates should be made accountable to you, and me and the ordinary people in the street. A new Criminal Justice Act should force them to:

- a) give reasons for their decisions.
- b) inform defendants of their rights.
- c) be liable for dismissal and prosecution if they abuse their powers.

(3) There must be regular tribunals to investigate complaints against magistrates (and judges) and trade union representation of these tribunals, with adequate powers to dismiss beaks from the bench, and to convene by-elections for magistrates' posts.

We are amazed that no trade union has yet raised such basic demands for some justice for the working class. We hope that with a Labour Government, the opportunity for pressing these demands will not be missed. (We would welcome some response here, including all the well-known law reform outfits.)

# Uncle Mac's Problem Page



Dear Uncle Mac,

My problem is demonstrations. I keep getting nicked. Phoney charges like obstruction and assaulting policemen—the usual. The latest makes it five times in all. I keep thinking there should be some way of not telling them who I am. Or am I just unlucky?

Desperate Dan  
the Demo Man,  
Dagenham.

Dear Desperate Dan,

A good question this, and a big problem for us all. One simple dodge if you stand a chance of getting nicked for a minor offence—a demonstration say, or a special bit of shoplifting—is to fix up a bail address beforehand. For instance, Arrange with a friend that if you are pulled you'll give a false name and address. Then while you are 'in action' your mate goes round to the address and waits— either for your safe return, or for the cops. If its the cops, they ask if 'X' lives there. Your mate will obligingly say yes, and deal with any other questions— not likely to be many or difficult. The cop goes back to the station, your friend leaves the address, you're let out on bail, and bugger off scot free.

This technique may have its dangers. But it certainly worked well on the famous 'Bloody Sunday' demonstration in Whitehall. One comrade gave the name name of the Irish hero Michael Collins and the address of the United Irishman. When he failed to turn up a warrant was issued for the arrest of said Mr Collins!

Needless to say, You should have nothing on you to identify you. And keep up the good work!

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Dear Uncle Mac,

My problem is that I'm very tall and have bright red hair and feel very conspicuous when I'm nicking things in shops. Is there anything I can do about this?

Ginger Giant,  
Gateshead.

Dear Ginger Giant,

The short answer is no. You could dye your hair and cut your legs off, but this seems a bit extreme, and might not produce the desired effect.

As a general rule however, diversions can be of great use. For example, send some friends in first, looking scruffy and suspicious, to wander about and attract attention. You follow on, all dressed up smart, and fill your pockets to your hearts content.

Spectacular results have been achieved by simply walking round a store with a large and beautiful dog, making friends with the admiring but unsuspecting assistants. Meanwhile, your accomplice.....

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Dear Uncle Mac,

I am an experienced shoplifter, but I've just had a nasty incident with a store detective. I wonder if you have any tips about how to avoid them in future?

Lady Ripoff  
Lancaster.

Dear Lady Ripoff,

Yes, they are a nasty bunch, aren't they? I've made quite a study of store detectives in my time. They're generally middle-aged women with a shopping basket and sensible shoes, trying to mix with the crowd. If you spot one— point her out to the other shoppers— half of them are probably shoplifters too. Or ask her if she is a store detective, in a loud voice.

Unless it is the main shopping area of a big city, they probably only visit the shop once a week, or every few weeks. (They're sometimes used by the posher kind of small shop, not just supermarkets and big stores). And they're most likely to be around at peak nicking times— early morning, sometimes lunchtime, and just before closing.

And if one stops you, you can always kick and run— its only a citizens arrest after all.

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Dear Uncle Mac,

All my friends are shoplifters, and I feel a bit ashamed to admit I've hardly ever stolen anything. It's not that I think it's wrong, with the profit these big stores make, and the housekeeping money not going far enough these days. It's just that I've got kids, and I'm scared of getting nicked. Could you pass on a few tips?

Itchy Fingers,  
Islington.



# IT'S HAPPENING HERE

## Here Come the Colonels

### S.P.G. on the job

On February 20 1973, three kids aged 15, 18 and 19 broke into India House in the Aldwych to protest about the brutal treatment of Pakistani prisoners in Indian jails. Apart from a knife and two toy guns they were unarmed. Within half an hour, two of them had been shot dead and the third was in custody, charged with attempted murder and conspiracy to abduct. Officers George Burrows and Stanly Conley, members of No. 4 Special Patrol Group fired 11 shots, killing the two instantly. (According to one pathologist's report, they were shot in the back.)

