

UP AGAINST THE LAW

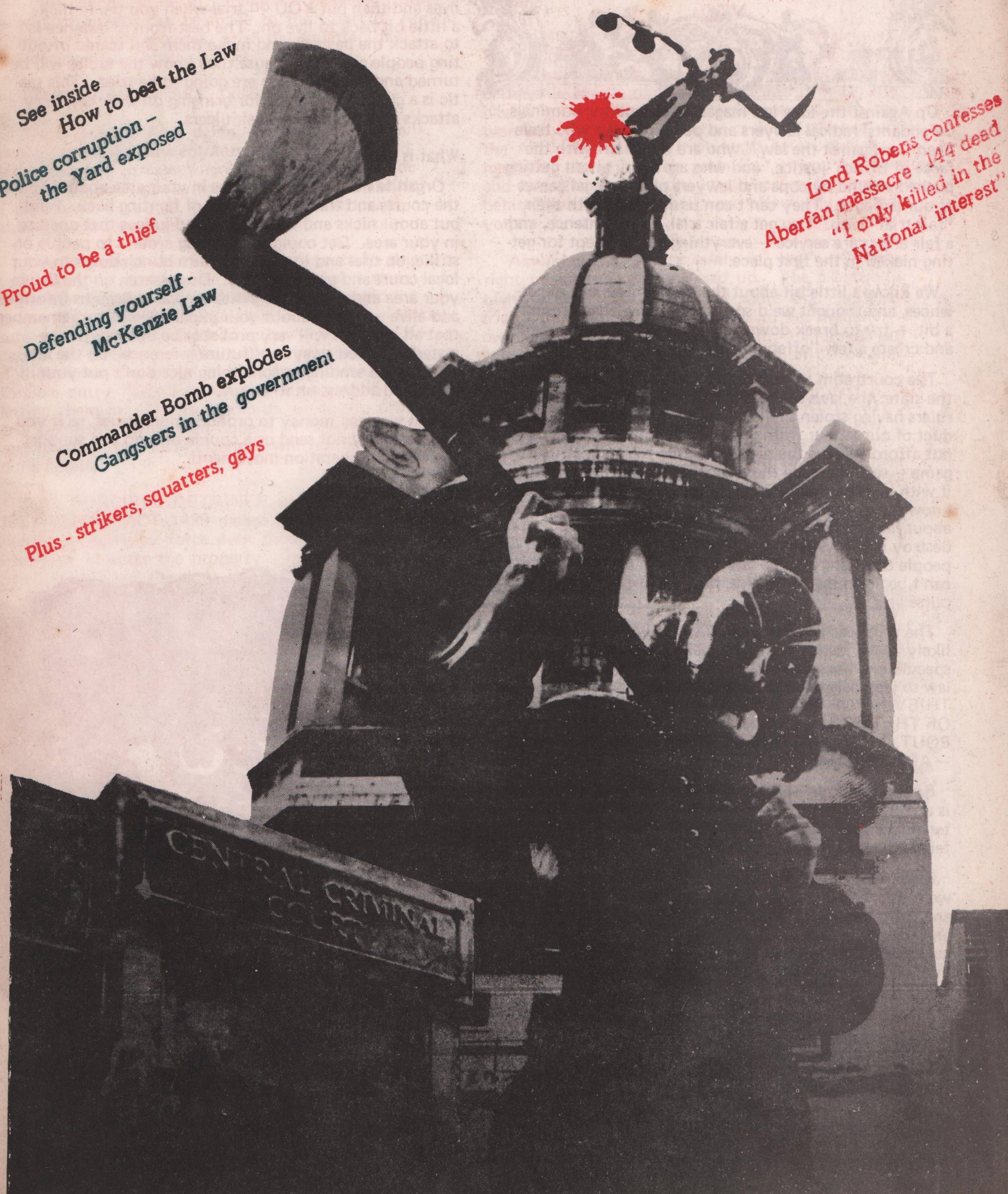
See inside
How to beat the Law
Police corruption -
the Yard exposed

Proud to be a thief
Defending yourself -
McKenzie Law

Commander Bomb explodes
Gangsters in the government

Plus - strikers, squatters, gays

Lord Robens confesses
Aberfan massacre - 144 dead
"I only killed in the
National interest"





introducing Issue 2

Up Against the Law is a magazine by and for criminals, defendants, radical lawyers and people like us who have been "up against the law," who are pissed off with the farce of British 'justice,' and who are angry about getting pushed around by cops and lawyers playing legal games at our expence. They can't con us anymore with their "fair trial" crap. You get a fair trial, a fair sentence, and a fair after care service — everything's fair except for getting nicked in the first place.

We know a little bit about the law through our experiences, and thought we'd spread the knowledge around a bit, — try to break down the passive role of defendant, and create a few "offendants(!)"

The courtroom is the gentle facade of the violence of the state: the laws are meant to justify the bosses and rulers having stolen the land, the resources and the product of our labour from us. In that situation, they cannot afford to have the people beating the state at its own game — so they make the law complicated; they surround it with mystery (and misery); they say only a lawyer can know about the law — so everyone remains in ignorance about how to fight the illegality of the law. We aim to destroy that mystery, to spread the knowledge so that people can fight it. The law holds us in chains — if we can't begin to see the chains, how can we begin to free ourselves?

The class war is hotting up. . . the only time people are likely to see justice is when society is cleansed of landlords, speculators; bosses, banks and insurance rackets which the law so jealously guards. **THE LAW DEFENDS THE THIEVING OF THE RICH AGAINST THE THIEVING OF THE POOR. . . THIS IS WHAT CAPITALISM IS ABOUT. . . CALLING ONE SORT OF CRIME HONESTY, — AND ANOTHER SORT OF HONESTY CRIME.**

But our struggle isn't limited to the courts. U.P.A.L. is about more than defence — it is a part of people's 'crime,' tenants groups, strikes, squats, occupations — a class offensive against the people in power.

Pretty soon we're all going to be up against the law, if we're not already. The Tories are stealing from the Unions, and from the tenants with their Industrial Relations Act and their Fair Rents Bill. New picket laws are on the way, gays, blacks, and kids are subjected to psychopathic cops in marauding panda cars. . . it's time they got a boot in the balls.

During the dock strike when workers offered to give away the crates of food before they rotted on the wharves, the bosses said no — every little bit of socialism and humanity is opposed, made "illegal" — it's their law, not ours, and we ain't taking it much longer!

So let's get everybody acquitted, bring tears to the bench and laughter and anger to the dock — jail the judges and free the people!

PLAY DIRTY; get to know their previous if you're on trial. Dig up as much stuff about the judge and the courtroom lackeys as you can — what companies they own, what clubs they belong to, their "previous convictions," ie. people they've kidnapped and locked up for years — drag it all through the courts. Make sure the jury hear it and then phone the press. Sod 'em, they've got the cheek to steal from people every day of their working lives and then put YOU on trial when you try to nick a little bit back to live on. The best from of defence is to attack the bastards and make them shit scared of putting people on trial, because they know the tables will be turned and it's them who are going to be tried. This tactic is a guaranteed recipe for bringing on their conorary attacks and stimulating their ulcers.

What is to be done?

Organise meetings and groups in your area about U.P.A.L. the courts and the law and ways of fighting back. Find out about nicks and courts, pigs and judges that operate in your area. Get copies of the mag around to people on strike, on trial and in nicks — take a bunch down to your local court and give 'em away. Do research on the law in your area and publish it. Write to us and keep us informed and alive — tell us about your experiences. But remember that all our mail will very probably be opened, photo-stated and filed away for "future reference" by the law, so if you're sending us something nice don't put your name and address on it!

Also we need money to produce more issues, so if you do a job, why not send us a couple of quid and support the criminal liberation movement!



Letters

Dear Up Against The Law,

Where is equal treatment under law? Why does the crooked policeman, Hale, receive special treatment? He must be crooked — Commissioner Mark said the police do not arrest anyone that is not guilty, (and one could almost believe him with regard to policemen, since so few are ever brought to justice for their crimes.)

Finally one policeman is arrested — and what happens? He is immediately released on bail.

Where are the police objections to bail? Seriousness of crime — certainly, with 10 counts involving drugs. Likely to abscond — most probably considering the circumstances. Interfere with witnesses — who knows better how!

And who stood surety? Has the surety been carefully 'vetted' to see if he is worth £25,000? Did the magistrate cross examine to make certain that he understood his obligations? Did the police raise the normal objections to surety? eg. too close to the defendant: not close enough; a relative: not a relative: too old: too young: has the wrong political thoughts: is involved in border-line activities. . . and 100 more illegal reasons the police put forth on other defendants.

Why is this man out on bail? If him — why not thousands of others, equally worthy?

Dear Sir,

I wish to make it irrevocably clear through your column that the person driving around the country in an inebriated condition impersonating me. . .and deliberately bringing the name of the Nabarro into disrepute has most certainly no connection with myself. . .or with my favourite Daimler, N.A.B. 1. This bounder is nothing but a cunning and ruthless scoundrel.

It is quite clear from the way the law has picked on me that some Commies have infiltrated even our fine British police force. I wish it to be known that I have been framed in the most dastardly manner. . .and although your magazine is an obscene load of rubbish, I want you to publish the truth about what can happen to just an ordinary back-bencher like myself, who can't pull the same strings as my ex-chum, Reggie Maudling. . .

Yours faithfully,
Sir Gerald Nabarro M.P.
Winchester Crown Court
Wiltshire.



Like i've
always said
"there's one law for
the rich and another
for the poor"

FOREIGNER SUES JUDGE

For the first time since 1867 an English High Court Judge is getting a dose of his own nasty medicine.

Judge Oswell Seawright Macleay did on March 7th 1972 cause Mr. Mike Sirros of Powis Square, Notting Hill to be grabbed and held against his will by special branch pig, Sgt. Michael Moore, outside the Crown Court in James Square.

Mike Sirros was at the court appealing against a deportation recommendation brought after months of police persecution, phone tapping, following, and spells in nick for overstaying his visa. All this happened because the law chose to believe he was some sort of mastermind behind communist plots and conspiracies everywhere. The appeal was to be heard in front of Macleay on February 8. Mike decided to defend himself; but Macleay decided that he had no jurisdiction to hear the case, and told Mike to go away and get a lawyer.

March 7th was the date of the second attempt to hear the case. This time Macleay told Mike to take his appeal to the Divisional Court and dismissed his court. Mike left to go home.

But outside, the police were waiting. Sgt. Moore tried to grab hold of Mike and chased him down the street; he was caught and dragged back to the court room. In a totally unprecedented step, the court was reconvened in the afternoon, Macleay changed his mind, decided he would hear the case, dismissed the appeal, and committed Mike to Pentonville pending a deportation order.

Both Moore's kidnapping of Mike and the judge's approval of it were totally illegal. Yet these events and similar ones happen every day to ordinary people who don't know the law and can't fight back. Mike does know the law. From Pentonville he got a lawyer to appeal for bail on his behalf to the Divisional court, and got it. At that court the judge said that Macleay must have been "confused" and made the wrong order (tell that to the judge, Macleay!)

Then the Home Office gave the orders for Mike to be dumped back in Pentonville. He was locked up there under maximum security from May until September, when he was deported to Algeria.

In his absence, he is suing Macleay, Moore and the Commissioner of Police for assault and wrongful imprisonment.

The progress of the case of Sirros v Moore, Macleay, and the Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police is being hindered by Judge Macleay's written reply to the writ. He claims that proceedings should not continue because they are 'frivolous' and 'vexatious' and he was acting within his lawful authority, and anyway he is Judge Macleay. Clearly Judge Macleay's frivolous and vexatious accusations are nothing but frivolous and vexatious.

Meanwhile the legal bullshit continues. . . and the higher judges have not yet decided the issue, which is whether their contempt for the blunders of Judge Macleay is less important than the need for all judges to stand together against attacks by the people.

fighting from the dock



This article has been sent in by a militant defendant who was recently in custody on several charges. He has now been acquitted in 2 separate trials within the last few months, and has used information about the "corruption affairs" of police witnesses in order to discredit their evidence. This is what he has to say about being up against the law.



The impression the majority of people in this country have of our Police Force is one of honesty and uncorruptability. This too was my impression until, at the age of 17, I was "fitted up" with a set of burglary tools and was subsequently convicted of an attempted garage break-in. I was deeply shocked at this at the time. I remember telling friends of mine what the Police did, but even though they nodded in sympathy, I'm sure they never believed a word I said. I wrote to the complaints department of Scotland Yard and demanded an investigation. I got my "investigation" a couple of weeks later. It consisted of a letter saying that there was "insufficient evidence" to substantiate my allegations. That was nearly 9 years ago now, and in those days it wasn't the done thing to accuse the police of lying or planting — but I'm happy to say that that situation is changing. I believe that more and more people are becoming aware of police corruption in this country.

If you have the misfortune to be arrested, all you have to remember is this:—

YOU REFUSE TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS (HOWEVER FRIENDLY OR INSIGNIFICANT THEY MAY SEEM) UNTIL THERE'S A SOLICITOR PRESENT. AFTER YOU HAVE STATED THAT YOU WANT TO SEE A SOLICITOR DON'T, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, UTTER A WORD.

Ask to be allowed a phone call, — but don't be alarmed if you are refused it. I have been arrested at least 10 times, and I have never been allowed one even though it is your "right."

Another very important thing to remember — don't, and I repeat, **DO NOT MAKE A STATEMENT**, to the police, even if you feel you are guilty of the offence that you have been arrested for. Wait until you see your solicitor, and if you want to make a statement, make it to him.

When you make your appearance in court ask for "Legal Aid." The chances are you will be granted it. But remember, just because the court allots you a firm of solicitors, it doesn't mean you have to engage them for your trial. If you feel he's not handling your case properly sack him. It's better to have no solicitor than to have one that's making a hash of your case.

Another thing to remember - WHILE YOU ARE MAKING YOUR FIRST APPEARANCE IN THE MAGISTRATES COURT, ASK THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF YOUR CASE WHETHER THERE ARE ANY VERBAL OR WRITTEN STATEMENTS OF ADMISSIONS. THE CHANCES ARE THAT HE WILL SAY THAT THERE AREN'T ANY WRITTEN ONES, BUT THERE ARE VERBAL ADMISSIONS. IF HE SAYS THIS, ASK HIM TO READ THEM OUT TO THE COURT. THIS IS A GOOD TACTIC BECAUSE THEY HAVEN'T USUALLY HAD ENOUGH TIME TO MAKE THE VERBALS UP AND IT CATCHES THEM UNAWARES.

If you are remanded in custody, tell your solicitor that you want to see him the following day in prison as you will have the facts more clearly in your mind. The important thing to remember is to get your case together as quickly as you can after your arrest. Make your solicitor see all your witnesses and obtain statements from all of them. Don't let your solicitor dictate the case to you.

THE HOOKS OF CAPITALISM.



If you are committed to a higher court for trial ie. Crown Court, don't let this worry you. You will have plenty of time to prepare your case. Your solicitors will appoint you a Q.C. or a barrister to defend you. But remember, if you feel he's not getting your case over well and that he's missing out a lot of your points. don't hesitate to sack him. I had this trouble with my counsel and I asked him why he wasn't mentioning what I thought were vital points in my favour. His only reply was that he would cover the ground in the summing up. Don't fall for that yarn, as 9 times out of 10 it's forgotten by them, and even if it is mentioned in the summing up, it doesn't make the same impact as it would if brought out at the trial.