Only two months before, Constable Peter Slimon just happened to be strolling past a bank in Kensington High Street, with a gun in his pocket, when a robbery occurred. Minutes later, one robber was dead and the other seriously wounded. Since when has robbery been a capital offence?

### BIG GUNS

Amid public outcry and earnest questions in the Commons (about the availability of toy guns!) another member of the S.P.G. spoke to the press and described the organisation.

*"We are part of the Central London Commitment. It was started about two months ago (i.e. December 1972) as part of the Special Patrol Group. There are two units who come on duty at 7 a.m. and one replaced at 3.00 p.m. until 11.00. Each unit has 28 constables, 3 sergeants, an inspector and a woman constable. Usually we are always in uniform, and the only ones who are issued with guns are the driver of the unit vehicle, usually a Ford Transit, 13 foot bus, and the radio operator.*

*"The idea is that the high up don't like the idea of policemen walking around with guns. On odd occasions we are in plain clothes. I pick up my gun, it's always a Webley .38 and 12 bullets, at the station from which the unit is operating. Arrangements are always made beforehand for the S.P.G. to pick up their guns at a particular station.*

*"We have been told that Webley revolvers are becoming obsolete, and that within the year we will be issued with Colt 45's.*

*"S.P.G. administration is at Hounslow, where there is a Chief Superintendent, a Chief Inspector, and the like, and we have a vehicle headquarters at Gypsy Hill in South London, Cavendish Road police station, Balham and Whetstone.*

*"I became a police marksman after a week's intensive course, which included a session at an indoor range at City Road police station. There is also an indoor range at Maurice Drummond station house, next to Greenwich Magistrates' Court, and we have the use of an outdoor army range at Surfleet, Essex; but the City is where the instructors are."*

So at any given time there are 40 armed cops in London, with operational tactics very much up to their discretion. Figures issued in March 1973, revealed that guns were issued to police officers on no less than 2,237 occasions—and that does not include guns carried on guard or protection duties. On an average,

police are issued with guns 6 times every single day of the year; and yet on only 20 occasions has it ever proved warranted in so far as they were faced with guns.

### Big Brother is Watching

Also, at about this time, plans for new equipment were announced. First, a rifle, described as "amongst the most powerful and up to date in the world," namely the 7.66 mm Belgian F.N. rifle with telescopic sights, which can be put only to one use—shooting people from long distances. Then there's the L39A1, so deadly that even the New York Police Department, armed to the teeth, have turned them down as being too dangerous for use in cities. It has greater power than the Armolite and is capable of penetrating the main wall of a house, traveling across a room and through the interior wall, killing someone on the far side!

Two new handguns were also strongly recommended, the U.S. made Smith & Wesson model 10 (.38 six shot) and the German Walther Polizei (9 mm seven shot). These two pieces of equipment will increase the effectiveness of police marksmen by one third, and provide a 100 per cent increase in rapid fire ability.

Our para-military police force, of course, is just the thin edge of a massive wedge. They now have video tape cameras on key buildings in London. The one on the Duchess of Argyll's home has been there since 1968, looking down into Grovesner Square. ("The Duchess is proud of the police photographs of the October demonstration taken from her bathroom window - she has some in her photograph album." —Evening News.) Others are installed in Parliament Square, Trafalgar Square, the Bank of England and eight other locations, ostensibly for "watching Central London streets as part of the West London Traffic Scheme."

A spokesman for the Hertfordshire county police is quoted as saying (in a line almost identical to Orwell's 1984,) "if the public have nothing to hide, they have nothing to fear."



### IT'S HAPPENING HERE continued

There's also a massive new police computer in Hendon which will eventually have information on all Briton's 13 million car owners, lists of known crooks and their methods, "wanted" people, missing persons, and people with no criminal record at all—people suspected of being in league with criminals—even young children committing minor offences may be kept on file forever.

### Getting Ready for the Fight

The British Capitalist Army and police force combined comprise about 3/4 million men and women, (including reserves, T.A.R. and U.D.R.). Their training is increasingly becoming concerned with the control of the civilian population and guarding against the threat of revolution. A tremendous amount has been learnt from operations in Northern Ireland about urban guerrilla warfare, and men like Brigadier Frank Kitson, Clutterbuck and Calvert have had a strong influence on the philosophy and tactics of the State's defenders.

They have slowly and quietly been preparing for decades. For instance, the government has miles of shelter tunnels under central London, half of which was in op-

In November 1973, in the wake of the present crisis, a new intelligence bureau was set up at Scotland Yard to give police forces around the country early warning of "when industrial unrest may turn into violence." This intelligence bureau is controlled by Commander John Gerrard, who is in charge of "A" Department at the Yard, which is responsible for crowd control and public demonstrations. Reports of large numbers of pickets or militant factory meetings will be radioed to the Yard where "contingency plans" will be formulated. The intelligence unit will be used as a clearing house for information, so that provincial forces can be alerted in advance. A support system has been devised so that a large concentration of officers in any one area does not deprive other regions of police cover. Our old friends, the Special Patrol Group, have been given a leading role in this set up.

### PROGRESS THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Allen International, the London security firm that sadly missed being blown to pieces by a bomb last October, has been working on a "phonetic driver," for the British Army in Northern Ireland. This lovely bit of advanced scientific technology produces low frequency sound waves which cause disorientation, un-



eration during the war. The telephone trunk system is specially protected and cannot be destroyed. Government buildings in London all lie clustered around the underground tunnel system, which runs roughly as follows: Barbican - Fleet St. - Centre Point - Post Office Tower - Bloomsbury - Whitehall. The new extension to the Shepards Bush telephone exchange is a massive concrete structure with no windows and only one huge windowless door. The new Old Bailey extension is built like a medieval fortress. Defences against an enemy attack in times of war? Maybe. BUT... In April 1972, the Government decided to stop selling some types of army surplus "which could be useful to the organisers of civil disturbance,"—tin hats and radio transmitters must now be crushed and sold for scrap.

easiness, headaches, sickness, and quite often, epileptic fits. Various light beam devices of a similar nature are also under consideration.

Then there is a lovely new C.R. gas for riot control, officially authorised for use in the United Kingdom (sic) which even the Sunday Times admits "has not been tested properly." Its advantages over C.S. gas are that it produces a more immediate and intense effect, claims the Ministry of Defence.

The things that have been mentioned are just a few examples of the preparations that have already been made for the conflict to come. But they are just the little bits and pieces that appear in the press from time to time; when someone hears a rumour and a reporter follows it up and gets a story. Obviously, there is far



IT'S HAPPENING HERE continued

more going on than will ever reach the pages of the Guardian. But we should not be at all surprised or outraged by all this. It's a pretty reasonable and logical step for the ruling class to take to protect its own interests from the threat of working class revolution. The only snag in their well-laid plans is that they're going to need working class lads and working class women to do their fighting, and when the crunch comes, interests of ordinary people do not lie with the Colonels and Generals, but with the people they will be told to kill. Mick McGahey made this very point at the start of the miners' strike, but then backed down in the face of paranoid and gross over-reaction from the press and the government.

Already peoples' reactions to carefully staged military operations are being tested. In January, Heathrow Airport was ringed by tanks, troops and policemen, ostensibly to protect the public against a group of Arabs with super missile launchers, who were about to shoot down an airliner. However, a Sam 7 missile can be fired by one man from anywhere in the vicinity of the airport with the near certainty of bringing down a plane, so what's the use of police cordons and tanks under such circumstances? It should have fooled no one. Chapman Pincher, in the most right wing of the daily papers, the "Daily Express," (7-1-74) gave an indication of the real reason behind the alert. "The Home Office decided to use the Arab terminal alert to test a much greater security plan. Small exercises in security collaboration have been carried out in secret ever since the army anti-hyjack squads were set up on Heath's orders six months ago. . . . Steps were taken to let the public see ordinary bobbies being driven around in armoured cars, and it was the Home Office, not the Defence Ministry, which decided to put the contingency plan into operation."

On January 24 1974, Home Secretary, Robert Carr, refused to give assurances in the Commons that no combined military/police operations would take part in strike breaking.

It has judiciously been pointed out by the Ministry of Defence that, "It is inconceivable that the soldiers would have to wait for authorisation from a senior police officer before opening fire. . . . Soldiers in Ulster are also theoretically under control of the civilian authority."

The police and the army are part of the same force, the defenders of capitalism and upholders of big business interests. They are preparing daily for a revolutionary confrontation with the working class—a working class totally disorganised and unprepared for such a conflict, which will suffer many bloody and humiliating defeats before Socialism can be achieved.

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FROM THE PRESS:

Dulux paint colour consultant, Jack Widgery, says: "Colour can definitely influence people." "We advise police stations on colours for the walls of their interrogation rooms. Conflicting, sickly shades make people feel uneasy, off their guard, and make the police's job of questioning easier." "In factories, we can prevent people wasting time in loos having a smoke. We use colours that make them uncomfortable."