Even if your case has started, you can still dismiss your barrister. Always remember, you only have one chance to prove your case, and that's when you get to trial. Don't let all the officials and wigs frighten you. Remember, it's you that's on trial, so don't hold back anything that you feel will help your case. I have just spent 2½ weeks at the Old Bailey on trial and the impression I had before I went there was that I would get a fair trial. But I soon found out that I was wrong, even though I was found Not Guilty. It was no thanks to my barrister, who from the beginning made a complete hash of my case. If I had allowed him to continue I feel sure I would have been found guilty. Even if you dismiss your barrister, you can still keep the same firm of solicitors.

As regards juries, I have found in my experience that the best jurors to have are: 1) All male 2) People in the age group of 30-40, definitely no older; 3) I have found through talking to other people that immigrants make good jurors, as they know what the police are like and usually have had some experience with police harassment.

You have a right to object to 7 jurors. You don't have to have any grounds for objecting. All you have to say is, "challenge."

If you feel that your barrister hasn't questioned a witness of yours thoroughly enough, and the full facts haven't been made known because of this, you may, if the judge allows, HAVE THE WITNESS RECALLED. You will find that barristers don't like doing this, as it annoys the judge and upsets the running of his court. But if you feel it will help your case, INSIST ON RECALLING. The judge will usually allow it, as he doesn't want the jury to think he's unfair.

Remember when you're in the dock, don't have the illusion that everything will be dealt with fairly, or that just 'cos you might be innocent of the charge you will be acquitted. You have to fight every inch of the way if you are to be found not guilty.

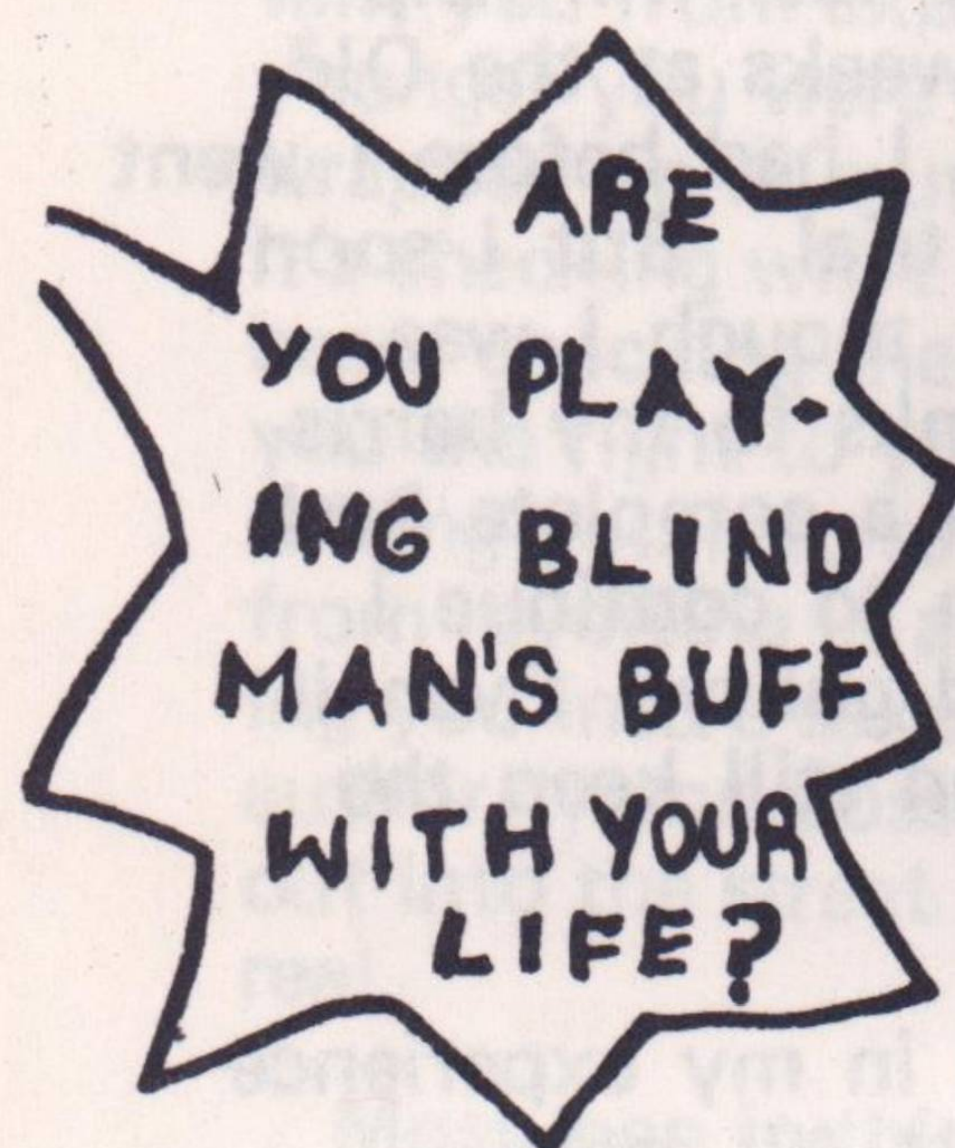
Remember who you are fighting - the police - who are professional liars.



How To Handle Lawyers

When we stumble into the courtroom nightmare, designed as it is to baffle and confuse you, it is no wonder most of us are scared and timid, and do whatever the old dinosaurs in wigs and gowns advise us to do. Lawyers are so buried in all this legal bullshit that they have a fine record of selling our interests down the river and conning the innocent into pleading guilty. In the courtroom the defence is heavily leant upon to play the game the way it has always been played. This makes your lawyer suspect, so don't take what he says for gospel.

Do you leave everything up to your lawyer, putting blind faith in his shakey hands? Are you playing blind man's bluff with your life?



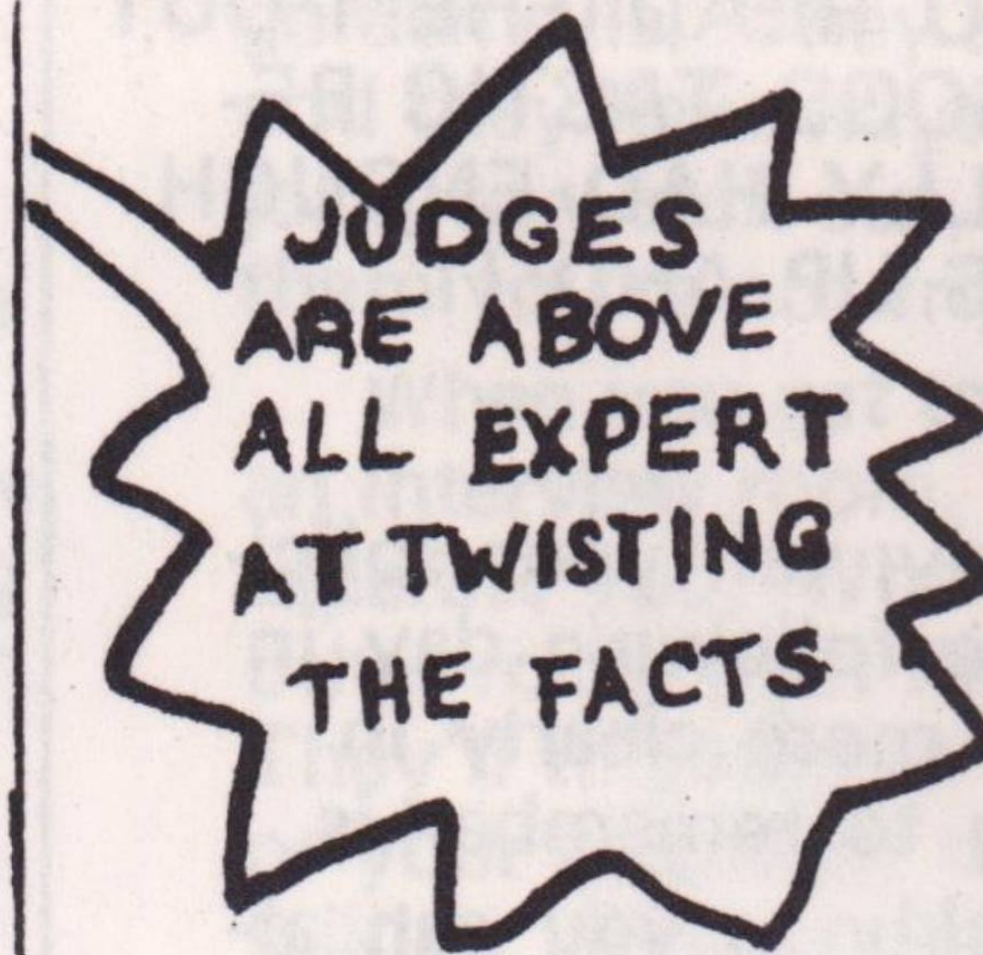
Lawyers are, in general, ill-equipped, unprepared and incapable (for reasons of ambition, fear and incompetence) to challenge the tyranny of the bench. A judge can interrupt with impunity, humiliate defence lawyers, insult witnesses, and intimidate defendants: they often make every effort to shield the worst blunders of the prosecution. All this can be achieved with little or no opposition from defence lawyers, who in the final analysis always have their careers to think of. When there is a conflict of interests, as there often is in agro trials, they normally defend themselves as honorable gentlemen at the bar, rather than defend the full interests of their clients.

This means that any real expression of conflict between the prosecution and the defence in terms of emotionally charged heated exchanges are carefully prohibited by common agreement, and the defendants are left on their own in the dock to stew in their own feelings of resentment.

The courtroom is the ultimate area of concealing the class struggle; such that even the drama of a riot case can be reduced to a tedious bore in front of a jury. Lawyers argue around remote legal technicalities and procedures and around points of law, and the real concerns of defendants are either hopelessly confused or ignored. Every trial is a conspiracy to silence the real life interests of the people in the dock.

Even the most devastating cross-examination by the Perry Mason professional — by the really good

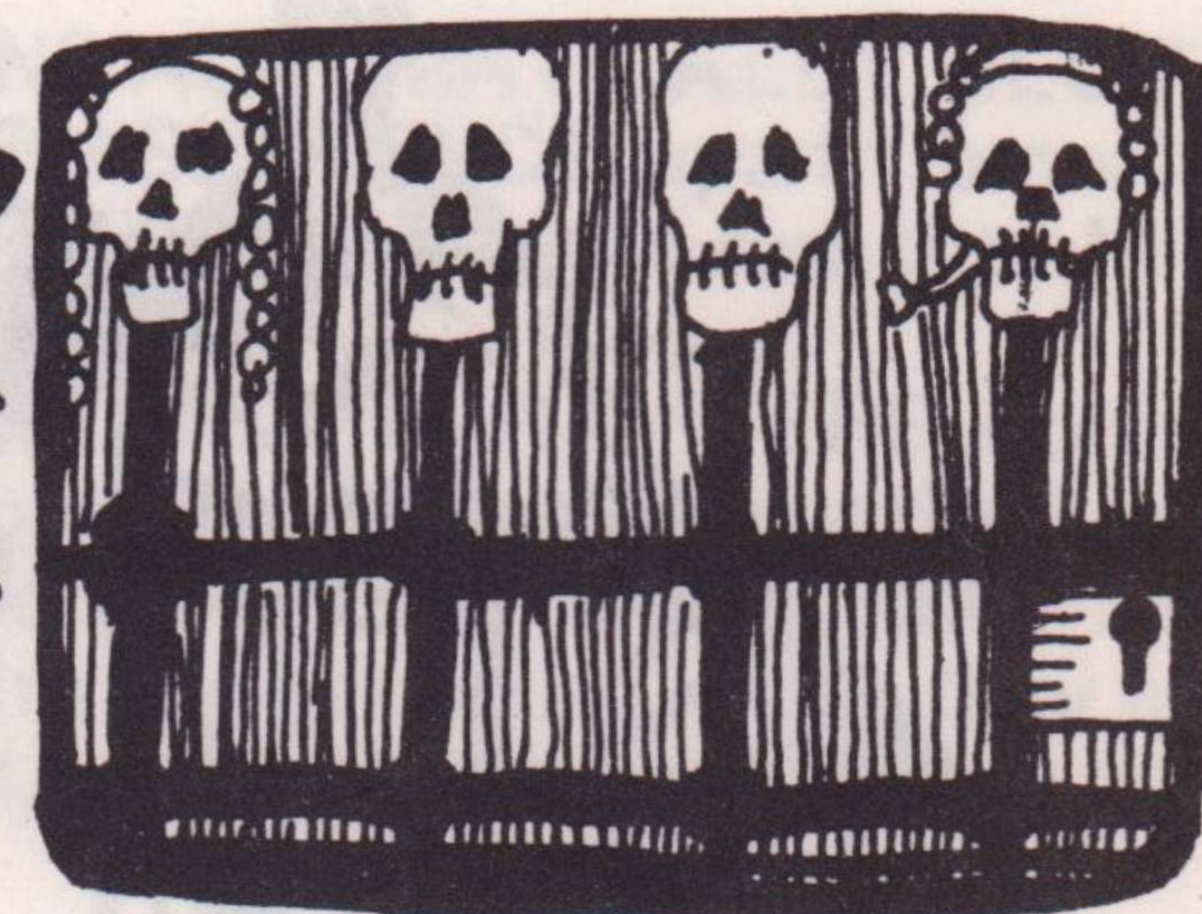
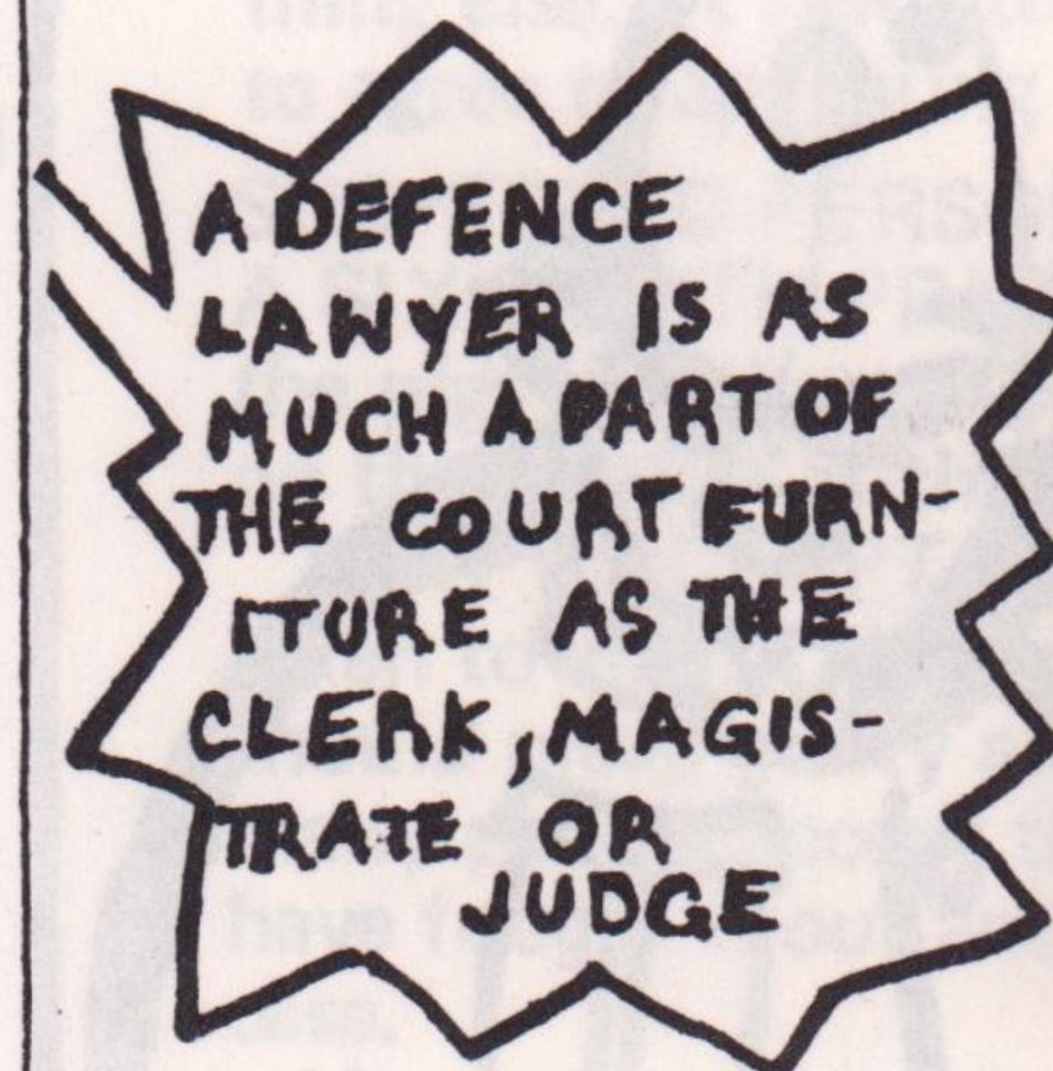
Q.C. — can be contained by the courtroom and the judge. The judge can do much to repair the damage you do to prosecution witnesses in his final address to the jury. He can make your strong points seem trivial or irrelevant, and give credit to the prosecution's lies. In fact, **THE JUDGE PLAYS A MORE IMPORTANT ROLE IN GETTING A CONVICTION THAN EVEN THE PROSECUTION.** Always expect the judge, as the expert among experts to sum up against you. Judges are above all experts at twisting the facts and getting convictions.