EXTRA NEWS EXTRA NEWS EXTRA  
**Legal Farce at Long Kesh**

Our legal system, unlike the kind you have under fascist dictatorship, Soviet stalinism or military junta, upholds the principle of innocent until proven guilty, and ensures for everyone the right to trial by jury. Or does it?

What type of "justice" do the people of Northern Ireland get under British law? Internment. People being picked up off the streets and in their homes, imprisoned without trial, without formal charges, without a hearing. All this is done with the blessings of the law. British justice? . . . perhaps a taste of things to come.

In order to seem a little less like the Gestapo, a thin pretense of justice is afforded the internees. After 6 months, their case is "reviewed." It's all rather strange, because no prisoners are ever released after these reviews.

The "review" is presided over by a Commissioner (cheap judge) and it operates like a Kafka nightmare. The police give their evidence from behind a curtain without saying who they are. If there are any civilian witnesses giving evidence, the prisoner is removed from the room. He is not allowed to know who they are or to hear what they say. When the witness is finished the defence is invited back and the Commissioner summarises the evidence. There is no right of cross-examination.

This legal farce, sanctioned by British justice, flouts the rules which for centuries have been accepted by lawyers as the minimum to give a person a fair trial.

Because of the unfairness of the reviews, Irish barristers have without exception, refused to represent the British Government at them. This includes even the extreme right wing Protestant barristers.

Who then is prepared to betray the principles of common justice—and why?

The band of mercenaries hired for this distinguished work by the Government are English barristers who are flown from London to Long Kesh and back by Army helicopter when needed.

And why would these fair men of justice, honour, character and courage so such vile work? A misplaced sense of duty perhaps?

The answer is that they get £200 a day — about four times as much as they could get for a days work in London. Oh yes, "justice" can be bought!

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NO JAIL FOR MAN CLEARED OF 7p THEFT

A man told to pay £100 towards his legal aid costs after being acquitted at Reading Crown Court last December of stealing a 7p magazine, yesterday escaped a threatened jail sentence.

Raymond Harris, 34, labourer, appeared before Reading magistrates for the second time for making no payment. His solicitor, Mr. Robert West told the court: "The legal fees have not yet been taxed. It will be a grave injustice if he was imprisoned for owing £100 when in fact it may be much less." He asked for the case to be adjourned sine die.

The magistrates agreed. Harris said afterwards: "I'm going to have a celebration drink. Now I hope this case and others like it will go forward as a good reason to change the law about payment of costs."

DAILY TELEGRAPH  
18 July, 1973.

**ACHTUNG!**

Having read our mag, we hope you'll have sussed out what the law's about. So now, what are you gonna do about it? UPAL ain't publishing a magazine just to create a consumer spectacle. Whatever you're involved in, and whether or not you've got a court case coming up, you can use the information we've set out.

We also need you to give us active support. For example:

--Visit your local courts and find out who's who and what's what. Find out the names of the magistrates, and how they operate. Are they especially vicious with particular types of cases/or people? How sympathetic are they to people defending themselves? What type of sentences do they give? etc. etc.

If you have time, spend a week or so taking notes on your 'favorite' beak. Get details on his relationship to the clerk of the court, and his treatment of defendants, and note his legal pronouncements and prejudices, etc. You can send us this info., but better still, publish it in your local community newspaper. Try and get some action going with local tenants groups, trade union branches and shop stewards, etc. You might stick up wanted posters of magistrates (additional info can be found on them in Who's Who at your local library.)

--If you or your mates have been done over by the law, the info could help someone else. We need to be better prepared in court and to know all about the Old Bill's activities. The police keep a record of all our previous, and we have to do the same to them. Naturally, we'd like you to send us any info you've got.

--Support friends who are up on charges. Whether they are using a lawyer or not, give them a hand with their case. And if they are using a lawyer, make sure they don't leave everything completely in his hands. Go over the law; it ain't so complicated, just long and boring. And go along and give them moral support in the courts.

A lot of working class people need UPAL, need to know some basic legal rights, and above all, want to have a mag, which is not written by middle class—tinkering with the law—wankers. So if you can, help distribute our mag, and let us know if you have any special distribution problems.

In 1974 we knocked out UPAL issue 3, an election special, and organised some street theatre in Downing St. in support of the sailor's attempt to squat at No. 10.