Many defence lawyers have been shocked by the number of times the prosecution has offered an absurd lack of evidence, yet gained convictions. In most trials the real evidence is hushed up, the defendants are gagged by their lawyers, and every lawyer from the defence side tries to lick the judge's ass.

"A defence lawyer is as much a part of the court furniture as the clerk, the magistrate, or the judge."

— a McKenzie quote



If a sister or brother is in doubt about taking on the full burden of cross examination, they should kick off the case with the most sympathetic lawyer they can get, reserving for themselves the right to take over.

The first and one of the most basic decisions in fighting a charge is whether you want to attack. An attack is usually the only means of defence. Lawyers advise against this because it means a direct confrontation not only with the prosecution, but also with the judge. When your lawyer says, "I know best, I know the court, I know the judge. Play it my way," be suspicious. Don't accept the legal

bullshit. Remind your lawyer who is on trial, YOU not him.

GETTING YOUR LAWYER TO TOE THE LINE

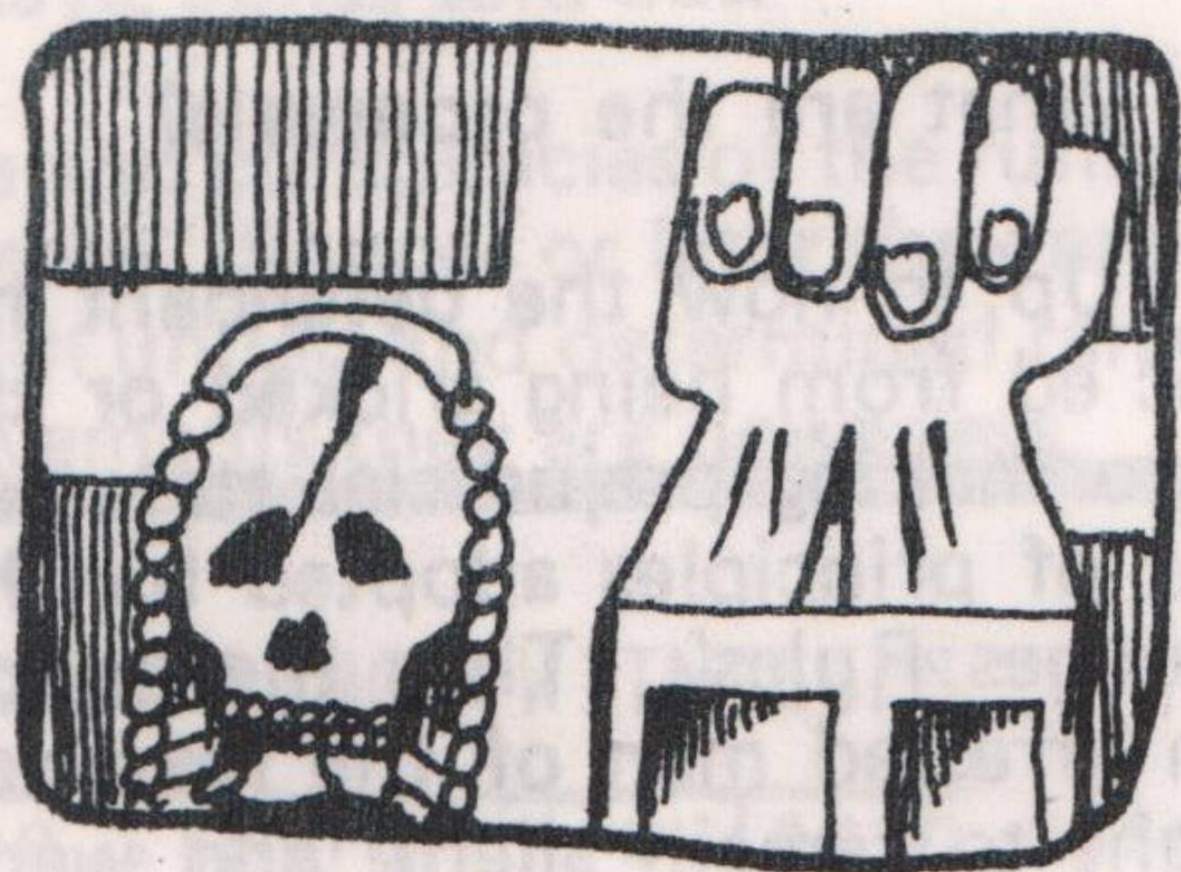
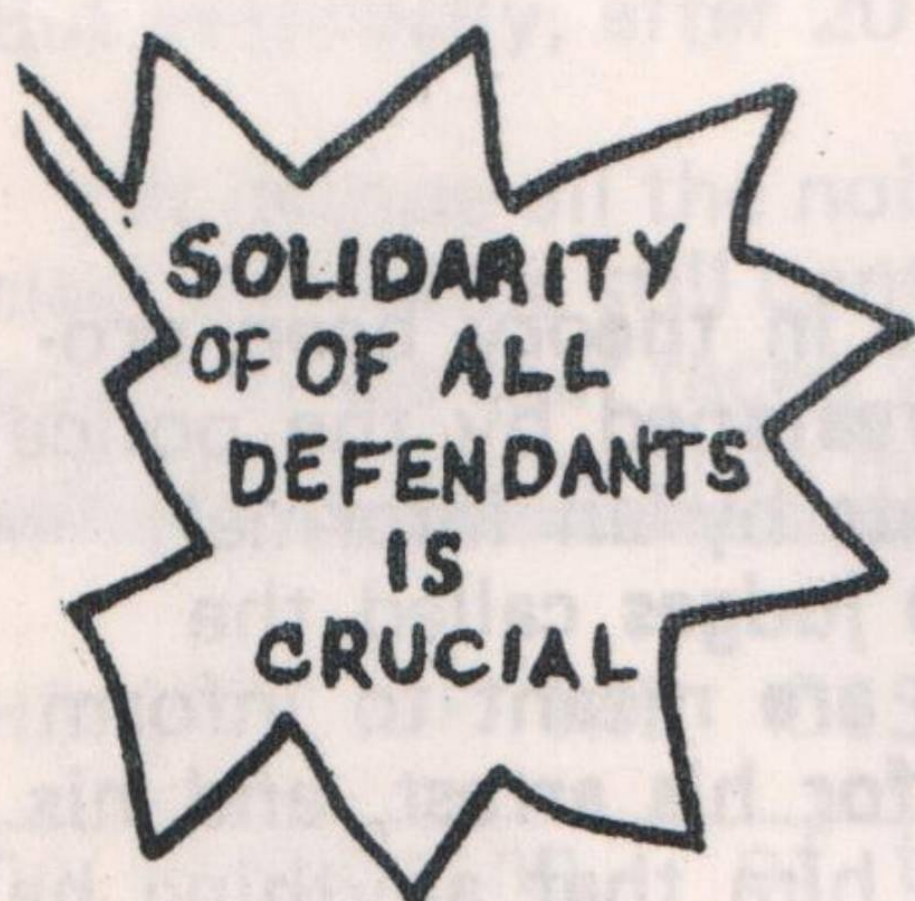
IF YOU'VE DECIDED TO HAVE SOME CONTROL OVER YOUR CASE' THEN THIS IS WHAT YOU SHOULD DEMAND FROM A GOOD SYMPATHETIC LAWYER:

From your solicitor:

- a) that he seriously note down your suggestions
- b) accept that you, the defendant, after listening to his advice and weighing up the various arguments, will take the final decision, ie. instructions from you
- c) that he will co-operate with other defence lawyers in the case if you are in a joint trial.

From your barrister:

- a) a pre-trial conference where he agrees to run the case your way
- b) an agreement that he will not 'get you off' at somebody else's expense; and that in group trials he will co-operate with other defence council (solidarity of all defendants is crucial; no sell-out to the cops! no deals which injure other defendant's interests.)



- c) always get advice on the case from your friends and defence groups as well as lawyers. Lawyers are trained to ignore the less legal points in the case. Your lawyer must agree to work with any defence group involved.
- d) that no deals will be conducted with the prosecution unless there is full knowledge by all the defendants of the details and full agreement of all the defendants. No secret diplomacy behind your back with the prosecution (eg. in the Prescott and Purdie trial the defendants did not know that their lawyer had done a deal with the prosecution not to call Robert Carr or tory ministers as witnesses.)
- e) demand that in a case involving heavy police verbals that your lawyer must not be squeamish about seeing their evidence as a pack of lies and fabrications. Force your lawyer to honestly state the case. If you've been framed, picked on, or persecuted, no beating around the bush with "accidents" or "mistakes" by the police officers.
- f) no apologies for your "extremist" or "unpopular" or "minority" views. Lawyers are a bloody minority anyway!
- g) the law will have files on you. It's your lawyer's job to get the dirt on the judge, the pro-

DON'T
BEAT
ABOUT
THE
BUSH



secuton and police witnesses. Know your enemies, and then you get to know their weaknesses. Most magistrates and judges have a record as long as your arm fro reactionary comments, scandalous decisions, abuse of the law, outrageous sentences and indiscreet outbursts. The time has come for us to bring THEIR previous, remind them of their obscenities, embarrass them and shake them.

IF THINGS GO WRONG, YOU CAN SACK YOUR LAWYER AT ANY TIME.

Get these things together, and you can walk into the dock with confidence. If you do it really well you can make the prosecutor the nervous one instead.

... if your lawyer
doesn't show. ...

For a jury trial you should carefully choose the sort of barrister you want. All solicitors have their favorites. Having got the barrister of your choice, if he is any good he will have many other cases on his plate. Sometimes he will end up with two cases on the same day, and you may be the unlucky defendant who is landed with any old substitute.

Beware. . .do not be conned into accepting a substitute. If you sack the substitute lawyer, the court cannot force you to defend yourself. But you can only get away with insisting on the lawyer of your first choice, and the necessary ADJOURNMENT if you are ABSOLUTELY FIRM! If you waver the judge will sieze the opportunity to push ahead with your case. So be strong, and don't let them get away with it.

CRIMINAL LAW

the revisionists

The Law Commission's proposals to change the rules of evidence and do away with the Judges' Rules are merely the latest weapon in the prolonged war that the state has waged throughout history against the defendant. For the state, the function of the trial is merely to secure the conviction of whoever the state (ie. the ruling class) considers to be a challenge to its interests, and all the talk of impartiality and fair trial is mere lip service to an idea of 'classless justice.' It is a simple exercise to see behind all the judicial ceremony and rigmarole; look up a judge in 'Who's Who', find out his address, education and social clubs, and the next time he holds forth about the 'public interest' you'll know exactly what kind of a trick he is trying to pull. (see article on 'How to Handle Judges'.) For instance, in the case of Halstead v Patel, a postman overdrew on his Giro account while on strike, intending to put his account back into credit when he returned to work; Lord Widgery in the Court of Appeal considered this act to constitute theft. Later this same judge was to decide that firing indiscriminately into a crowd of civilians, and thereby causing 11 deaths was "almost reckless." Needless to say, in the latter case the defendants were the Army.

Trials today try to cover up their dirty origins, but you only have to look beneath the surface to find out what the position really is. The important thing is for the defendant to understand why he/she is in the dock, and not be straight-jacketed by legal reasoning and pious respect for the law. In the good old days, criminal trials took place by ordeal. The accused had to carry a heated iron three paces, and if the wounds didn't heal within three days he was guilty; some people might wonder whether magistrates courts have ever given up this procedure. When juries came into existence the state resorted to crude intimidation to try and control what was going on;

juries were fined and imprisoned for returning not guilty verdicts when the judge demanded a conviction.

These days magistrates courts are one way of avoiding jury trials and the possibility that the accused might appeal to non-lawyers on the merits of his case; and police frequently bring charges that can only be heard in the magistrates court, rather than giving the defendant the choice. Magistrates don't have to give reasons for their decisions and are usually merely rubber stamping machines for police charges. It usually requires a couple of archbishops with film cameras before police evidence, contradicting the defendant's, is rejected. Juries, on the other hand, are not explicitly paid agents of the state and, if the evidence is vague or the offence essentially a political one, are more likely to believe and acquit the defendant — as happened in the Metro case for riot charges and the Ian Purdie and Peter Hain trials for conspiracy.

The Criminal Law Revision Committee's proposals are essentially an attempt to prevent juries from acquitting too many defendants.

What are the proposals?

Up to now the defendant has in theory been protected from being tricked or threatened by the police into making prejudicial statements by an informal set of principles adopted by the judges called the 'Judges Rules'. Thus the police are meant to inform an arrested man of the reasons for his arrest, and his right to remain silent, and warn him that anything he does say can be taken down and used as evidence against him. The Law Revision proposals not only aim to abolish the caution, but put the burden on the accused to inform the police of any defence he might want to rely on at trial, and failure to make a statement will be adversely commented on by the prosecution and the judge. Thus the real trial, it seems will take place in the police station. Again, the proposals want criminal records to be made more readily available in the course of the trial — to turn the jury against the defendant. However, no mention is made of any protection against police 'verbals' — misrepresenting or inventing a defendant's statement — or of any right to having access to legal advice.

The police say that these proposals are necessary because "professional criminals" are abusing the ordinary process of trial to escape conviction. This is nonsense; firstly, recent research done by a group in Oxford shows that juries acquit mostly because the prosecution have totally failed to present an adequate case; secondly, it is the profes-

Rawlinson is chief state prosecutor-judge LAWTON ex fascist candidate, now senior appeal court judge

BOTH ON LAW COMMISSION



Sir Peter Rawlinson

Lord Justice Lawton



sional criminal — the underworld capitalist — who can afford to 'buy a defence' by bribery of police, lawyers and witnesses, and will be able to carry on doing so after the new proposals are made law (if they are made law.) The real reason for the proposals is that the police believe that they alone know who is guilty, and that juries that acquit are merely an inconvenience and an obstacle. It is evident that the proposals are designed to help the police, whatever public-spirited hypocritical tone their exponents adopt. It is curious that within a few days of the proposals being published Robert Mark, the Chief Commidioner of Metropolitan Police, was "explaining" them as if they had been his idea in the first place. Mark specifically related the proposed changes to offences like conspiracy (an offence that is so vague that it enables any ultra-paranoid prosecutor to bust any activity that he considers threatening to his neat little law and order universe), which is to suggest that the police's main concern is to broaden the definition of the word criminal to mean anybody that the police decide to arrest.

So perhaps things haven't changed too much from the hot iron ordeal after all.



Many judges have complained bitterly of juries that refused to convict. The former Lord Chief Justice Parker once said, "many people((ie. him) feel the jury system has outlived its usefulness." Judge Lawton commented, "people are wasting the court's time with pleas of not guilty."

guilty until proved guilty

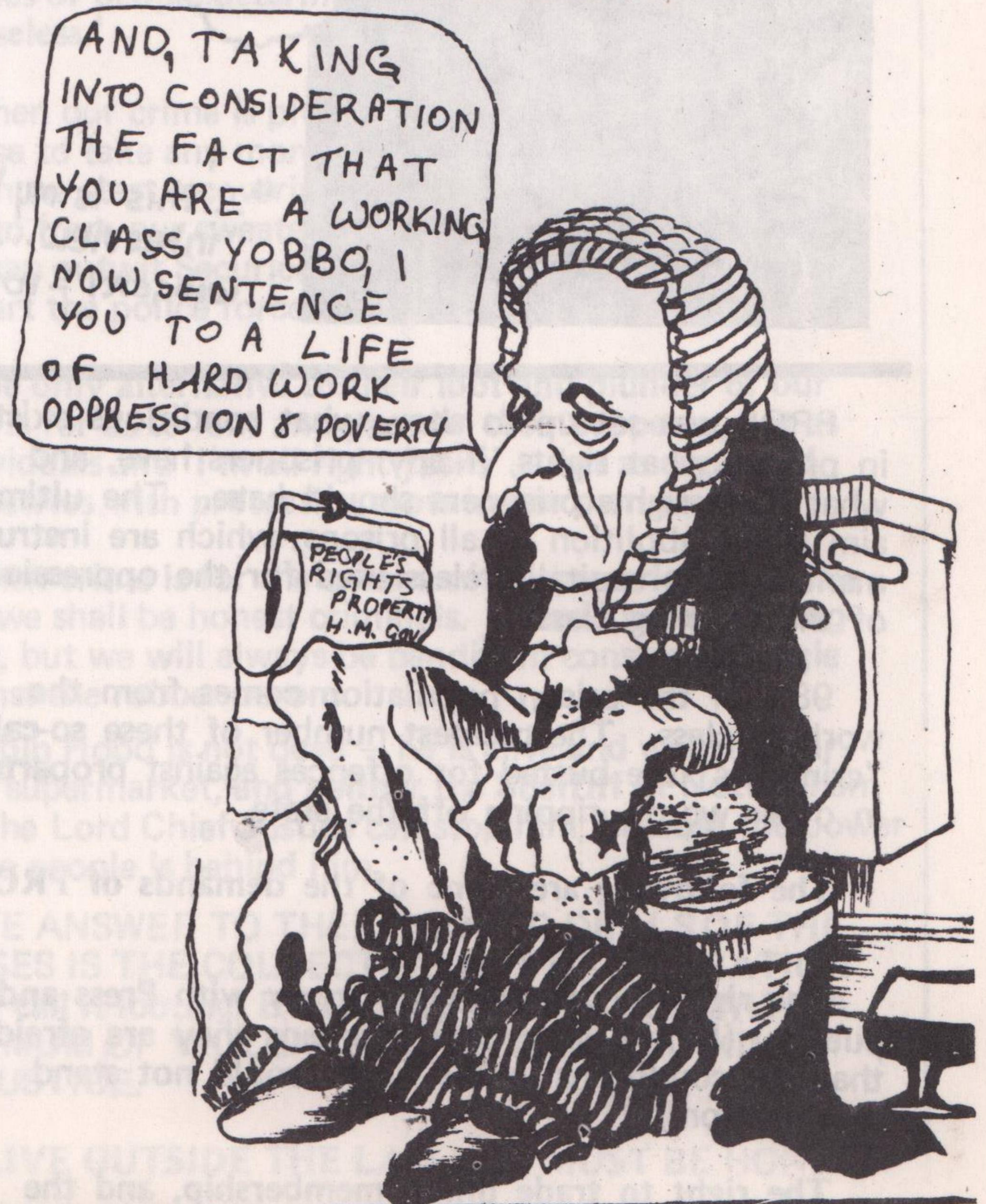
Robert Mark's famous outburst, "very few people who are acquitted are innocent in the true sense of the word" (Mark's speech to the Royal Society of Medicine, June 21, Guardian report) brings a much needed insight into the throbbing genius and logic that makes Scotland Yard tick.

Clearly your local friendly Fred Fuzz wouldn't go to all that trouble to arrest you, think up a charge and write up a story unless you were guilty in the first place. As top cop Mark says, "the police know best who is guilty." So why is it that so many juries are letting down our wunnerful police force? What's gone wrong with our juries, when in the old days it was all a foregone conclusion?

An Up Against The Law correspondent put that question to the best man to give the worst answers, Lord Chief Justice himself, "Wiggery-Pokery."

Lord Wiggery is much loved for his role in the Bloody Sunday inquiry into the British Army's killing of 13 Irishmen, when he did the first ever defence case on behalf of 56 odd paratroopers charged with 13 murders. Part of Wiggery-Pokery's skill was that the Tribunal never even realised he was the defence lawyer, as he fooled everyone by calling himself Chairman.

The Lord Chief Justice, at the mention of juries gnashed his teeth, groaned bitterly about obstinate jurors, and roundly declared, "Too many innocent people are getting away with it." And he added, "too many juries think that people are innocent just because they haven't been arrested yet."



"There are scurrilous people all over the country who harbour secret conspiracies — their brains are riddled with thoughts of criminal enterprise."

"Our new Special Branch Head, Commander Gilbert and his Thought Police estimate that last week 7 out of every 10 bank clerks nursed a secret desire to rob the Bank of England, and that over 4 million people concocted plans in their heads to sneak back to their work place in the middle of the night to rob the till."

"People who do think—crimes are thought—criminals and should be punished. There is an epidemic of illegal ideas going around. Luckily the Law Revision Committee has come up with the right antidote — Repression plus Super X Control Vaccine. Guaranteed to wipe out all opposition. And that includes wiping out juries."

"People are guilty until they have proved themselves reliable supporters of the Queen, the criminal law revisionists, croquet, the Stock Exchange, polo, and all the other good things that make the English ruling class what it is. . . .a load of arseholes."

He then gave a loud belch, signaling that the interview was over. So it was.



".... this is my last interview...."
WIDGERY - POKERY

PROP was set up to show what conditions exist in prison, what rights, if any, prisoners have, and what basic rights prisoners should have. The ultimate aim is the abolition of all prisons, which are instruments of the capitalist class used for the oppression of the working class.

98% of the prison population comes from the working class. The greatest number of these so-called "criminals" are busted for offences against property, in other words, ripping off the state.

The following are some of the demands of PROP:

The right to communicate freely with Press and public. (If not, why not? Perhaps they are afraid that the conditions in the nicks would not stand examination.)

The right to trade union membership, and the right to have wages and conditions determined by

If you get busted and don't get bail, you are a prisoner. As the chances of your getting bail are directly related to your class background, you may as well know your rights as an untried prisoner, because you are not going to get bail unless somebody has made a mistake.

It is a commonly accepted falsehood that a prisoner is a prisoner etc. . . . However, there are different classes of prisoners. Prison Rules say so. (Prison Rules are a set of crapulous rules last consolidated in 1964 which cover as many possible aspects of treatment of prisoners . . . from the right to have a shit, to the right not to have a shit, with all chance of having a shit removed because you were rude to a screw. . . like ending a sentence with a pause, and then saying 'Sir'.)

Untried prisoners must as far as possible be kept separate from convicted prisoners. . . in case of infection?

"Restriction on association with each other is limited to what is necessary to prevent contamination or conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice"

"They may be allowed. . . on payment of a small sum, to occupy a special room furnished with private chattels approved by the governor, and to be relieved of domestic work." Please sir, as I have done no wrong, but hold political views which are different from the pigs who busted me, and therefore cannot get bail, can I have a small room to myself?

"An untried prisoner may be allowed to have, so far as is consistent with discipline and good order, any articles which were in his possession when arrested and are not required for the purposes of justice or suspected of being wrongly acquired by him."

See how the pattern is building up. Because you say 'Fuck the system—it's wrong,' they say 'you are the class of person who must be put down. Therefore you will be punished now, in case you are found not guilty, and it will discourage you from saying 'fuck the system'.

PROP

negotiations by the prisoners themselves. In other words, do away with the cheap labor market which is what prisons are used as.

The right to be given any reasons for any refusal to grant bail.

The right to be allocated to penal institutions within your home region. (They don't provide free travel or free accommodation for visitors to the nicks — just another tactic used against the working classes.) (If you're on Social Security, you're entitled to get your visiting expenses by them. However they don't tell you this, and you have to go down and hassle them and demand it.)

on remand...

TIGHTENING THE SCREW

"He may also have at his own cost such books, newspapers, writing materials or other means of occupation as are not considered objectionable," but this privilege can be withdrawn if abused.

"He may have food and drink sent in from outside the prison, subject to such conditions as are laid down."

"He may wear his own clothing, and have changes of it sent in, but this privilege may be forfeited for escape." (If you do escape, they send a pig around to ask you if you would mind putting on prison clothes instead. As you realise, all communications between prisoners and screws, pigs and other fuck-ups is carried on in an air of friendly co-operation.)

"He is not required to have his hair cut, except for purposes of health and cleanliness, and it is not to be cut closer than is necessary for those purposes; he may retain any beards etc. which he usually wears if the medical officer agrees."

Work is not compulsory. It is optional. (If you are tempted, do ask what the rate of pay is, because we would hate you to earn so much that you keep on ordering meals and books etc. from the outside.)

The right to adequate and humane visiting facilities within all penal institutions, including the ability to exercise conjugal rights.

What these demands amount to basically is that the prisoner should be treated as a human being.

To achieve these ends, PROP needs recognition and help from the politically aware. Do not be deluded into thinking that you won't get busted. Look around and see how many friends have been, and how many are still in nicks up and down the country.

The capitalist classes use the nicks as weapons of oppression and fear, and they take away all rights once you are inside, using remission as a carrot, and the loss of it as a big stick, so that you daren't say a word or they will bang you up in solitary. But what they fear is any form of solidarity amongst prisoners, because they know that that would mark the end of their road.



"He may see his doctor for the purposes of his defence under the same conditions as his legal advisor." (This can be very useful.)

"Persons imprisoned in default of bail, (get the implication — you have failed to get bail — in other words, you are basically a failure, as you don't come within the class of person who can afford bail), may see their friends at any reasonable hour on weekdays or communicate with them for the purposes of securing bail."

Reasonable (by whose standards?) facilities for writing are allowed to untried prisoners. But letters must not be sent out of the prison until they have been censored, except in the case of confidential instructions to the prisoner's legal adviser, which is handed personally to him. (This applies to visits by the doctor as indicated above.)

Untried prisoners are otherwise subject to the general prison rules. (Try asking for a copy.)

Untried prisoners may only be photographed or measured in prison by order of the Secretary of State, or upon written application of a senior police officer approved by a magistrate, except in the Metropolitan police district. The application must state for what reasons these particulars are needed in the interests of justice. The records and particulars of an untried prisoner who is a first offender must be destroyed or handed over if he is acquitted. (Ask for them.)

The so-called "rights" mentioned above, as you can see, are very limited, and nearly all come under the heading "the prisoner MAY. . ." What you have to remember is that they are all subject to the interpretation of the prison governor. And his interpretation is handed to you by the screws, and the screws will give you fuck-all if they possibly can.

defending yourself

Why Defend Yourself?

1. Because no lawyer effectively represents the defendant's interest. Most lawyers want to conduct the case their way, not your way. They are more concerned with pleasing the court than in supporting their client.

2. Lawyers are mere mouthpieces — there is no substitute for yourself in controversial cases.

3. Most lawyers are completely out of touch with the lives we lead. They come from the world of Savile Row suits and Public Schools, defending the working class of which they are unbelievably ignorant. They belong to the legal club, good for deals, bad for justice.

4. By doing it yourself you are supporting a sense of self-management politics. We can do it ourselves just like the workers can run the factories — we don't have to go through a middle man.

5. It is the only way to fully control your case — otherwise legal wisdom will water down the truth and your real self will get lost in legal banter and boredom.

6. It is the only way to overcome the legal barriers, to communicate with the jury. With a lawyer you mainly appear as the accused object of legal arguments — defending yourself you come over as a real person. Therefore the issues involve them more directly and their consciences are more likely to be jerked a little by your efforts to expose the truth.

7. Awkward questions that lawyers would never mention and things that lawyers never say can be put, if you are defending yourself. All lawyers are shackled by the discipline of bar bigotry and legal training — most lawyers are scared stiff of standing up to the judge. Their first loyalty is to the court not to you, the client. You as your own lawyer cannot be intimidated in this way.

8. You and only you know the facts of the case. Your lawyer can only guess when the prosecution is lying, but you were there (unless it's a stitch-up job), therefore you know.

9. Your vested interest is in getting off, or failing that, going down fighting. But lawyers have their careers to think of, and their future comes before any particular case. (For them it's just another job!)

10. You don't have to pay for your lawyers to mis-represent you (either in costs, fines or years!)



FIRST APPEARANCE IN COURT

1. How you plead

You will be asked how you plead. **DO NOT PLEAD GUILTY.** Even if you did do something which you imagine is illegal, it **might not be**. Even if the police are going to tell lies to get you convicted, their lies **might not be technically right for what you have been charged with**. Words in the Law don't always mean what they do in everyday life. If you plead Guilty you will not be allowed to offer a defence.

Do not plead guilty. Repeat — **do NOT plead guilty**. If you want to, you can always change your plea later when you've had legal advice.

2. Choose a jury

You **MAY** be given a choice of whether to be tried by the magistrate or by a jury. (This depends on the offence — they make the rules.)