**Future Issues**

If you've got an interest in the law and in fighting back with a bit of real class justice, come and work with us. UPAL is not just a magazine. Our struggle isn't limited to the courts. UPAL is about more than defence—it is a part of people's "crime," tenants groups, strikes, squats, occupations—a class offensive against the criminal treachery of the people in power.

We prefer to see a bunch of new faces doing it, and we'll be calling a public meeting soon to discuss UPAL and its activities and to work out some form of rotating editors.

In addition, we hope to be putting out a monthly bulletin, called 'What's On In the Courts.'

Ultimately, we hope that 'teach yourself law' will become an integral part of every socialist group's activity, and we will therefore see the withering away of UPAL.

Meanwhile, let us know what's happening in your area and tell us how you think we can help

COMMUNITY PAPERS

- Aberdeen Peoples Press — 10 Rubislan Den, South Aberdeen. (tel. 321857)
- Brighton Voice — 21 Clermont Terrace, Brighton
- Bristol Street Press — c/o 20 Ashley Rd. Bristol 6.
- Brixton's Own Boss — 86 Railton Road, London, SE24.
- Big Flame — 22 Woburn Hill, Liverpool 13. (tel. 220-5223)
- Cardiff Peoples Paper — 108 Salisbury Road, Cardiff.
- Crest Press — 154 Ladbroke Grove, London W 10. (tel. 969-9336)
- "Dredger"— joint paper of the docklands action group. 107 Miles End Road, London E 1.
- "Glasgow News" — 27 Woodlands Drive, Glasgow 94.
- "Grapevine" — 209A Monumnet Road, Birmingham 16.
- Hackney Peoples Press — c/o Centerprise, 34 Dalston Lane, London E 8.
- "Inside Out" — 49 Meadowside, Dundee. (tel. 22940)
- Islington Gutter Press — 11 Hemmingford Road
- "Libertarian Struggle" — 29 Cardigan Road, Leeds.
- "Link" — 122 Humberstone Road, Leicester.
- Liverpool Free Press — 83 Seel Street, Liverpool.
- Manchester Free Press — 45 Aspinall St. Manchester.
- Mole Express — c/o Grassroots bookshop, 100 Oxford Road, Manchester 13.
- Moss Side Press — Nell James Centre, Wilkington Road, Whalley Range, Manchester 16.
- Ned/Nell Gate — 6 Tadmore Street, London W 12.

- "Pavement" — 28 Wandle St. London SW 17. (tel. 743-8234)
- "R.A.P." — Rochdale Alternative Paper, 230 Spotland Road, Rochdale Lanes. (tel. 44198)
- Suburban Press — 433 London Road, Croyden 3.
- Tenants Voice — St. Pancreas United Tenants Association, 192 Hagden Lane, Watford, Herts. (tel. 29211)
- "Wildcat" — 7 Cresswell Walk, Corby. (tel. 66781)
- "Yorkshire Plague" — 12 Regent St. Barnsley.

BOOKSHOPS

- Books — 84 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds 2. (tel. 42483)
- Compendium — 240 Camden High Street, London NW 1 (tel. 485-8944)
- Centerprise — 34 Dalston Lane, London E 8. (tel. 254-1620)
- Connolly Books — 90 Cromac Street, Belfast.
- Grassroots — 61 Goldborne Rd. London W 11. (tel. 969-0687)
- Proletarian Bookshop — 289 Station Road, Dunscroft, Doncaster.

ORGANISATIONS

- Troups Out — 28 Lammas Park Rd. London W 5.
- Peoples Democracy — 34 Dalston Lane, London E 8. (tel. 254-1620)
- Black Community Workers — 81 Grove Lane, Handsworth, Birmingham.
- Institute of Race Relations/Race Today — 184 Kings Cross Road, London WC 1.
- Labour Research Dept. — invaluable info on how the bosses survive during hard times. 78 Blackfriars Rd. London, SE 1.
- P.R.O.P. — 339A Finchley Road, London NW 6. (tel. 435-1215)
- N.C.C.L. — 186 Kings Cross Road, London WC 1. (tel. 278-4575)
- Neighborhood Law Centres (addresses available from local Citizens Advice Bureaus) — a resource for free legal advice. Brent Law Centre in particular operates on the principle of 'do-it-yourself law.'
- Peoples News Service — 119 Railton Rd. London, SE 24. (tel. 733-8652)
- Rising Free — bookshop, library, distributors. 179 Kings Cross Road, London WC 1. (tel. 837-0182)
- Claimants Unions — lists of your local CU available from East London Claimants Union, Dame Collet House, Ben Johnson Rd. London E 1. (tel. 790-3867)