If you have a choice, then you should always go for the Crown Court with a jury:—

- a) if you have the slightest chance of getting off
- b) if you want to make a fight of it.

3. Applications

After you have pleaded, you may be asked if you have anything to say. **Don't say a word about the offence you have been charged with**, but **DO** make the following applications:—

a) An Adjournment. This is a postponement of the hearing and will give you time to prepare your defence. (contact witnesses, take statements, etc.) If an adjournment is granted, and if you plead Not Guilty, the pigs will probably want an adjournment, and the magistrate will have to remand you.

b) Bail. There are two kinds of Remand — Remand on Bail and Remand in Custody. Remand in Custody means that you wait for your trial in jail. ...so make sure you ask for **Remand on Bail**. Before they give you bail, they will want to have a permanent address and may require a **surety**. A surety is somebody who will promise to pay them a sum of money, decided by the magistrate, if you fail to appear at the next hearing. No money will

be required unless you fail to appear. It is most important that you get Bail — it leaves you free to prepare your case. Ask for it. **Argue. Don't be railroaded.** (But don't jump bail, unless you mean to flee forever.)

c) **Legal Aid.** Even if you are going to represent yourself you have a right to legal aid for the purposes of preparing your case and getting a solicitor to collect witness statements. If the magistrate gives you leave to apply for Legal Aid, you get your forms from the court office.

We don't suggest you rely on a solicitor: you might be able to get by without: but solicitors can be used to sort out legal details, look after legal documents, like statements, evidence, photographs, defence notes, or at least copies of these things. If you don't have legal aid, you're going to have to pay for all these things yourself.

If your lawyers do screw up your case, **SACK THEM!**
If you do sack your lawyer:—

a) ask for an adjournment. Tell the court you are dissatisfied with your lawyer and want time to prepare your own defence.

b) ask for bail (if you were on bail before, you should get it again.)

c) ask for Legal Aid to prepare the case.

Applications for Adjournment, Bail and Legal Aid must be made on your FIRST APPEARANCE; if you don't, you will find yourself in the shit, and, very probably, in the nick.

preparing your defence

When and if you are released on bail, you may have anything from one week to nine months to prepare your case. **DO IT THOROUGHLY.** In order to fight their money, their rules, their police, their law, you have to be prepared. Preparation needs work. Don't leave it to the last minute. Start straight away—the moment you are released.

1. Witnesses

Get all the names and addresses of people present at the bust and/or incident; especially those who are not immediately involved, eg. passers-by, onlookers. Write to them, or preferably visit them as soon as possible. If you are free to speak to them immediately, do so. Ask them what they saw; who was involved; what their impressions were, eg. behavior of pigs, etc.; Ask them what they heard. This is very important because of the almost universal practice of "verbals," ie. pigs making up stories of what you said on arrest, — "It's a fair cop, guv," to "I was a fool. I should never have done it. I was drinking." Make sure the witness has a clear picture of what happened, otherwise a tricky lawyer will easily ridicule or destroy them in the witness box at the trial.

GOSH, I DIDN'T KNOW THE POLICE WERE LIKE THAT IN THIS COUNTRY!



2. Statements

Make full notes of the witnesses remarks, and if possible get the witness to sign the statement. **If the statement is to be used later in court, get the witness to:—**

a) sign it and give address

b) include the following signed declaration:

"This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I know that if it is tendered in evidence I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything that I know to be false or do not believe to be true." (Their words, not ours.)

c) the witness's age if under 21.

If there are political or community affairs in the case, get somebody who knows about them to make a statement. Statements should be as specific as possible. If a witness cannot later attend the trial they may be used as evidence.

REMEMBER — the purpose of a statement is to help you and your witnesses at the trial. The trial may be months ahead, and a statement made as soon after means that you won't forget.

You should also encourage witnesses to make their own notes. **Provided these are made at the time of the incident or soon after, they can be used later by the witnesses in court to refresh their memory.** This is a "contemporaneous account" — legal bullshit for a note taken at the time. Nowadays this is bent by the pigs and courts to include fairy stories written in the pig's notebook some hours later.

3. Other Evidence

Collect together everything you can get that might be even remotely relevant — maps, photographs (eg. of injuries inflicted by the pigs), medical reports. The latter cost money (of course) which is another reason for applying for legal aid (see above).

4. Complaints

When the pigs beat up, bully, lie, and plant evidence make sure you make use of every method of creating trouble. Make an official complaint. A letter to the Chief of the station or County, describing the harassment will start an investigation. Sure, it won't come to anything, but it is important, because **it can be used later in the trial.** It shows the jury that you did not make up the story of the policeman's boot in your balls.

5. Defence Groups

If the charges are at all serious, or if they are political, or arise from a political situation, like a strike, or squat, or community struggle, then you and your friends should set up a defence group. The main things a defence group must organise are:—

a) publicity about the case

b) contact with defendants held in custody

c) a pressure group on lawyers to keep to the interests of ALL the defendants

d) raising money for legal costs, fines, and providing food, cigarettes, etc for defendants in jail.

e) organising appeals, high court orders, etc.

f) holding press conferences (make sure you get in contact with the underground papers.)

6. The Charges

Look up the specific charges on the Charge Sheet.

You can find out where next to look from a solicitor,

(The two most useful books are Stone's Justice's Manual, and Archbold's Criminal Practice and Pleading.)

Look at the law carefully. Think out what it means.

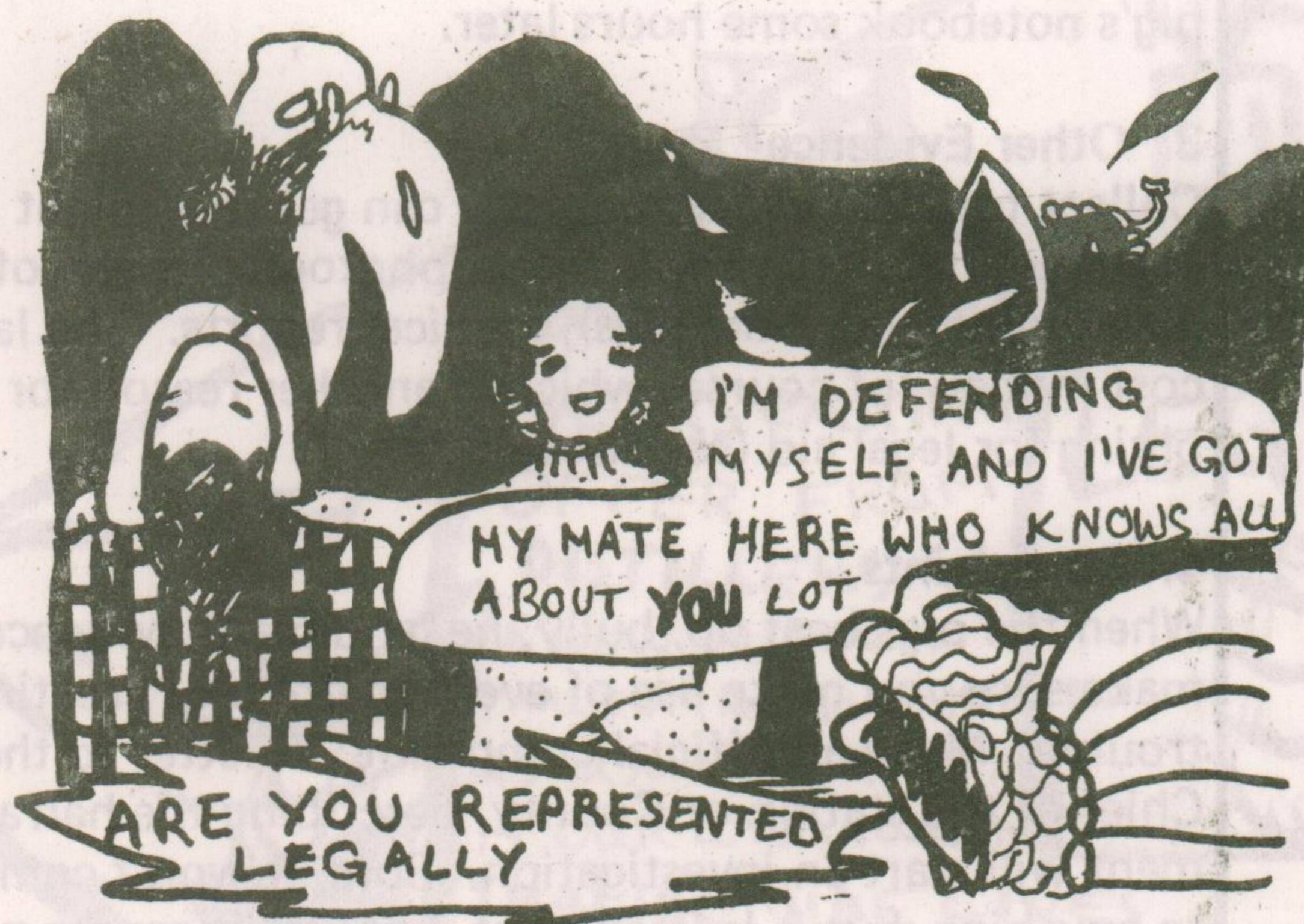
Look for anything which is vague, or might have double meanings. What do words like "intent" mean? What is a police officer's "duty"? Look up similar cases that the books refer to in Law Reports. The law is tricky, so if you can't make it out, discuss it with a solicitor or find a friend who knows about it.

7. Research and Study

Each defendant, each lawyer, and each McKenzie advisor (see below) should have a copy of every defence statement used in evidence. Go through them all carefully, studying details.

In addition to this study of the documents, make sure you have completed all the research on the opposition. The court will pry into your affairs and distort your associations, behaviour, beliefs. With only a little effort, and without the need to distort, it is easy to show a jury just where the allegiances of the judge, prosecution, and pigs lie. See the article on Summing Up the Judge. Reveal every trial for the political manipulation that it really is, whatever the charge. Use this information to good effect in your own summing up.

MCKENZIE ADVISORS



In many cases now, particularly charges arising from hassles with the S.S. it has become usual for defendants to shun barristers or solicitors and use a friend to advise them. This right comes from a ruling by the High Court that everybody is entitled to have a friend sit with them in court, to take notes and advise on any matter arising in the trial.

In trials to date, defendants have been allowed one "McKenzie man/woman" each, who have not yet been allowed to address the court, (although the judge/magistrate has a discretion to allow this.) You may have to explain what McKenzie advisors are. Quote the case as McKenzie v McKenzie, 1970, 3 Weekly Law Reports, page, 472. You will certainly have to ask for a McKenzie advisor to be with you; they won't offer you one.

The McKenzie advisor doesn't have to be legally qualified, though it helps if they have some experience of courts. You will find it impossible to note down everything, all the points of evidence, all the comments of the clerk or magistrate or judge. So help from a McKenzie is essential.

READY, STEADY, GO!

1. Applications

It is important at the outset of the trial to establish yourself as a force to be heard in the court. If you let them, they would all but carry on without you. So make sure you get in any applications to assist you before the prosecution opens their case. Applications you should consider are:—

a) **McKenzie Advisor** (see above). Ask for them to be allowed to sit with you. You can sit in the dock, or out of it, but be sure the McKenzie sits with you.

b) **Joint Trials**. If several of you were busted at once, or at one event, go for a 'joint trial' if you can. A joint trial means:—

a) you are all in the court together

b) all the prosecution evidence against you is heard, then all the defence. A together defence is stronger.

c) if you stay together you are less likely to get rail-roaded.

To get a joint trial it must be possible for you all to be tried in the same kind of court. You should be all on summary charges, OR all on charges which must go before a jury, Or some on charges where there is a choice of court.

To apply for a joint trial you must explain that:—

a) the arrests took place together or came out of a common event

b) there is common evidence

c) there are common witnesses.

This may be decisive, because no magistrate wants to hear the same witnesses on two separate occasions! It is easier to bring out the real issues in a joint trial.

For this reason pigs sometimes fix the charges so that a joint trial is impossible, but if a lot of people are busted, they can't always manage this, and some people end up in the same court anyway.

You do not have to be charged with the same offence to have a joint trial. But charges must be hearable in the same court. (ie. a common assault and an obstruction could be heard together, an insulting words and an attempted murder could not.)

One way to organise a joint trial is for some people to defend themselves and for some to be represented by a barrister.

A joint trial breaks down the sense of isolation, offers a pressure group on any barristers some of you may be using, to stop them selling you to the jailhouse on behalf of your sisters and brothers — a nasty devious tactic which some barristers use. Good co-ordination between self defenders and one 'radical lawyer' is particularly effective.

c) All Prosecution Witnesses to Leave the Court

It is a rule of court procedure that witnesses must wait outside the court until called to give evidence and not leave till dismissed. Ask for all witnesses to leave the court. Too often police witnesses sit in the court room at the beginning of the day and stay there all through the prosecution evidence. Don't let them!

d) **Public Gallery**. If pigs are sitting in the public gallery, taking up room the public should have, or if they are keeping out members of the public when there is room in the public gallery, draw the magistrate's attention to this. He might snort at you, but then again, it has been known to produce results. (eg. Chief Supt. Evans, 'D' division was ejected in the Metro Case — Marylebone Court, July '71.)

CHOOSY ABOUT YOUR JURY

One of the crucial bits of any case is actually selecting the jury. You have the right to obtain the list of jurors, which tells you what their job is. In most cases the defence solicitors don't bother to do this. Demand the list! It is your right.

You can object to 7 jurors — so look carefully at the people who haven't been called. See what the possibilities are. . . of a fairly young, working class jury. . . in other words, A JURY OF ONE'S PEERS.

You can challenge the jury selection in various ways by application to the judge.

Regina v Kray 1965, and Regina v Greenfield and others 1972, accepts that jurors, in cases of outstanding publicity prejudicial to the defence may be asked questions through the judge. Jurors who may have business connections, dealings with the premises, investments in a company, or prejudice about people who figure in the case can be urged to exempt themselves from jury service. (See also Regina v Woollett 1970, Maidstone Quarter Sessions)



APPEALS

IF YOU ARE SENTENCED TO JAIL BY A MAGISTRATE YOU NORMALLY HAVE A RIGHT TO BAIL UNTIL YOUR APPEAL COMES UP.

Many people do not know this, and the beak on bench won't do you the favour. You must apply for bail on the spot on the grounds that you are instantly lodging an appeal. An appeal form has to be provided by the court, and then you are "free" again until your appeal.

However, if you didn't have bail before the trial, then this "right" does not apply.



How to do it yourself

15

CROSS-EXAMINATION

1. Procedure.

The trial proper begins with the prosecuting lawyer giving a summary of facts, half-truths, and lies, which he calls 'evidence.' This is the police story. Then he usually calls his witnesses. These will usually be:—

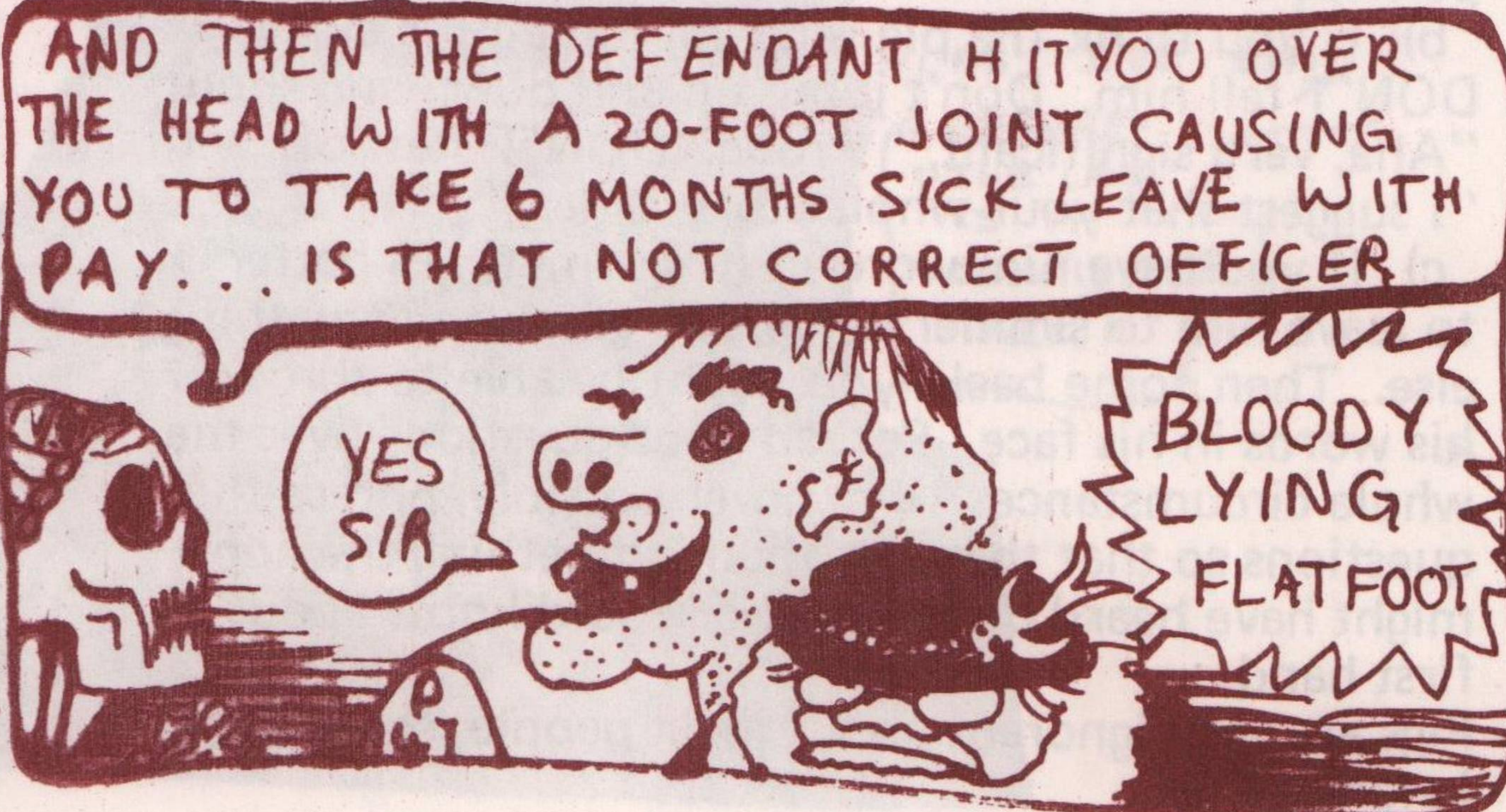
- a) pigs who make maps or take photographs
 - b) one or several pigs in charge of the case and/or the pig operation at which you were busted
 - c) at least one arresting officer who is supposed to have arrested you. (You may have been busted by a quite different pig.)
 - d) another pig whose story is supposed to be the same as the story of the arresting officer
 - e) some more pigs
 - f) one or more pigs offering objects or forensic tests as evidence
 - g) members of the public — grasses, fools, or stooges, if they can find any.
- They might even bribe someone — offer one of your fellow cons remission.

Each prosecution witness tells his/her story, perhaps guided by the prosecutor, who will ask them very open and very unsearching questions like:—

'And then what did you do?' or
"And then did the man in the dock hit you over the head with a twenty foot joint?" (or whatever it is that you are supposed to have done.)

During these sessions you will be fuming. The most incredible lies and distortions are quite likely to happen. Half-truths or real truths with added flavour and good thick swearing you would only use to a best friend are all offered in a hotch potch event you can hardly recognise as what happened.

You may be angry, even shout "Liar" once or twice (the magistrate will tell you to shut up) BUT DON'T LOSE YOUR COOL. You will cross-examine each witness in turn.



2. What to do.

Cross examining is asking questions to break down the witnesses' story. Find the contradictions in his evidence. Find the contradictions between one witness and another.

a) **Visit some courts and watch and listen.** Take notes. See how questions are put, and how they are worded in different ways. What worked and what didn't? How would you do it better? Practice wording questions in different ways and see how they might be answered.

b) **Conduct your own mock trials.** Which question opens up most possibilities? eg. What sort of answer would come out of a line following:—

a) "What did Johnny have in his hand?"

b) "Did Johnny have an iron bar in his hand?"

Above all, preparation for trial should include mock cross-examination and 'Perry Mason' games.

QUESTION EVERYTHING. TAKE NOTHING FOR GRANTED. TAKE NOTHING ON FAITH.

Asking questions is the art of extracting the maximum amount of detail whilst giving nothing away from your own defence. You have to lead your victim painstakingly, point by point, into the verbal trap you've set for him. Don't rush the questions normally, unless you're on the verge of breaking him down.

3. What to ask.

The sort of questions you might want to ask include:—

a) simple facts

b) fishing for information about police plans, reinforcements, strategy, etc.

c) **provocation** — inviting witnesses to make a hasty comment for you to pounce on, or even better, getting a pig to lose his temper

d) **challenging** — "Are you sure that is what you did, officer?" in aggressive menacing tones. "After all, it is better for you to tell the court you are not sure, if perhaps you have made a mistake, isn't it?" — "You know that perjury is a serious offence, don't you?"

This sort of questioning is calculated to disturb the pig's mind, find him with a sense of doubt, challenge him on his certainty until you put it to him, "Well, P.C. Clabby, are you certain enough to say that someone who gave an alternative account is a liar?" This usually gives rise to some hesitation.

e) **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 beak will automatically parrot out the phrase, "I will not allow my court room to become a platform for your views and propaganda." That does NOT mean that you cannot get away with quite a lot.

Some main points.

a) The pig will probably read from his notebook. Ask him about the things that are not in the notebook. He might say that he does not remember, but perhaps one of the other pigs will remember something.

b) If you think the pig is giving something away, DON'T tell him. Don't jump up and down and shout, "Aha, very significant." Probe. DON'T start off with, "I suggest that your whole story is lies."

c) If you have him worried it is sometimes better to leave him to simmer while you go on to something else. Then come back; you might be able to throw his words in his face. Spread your questions over the whole circumstances. Whenever possible, phrase the questions so that they are about something the cop might have heard of, or seen, or could know about first hand.

Pigs are very ignorant about most people; show that ignorance up.

d) Grill cops on their own form, ie. notoriety in the neighborhood, complaints made against them, allegations and cases pending — perhaps they are facing charges themselves. This is an attack on character, so you can only do this if you don't mind the prosecution bringing up your own criminal record.

e) Bring out the reputation of the police in the area, the sort of harassment that goes on, and all the background to events, eg. recent 'pig atrocities.'

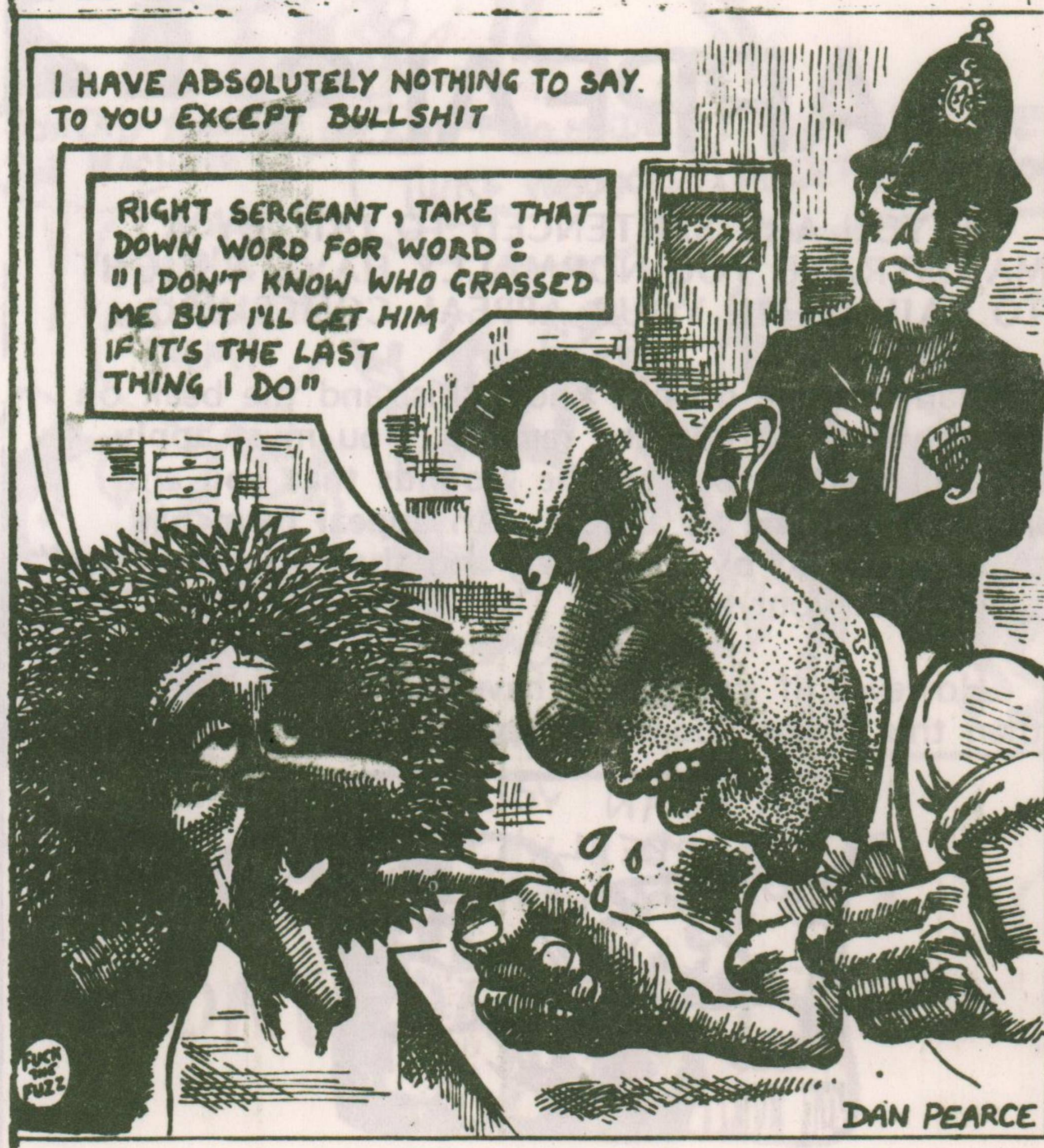
f) Bring out all evidence of hostility by ordinary people to them in questions, thereby defeating myths about the nice British bobby. Force the cops to admit they hate some people. Police regard everyone who stands up for their rights as outside agitators.

Inspector Nelson, when asked about citizens having a right to expect police answers to questions about why a Guy Fawkes bonfire party in Notting Hill was being closed down by a police operation, replied, "Law abiding citizens don't ask questions." (Powis Square 8 Trial, 26-1-71)

Det. Insp. Luff, who enjoyed such a resounding success with his obscenity case, had less luck in another Old Bailey case since then. He brought a case against a Mr. Richard Hoy, a lorry driver whose cigarette cargo was stolen last January, charging him with the crime. Mr. Hoy had problems with his lawyer from the onset. Against the advice of his lawyer, Mr. Hoy pleaded not guilty. The police rested their case on an alleged verbal confession of guilt made by the defendant. Mr. Hoy became so dissatisfied with his barrister's cross examination of Insp. Luff that he took the job over himself. He alleged that the police had introduced false evidence into the case.

After the trial, lasting 5 days, the jury retired for an hour, and found Mr. Hoy not guilty.

g) Ask about verbals. When you hear it you may get a shock. When a cop does a verbal, he writes down incriminating words that you didn't say. Ask him whether he knows some pigs make a habit out of this sort of thing. If he says no he is lying for sure. Be really nasty with him, "Do you really expect the court to believe that?"



Remember, an alternative to saying "you're lying," is to ask the good police officer, "why are you lying?"... followed up by posing motives about why a cop might want to lie. Establish that typical cops do have feelings about (1) wanting to make arrests; (2) the priority on getting results in an investigation means that protection of a so-called "suitable suspect" is thrown to the winds; (3) arrests that lead to convictions lead to promotions, —

and most cops have ambitions ("and it's right, isn't it, that you've been in the force for 20 years and you're still only a Sergeant?"); (4) police logic often would lead them to want to clear the books.

Remember to find out how many years they have been in the force — **PROFESSIONAL WITNESSES MAKE PROFESSIONAL LIARS.**



'The only questions you can't remember are the things you haven't rehearsed properly.' (Cross-examination of Sgt. Davies from an actual Old Bailey trial)

Get the police to concede: —

- a) verbals
- b) that in demonstrations they grab whoever they can
- c) that some police do committ crimes.

Examples of cross-examination from an Old Bailey trial:

"The only questions you can't remember are the things you haven't rehearsed properly."

'All your statements, you Gilham, Doyle — read the same rehearsed together, and sound like three parrots.'

"If a lie is repeated three times it sounds more convincing, ...of course it's legal — it's also meaningless evidence."

'You haven't any regard for civil liberties. ...you'd do anything to get results.'

"You have to deny it don't you? You've got to think about your career; you've got to stick to your story. Well if you are lying, you would have to stick to your story, wouldn't you?"

"Do you feel frustrated in your job when the evidence is a bit thin?"

Officer Gilham: "Yes. ...it does enter into it."

"Police officers can get liquor after hours — friendliness with publicans — now come on (with emphasis) Mr. Gilham, you know that, don't you?"

Not only is there an art to lying, but also there is an art to calling a liar a liar. You have to get it over to the jury and give them all the reasons why a cop resorts to lying. ...and the personal motives he might have.

Certainly the history of justice shows that the law is not fussy about innocence or guilt. ...and they are only too keen to stick all the outstanding jobs on one bloke's plate to clear the books. Basic points like this about the way they operate have to come out.

Remember, when you're asking questions **take command**, put the witnesses against you through the third degree, make them squirm, upset their complacency, unnerve them.

In public versus police incidents, it is often easy to prove that the arrival of vast numbers of blue bottles provoked the crowd — and that there was no trouble until the 'trouble shooters' arrived. At this moment the defendant becomes the prosecutor, and the cops have to answer the charges, "that they provoked a breach of the peace by their attitude towards the crowd," — "that they deliberately attacked the crowd in order to disperse it."

If this line of questioning is ruled irrelevant by the beak, then it is highly prejudicial to the conduct of the case and is tantamount to the beak declaring, "I am not going to have doubts cast upon the integrity of my police officers."

Finally, expect their memory to be conveniently lacking. In the Mangrove Trial, P.C. Pulley under cross-examination by Radford Howe, defending himself: — P.C. Pulley: "I can't remember."

Radford Howe: "Pulley, I have now noted 33 times that you couldn't remember — your memory isn't very good, is it P.C. Pulley?"

All police witnesses are vulnerable once you've forced them to admit they are not law-abiding saints, and that in the heat of the moment, policemen tend to make their own laws, particularly on the streets and on demonstrations.

When you ask questions, ask them with studied curiosity, plenty of persistence, a touch of sarcasm, rousing indignation, affected concern, sometimes an aura of surprise, and that occasional glint of disdain. The courtroom is a theatre — gestures and mannerisms are the essence of communication. You are cast in the leading role, but most of the script has been written by the cops. The judge is the absurd master of ceremonies, in the theatre of the absurd. But he is there to control everyone's performance — a narrow minded bigoted director, who will make every attempt to restrict your room for manoeuvre. The magistrate/judge will often interrupt, rephrase questions, and attempt to throw you off balance. Often a judge will deliberately shield a bad police witness from the direct line of fire of a good cross-examination. All this is to be expected. One counter to this is to quote the Court of Appeal — judges that interrupt too often are lousy judges — (reference, Judge Paul — accident case.)

Invent your own devices for courtroom battles with the bench. To be good at defending yourself you have to get into psychological warfare. Courts are places where the prosecution has a lot to hide — so you have to get out your screwdriver and extract all the information you can about police manoeuvres, plots, etc. Again, the bench wants to keep as much hidden as possible about the seamier side of justice.

"We are only here to try the charges," the judge will say with monotonous regularity. "All this is not relevant." **Relevance is their chief weapon to stop you asking awkward questions. Don't be put off. Rephrase the questions.**

EVIDENCE

You'll find the rules of evidence in Stone's Justice's Manual and a book by Cross called 'Evidence.' Roughly the rules are:—

Questions can be asked on any 'fact at issue.' A 'fact at issue' is a fact about the event, the circumstances of the event, and the motives of those involved in the alleged incidents. Magistrates try to interpret these rules very narrowly. You will probably be trying to interpret them very widely. Don't worry if he freaks at 'irrelevant' questions. Try rephrasing them.

If he shows his prejudices, stops questions which are really important, tries to take over your cross-examination, breaks with proper court procedure, or even breaks the law, you have grounds for an appeal, or even for a **High Court Order**. "That question is irrelevant," — "I am not allowing it," you will hear from his lordship. Fuck him! Argue with him. All advocates in the court have the right to put reasons why a particular question or line of questioning is relevant.

Impatient magistrate: "You have already asked this same question to another police officer."

Defence lawyer: "Yes, and the whole point of cross-examination is to see whether I get different answers from asking the same questions. Then I know either the prosecution is mistaken or lying." Magistrate slumps back in silence. Defence lawyer gleefully continues. (Powis Square 8 Trial, 1971.)

Once you've proved your ability to stand up for yourself, the beak may soon tire of interrupting you.



Why your questions are relevant.

The most all-embracing reason is that you are challenging the **credibility** of the witness. His motivation may show him to be deeply prejudiced; your reply to "we are only here to try the charges," is to say, "we can't try the charges without firmly establishing whether there were reasonable grounds for charging people in the first place."

Questions about the discretion of cops in enforcing some laws and not others is crucial to understanding their so-called integrity. Relevant questions include anything that reveals the state of mind of the participants. Sometimes you may need to point out that "as a non-lawyer you do not have the same art in distinguishing the legal niceties of the thin dividing line between a relevant and irrelevant question." In fact **the distinction is entirely arbitrary**, and the bench has the final word on the matter.

If you are before a jury, it is the **JURY** who will have to be convinced by you, **NOT** the judge. If they realise that the judge is a bigoted old fart, they are more likely to listen to you. . . sometimes.

CONTEMPT OF COURT



If you want to liven up the proceedings by strumming your guitar, blowing bubbles or farting loudly in court, you can get away with it in a magistrate's court. A **MAGISTRATE HAS NO LEGAL POWERS TO LAY CONTEMPT OF COURT ON YOU.**

If you mock the old beak, and he can't take the people taking over his courtroom (see Powis Square trial, January & April 1971) then all he can do is:—

- throw out the public gallery
- order that the defendants be taken down to the cells, and if they are **NOT** defending themselves, the trial continues without them
- adjourn the court until the "behavior" of the defendants "improves"
- report all incidents to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) with the recommendation that a judge deal with them for contempt of court.

However, in a jury trial, a judge can try you for contempt of court at any time. There is no jury, and the sentence is **UNLIMITED**. You do have the right of appeal. Contempt of court is defined like elastic — placards that comment on the trial itself, abuse of the judge, and anything which tends to prejudice the impartial consideration of evidence by the jury can be construed as contempt.

JURIES



1. How to approach the jury.

The idea is not just to win the points — you have to **impress them on the minds of the jurors**. Defending yourself takes the issue to them. It makes the trial more personal, more direct, and their verdict is bound to be influenced by your personality.

The sincerity of your approach is vital. The jurors need to be impressed with your sense of indignation that you should be on trial at all. Sometimes it is important to remind them that you don't expect a fair trial, but always the **moral rightness** of your cause must be on their minds. Juries have to be influenced, humoured (make them laugh — after all it is absurd), educated, cultivated and finally seduced,

Always **encourage the jury to feel important**, in fact more important than the judge. Always, in confronting the dictates of his lordship in times of agro, remember the jury is watching. Explain why the judge is a "fascist pig," why the legal rules are loaded against the defence, and why the courts are run the way they are. Don't be afraid of agro and of 'alienating the jury,' — often members of the jury may not like the pomposity of the judge.

Ian McDonald, the one radical lawyer in the Mangrove 9 case put it like this: —

"You members of the jury are kept incommunicado during the trial. The defence, at the start of the trial, applied for you to be allowed to ask questions of witnesses," but this was rejected by the judge, Ian McDonald told the jury. He went on, "You are probably made nervous by the atmosphere in the court. Yet you are the only people who can take away the power of the judge, don't forget that."

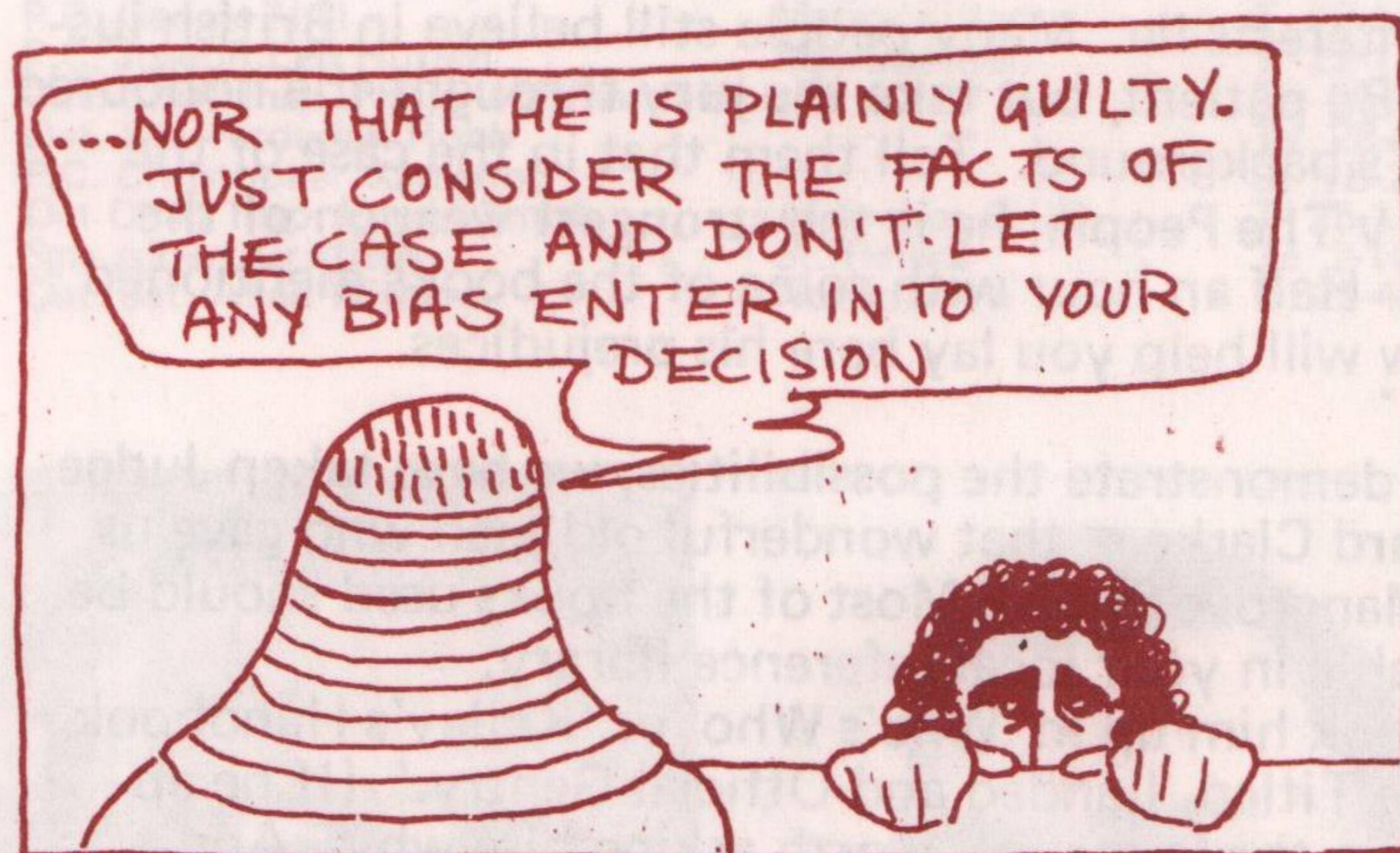
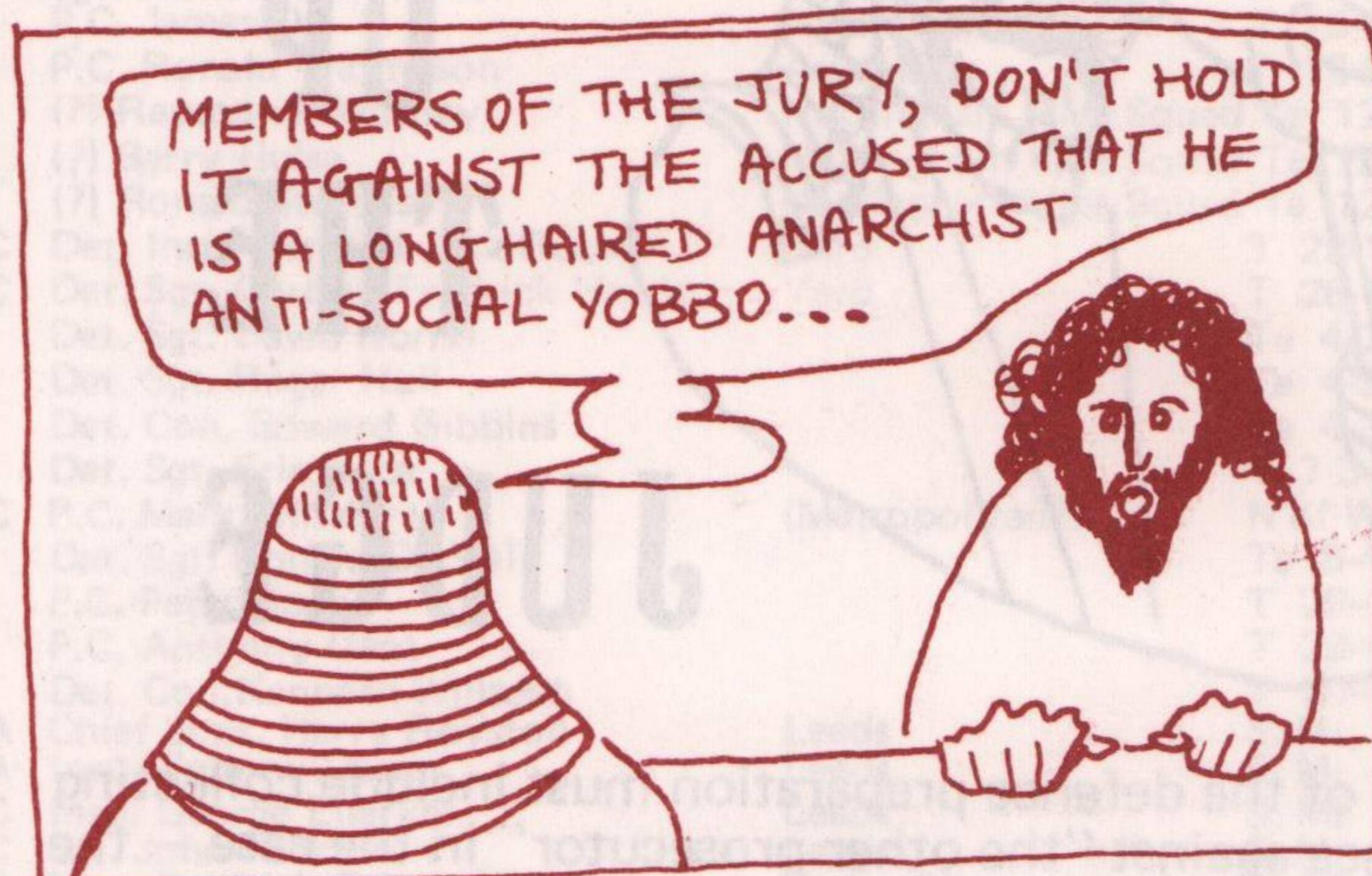
(Radical lawyers and would-be radical lawyers — don't forget that either.)

2. Juryism — Juries Count

The jury is the one thing the system can't control, the unpredictable element in the courtroom. Everyone else can be fixed — the evidence, the witnesses, the conduct of the case, the judge who is to be given the case — but the jury is the unknown quantity. That's why certain judges and other guardians of law and order brought about the change to majority verdicts. Changes like this were the only way they could "get" four of the Stoke Newington 8. Ideally, these reactionary sods would like to do away with juries altogether.

Agro with the judge. Behind the wig of impartiality sits a deeply prejudiced person who is coming from a public school, and almost certainly represents the most reactionary interests.

Jury verdicts are powerfully swayed by the judge's last words on the case, where the bench has every opportunity to present its evidence in such a way as to secure a conviction. In cases of political controversy, one can be assured of a certain contempt for defence witnesses and an **invariable summing up on behalf of the crown**. In cases of the State v The People, the judges natural loyalty is to the state.



The more the jury see of the **bias of the judge**, the better, because then the courtroom must become polarised between the political views of the prosecution and the judge v the defence and the public gallery. The jury are then more likely to be sceptical of the judge's wisdom, and once the judge is exposed, the jury is in a better position to reject the judge's assessment of the evidence. Angry exchanges between defendants, defence lawyers, and the judge are a good sign in a political trial and makes the polarisation between the two sides even more obvious.

As it is the judge who pulls the final stroke, anticipate the nature of his summing up by letting the jury know you expect little sympathy from the most reactionary social club in the whole country — the clique of judges who clothe their bestial judgements in a multitude of legal niceties. Legal niceties are the British way of putting the boot in, and judges are expert at this. All sweet reason one moment and tyrants the next. You have to get through to the jury just how much a judge can subtly influence a **verdict** by a nuance here, a gesture there, and that summing up the evidence is the judge's opportunity to indicate to the jury whether he wants us convicted or not.

If you steal his thunder, then the great last word by the big white chief comes as an anti-climax. And that's the way it should be. A judge may totally dominate a trial. . . or he can be reduced to the level of chairman-administrator. . . in which case his summing up is all but irrelevant.



SUMMING UP THE JUDGE

Part of the defence preparation must include collecting evidence against "the other prosecutor" in the case — the judge. You must show the jury just where his allegiances and interests lie. Many people still believe in British justice. Be patient, but take the jury through the honoured judge's background. Tell them that in the case of the State v The People, he is the strongest weapon of the state. Half an hour with some of the books mentioned below will help you lay bare his prejudices.

To demonstrate the possibilities, we have taken Judge Edward Clarke — that wonderful old man who gave us the Mangrove Show. Most of the books used should be available in your local reference library.

1. Look him up in 'Who's Who' or 'Kelley's Handbook of the Titled, Landed and Official Gentry.' (If he appears in the latter, it's worth asking him why. And which bit he comes under — titled, landed or official?) But about Ted Clarke. On page 606 of Who's Who it says he is the son of Bill Frank Clarke and married to Judith May Leask. Check her connections and family — in this case they were nobodies tsk! tsk! Ted. He went to school at Sherborne, Dorset (Public of course) He has a war record. Just missed a gold in hanging. Recreations: Lawn Tennis, Criminology (!) Clubs: Garrick and the M.C.C. He is also President of the Staines Regatta. We found this was typical of all judges. None of them seem to quote football or darts as a recreation. All belong to exclusive clubs — none are members of a Trade Union. Nearly all went to public school.
2. Look the judge up in the Law list (the dictionary if lawyers — who they are and where they work.) Call up and ask his secretary for detail about him. Say you are from his old school and working on the school Magazine. Make up any old story. Judge Clarke's home number is 01 — 727 — 8343. Give him a ring.

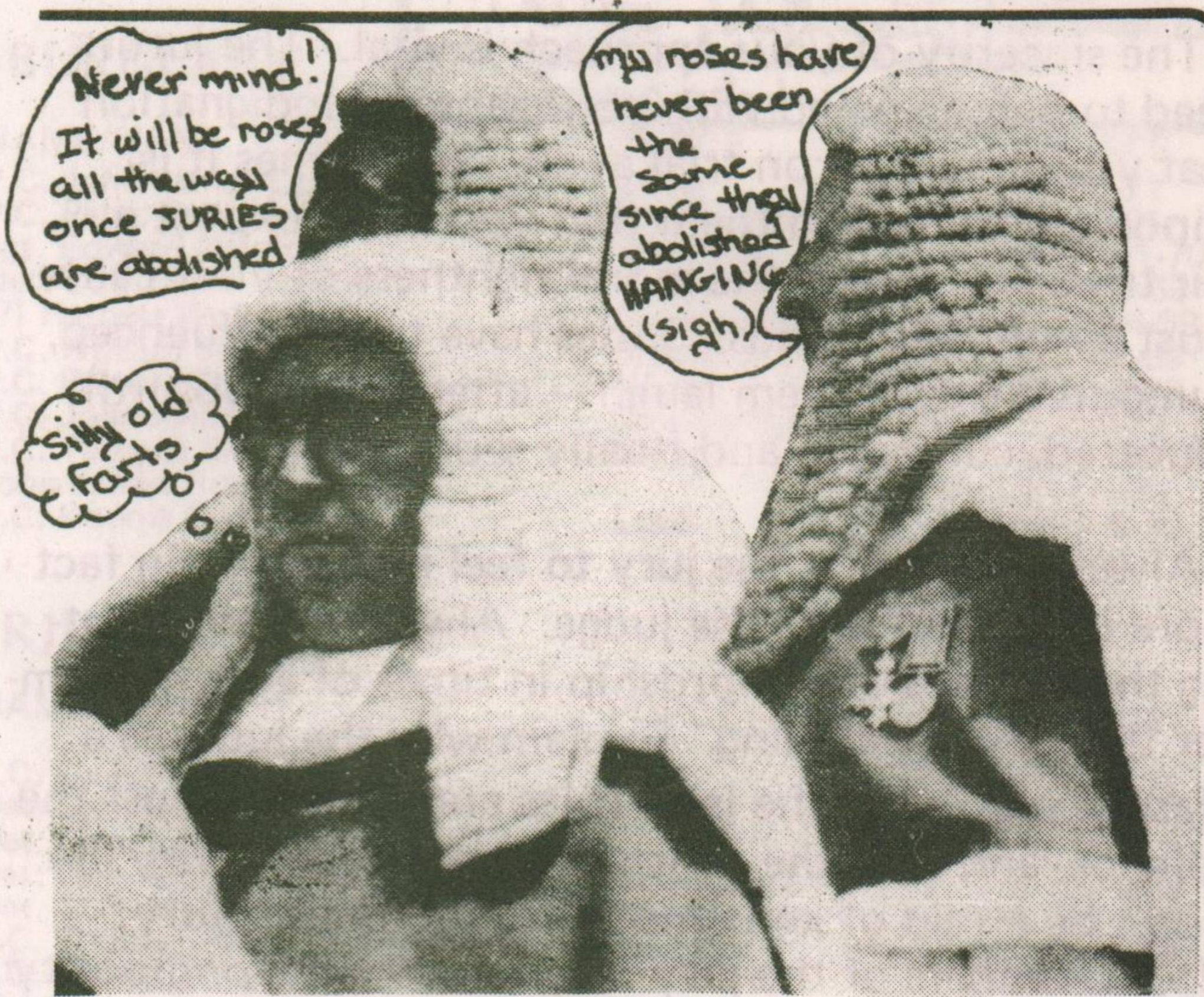
3. Thumb through old Law Reports. Look at the top of each case and find out what other farces he has been appearing in. Look at the Appeal Reports and see what mistakes he has made in the past.

4. Phone up the E.B.C. information centre or the Daily Telegraph information desk with a suitable story about legal research. Ask them what they know.

What do you do with all this? Try to pass it on to the jury. How well equipped is he to be a judge? Isn't his background total establishment? Can't they see that he is not really the benign liberal old gent he may pose as, but a bigotted reactionary old fart, whose whole life has been committed to the use of the law as a weapon in class conflict.

You can, of course, do a similar exercise on all the other actors in the show. Like the prosecution. We discovered that the recreations of Brian Leary Q.C., Chief Prosecuting Counsel at Central Criminal Court were travel, sailing and growing herbs. (Thought you could get 14 years for growing herbs!)

Also check on all the pigs involved in the case. (See 'One Bad Apple') The local paper or one of their reporters may help you. Check on how many members of the station have ever been suspended and what for. It would be most unusual if none of them had ever been caught by the public.



Paul Pawlowski addressing the Bow St. magistrate, Easter 1971.

"People of London, I am addressing myself to you because the magistrate is mad. He's insane, and it would not be in the public interest to address yourself to an insane magistrate. Last time I was in court I said: "As a taxpayer, I demand that the magistrate be taken to Horton Mental Hospital and kept there for 4 weeks mental observation." Today I asked the Clerk of the Court whether the magistrate was taken to a mental hospital for observation as I demanded. The clerk remained silent. I repeated my question several times to make sure he understood, but he just sat there. I then said: People of London, you can see for yourself that the Clerk of the Court refuses to answer my questions. Very well then, I won't answer any of his questions."

HAS THAT MADMAN BEEN SENT FOR MENTAL OBSERVATION?



Police Corruption



NAILING THE LAW

As part of your defence, you may want to make a direct attack on the police, replying to their allegations either by making an official complaint against them, or by accusing them during your trial of illegal activity. When the police appear as witnesses, if you can discredit their character, ie. their honesty, or their reliability, or the integrity of the force they work for, then you can ask the jury to disregard their evidence. This is what any prosecutor seeks to do with defence witnesses, and you can do it to them.

If your case involves conspiracy, murder, theft, robbery, fraud, drugs, assault, bribery, blackmail, perjury, planting evidence, . . . in fact, just about any charge you can think of. . . there are coppers who have been done on every one of these raps, and you can use this fact and their cases to show precedent for the charges or accusations you are making, and to establish the criminal and corrupt nature of the police force.



Since it is the police, or their ardent admirer, the Director of Public Prosecutions (D.P.P.) who investigates police crime and corruption, most of these cases (surprise, surprise) end up being labelled "Unsubstantiated," and not brought to trial. In 1970 there were over 10,000 complaints against the police; 90% ended up buried by the office of the D.P.P.

In the past 5 years the police have been the subject of over 50,000 complaints. 5,577 of these were so blatant that they couldn't be covered up, and were reluctantly stamped "substantiated" by the D.P.P. Some of the complaints are about trivial things. However, probably about 1/4 of the total (12,000 plus) involve serious indictable offenses. For example, in 1971, 1,327 of the 3,165 complaints against the Metropolitan police involved criminal offenses. This reflects only the number of people who have actually gone to all the trouble of formally making out a complaint. Most people usually don't bother, particularly when the charges are serious, since all they will probably get as a result of filing any serious complaint is harassment by the police, and they know that unless they happen to be blue-nose members of the establishment, nothing will come out of the police's "investigation."

The newspapers continually give us headlines about rising crime. And right they are. In the past 5 years at least 509 pigs have been either "dismissed," "allowed to resign," or "required to resign" due to the fact that they are being prosecuted in the courts for criminal offenses. (For a detailed account of figures and statistics look up "complaints" in The Report of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and The Report of H.M. Inspector of the Constabulary, both H.M.S.O. pamphlets.)



Your old friend, Chief Inspector Vic Kelaher, ex-head of Scotland Yard drugs squad — charged November 17 with conspiracy to pervert the course of justice (Salah case) and the next day...

KELAHER GETS POLICE AWARD

Kelaher gets the Bent Cop of the Year award (officially known as the long service and good conduct medal) and tells us why he always wears shades.

one bad apple

Key:

A = acquitted

C = convicted

Where this column remains empty either we were unable to find out the result, or the case hadn't gone to trial yet.

T = Times

G = Guardian

Te = Telegraph

Sk = The Sketch

St = Evening Standard

Mi = Mirror

Ma = Daily Mail

Ex = Express

Pe = The People

N of W = News of the World

Su = The Sun

Ob = Observer

S = sunday

(Note: In many cases, stories appear in several different newspapers. though only one source is listed. If you want more information, look up all the major papers around this immediate time period. Or, call one of the news services mentioned earlier, or call the newspaper, make up a suitable story about research, etc. and see what you can get.)

Note: In a large number of cases the offence with which the pigs are charged is a far lesser crime than the one they were actually involved in. For example, Elleker and Kitchner were convicted of the crime of assault, although their actual crime was murder.

THEFT:

NAME/RANK	FORCE	SOURCE
A Set. Insp. Leonard Sidney Wollett	Folstone C.I.D. head	T 3-4-70
C P.C. Gordon Appleyard	Bradford	G 3-4-70
C P.C. Terence Spencer	Bradford	G 3-4-70
C P.C. Barry Northrop	Bradford	G 3-4-70
C P.C. David Briggs	Bradford	G 3-4-70
C P.C. John Henry Craige	Notting Dale	T 14-3-70
Insp. Terence Hemmingway Wilson	Hertfordshire	T 11-3-70
Dep. Chief Constable Austin Heywoods	Leeds	G 5-4-72
P.C. Seamus Hanna	Birmingham	T 16-8-72
C (P.C.?) Roy Boss	High Wycombe	Te 15-6-72
C (P.C.?) Walter Forsyth	High Wycombe	Te 15-6-72
P.C. John Harvey		Te 29-3-72
P.C. David Balmer	Marylebone Lane	T 13-11-72
P.C. Roy Guyett	Metropolitan	N 26-11-72
P.C. Geprge Downs	Metropolitan	N 26-11-72
A (?) Kenneth Graydon	Bristol	T 22-11-72
P.C. Kitcher	Bournemouth	M 22-8-68
C P.C. Peter Causeway		Te 17-9-68
C P.C. Stuart John Wander	Southedn	Te 19-9-68
C P.C. Lawrence George Mann	Southend	Te 19-9-68
C P.C. Roy Fredrick Head		Te 8-2-68
C P.C. Brian Reeves Rees		Te 8-2-68
C (P.C.?) Michael Bulmer	Sheffield	T 9-3-68
C P.C. Bill Clegg	Stoke-on-Trent	Te 3-2-71
temp. Det. Con. Stuart Bell		T 24-2-71
Insp. Les Perry		T 24-2-71
C Det. Insp. Anthony Thomas	C.I.D. South Wales (ex-C.I.D. Chief, Croyden)	G 20-5-71
C P.C. David Hewitt	Bristol	G 30-6-71
C P.C. George Tuppen		Te 9-7-71
Det. Insp. Ronald Griffiths	Stoke-on-Trent	T 11-8-71
C P.C. Keith Tivey	Derby	Te 13-7-71
A Sgt. Gordon Turberville	Surrey	Te 8-9-71
C P.C. Roger Ward		G 9-6-71
P.C. Edward Lemming	Essex	Sk 11-3-71
C Det. Con. Christopher Thipthorpe	Essex	Te 11-1-72
P.C. Dennis Tyson	Metropolitan	T 31-12-68
C P.C. Joseph Moore	Liverpool	T 16-8-69
C P.C. Donald Gerald Farrell	Liverpool	T 16-8-69
P.C. Roy Martin	(Metropolitan?)	Te 19-11-68
C P.C. John Patrick	Hove, sussex	Mi 3-6-69
C Insp. Fredrick Luckhurst		G 3-4-69
Det. Sgt. Desmond Bull	Kent	Te 3-5-69
A Det. Chief Insp. Gordon Preston	Bournemouth CID head	Te 4-10-69
C P.C. Fredrick Inch Yates	Sussex	Te 9-10-69
C P.C. Graham West	Brighton	Te 27-6-71
C P.C. Roger Richardson	Brighton	Te 27-6-71
C P.C. David Fears	Brighton	Te 27-6-71
C P.C. Bernard Court	Brighton	Te 27-6-71
C P.C. Robert Stevenson	Kent	? 2-6-71
P.C. John Paltrey		Te 24-9-71
C Sgt. Thomas Brodeman	Bristol	Ex. 30-9-70
C Det. Insp. Duncan Forsythe	Leeds	Mi 16-5-72
? Det. Sgt. Anthony James Clifford	Hammersmith	T 7-2-70
? Det. Con. Gordon Carr	Hammersmith	T 7-2-70
? Det. Con. Kenneth Frank Martin	Hammersmith	T 7-2-70
C Sgt. John Alfred Avey		Te 3-3-71
C (P.C.?) George Trowsdale	Boreham Woods	Mi 20-10-69
C P.C. John Sopp	Liverpool	S 3-12-71
C P.C. Peter McQue	Liverpool	S 3-12-71
C P.C. Alan Reed	Liverpool	S 3-12-71
C P.C. Archibald Ramsey	Liverpool	S 3-12-71
A Det. Chief Supt. Arthur Brown	Somerset	Te 21-10-71
Det. Insp. John Warwick	Yard, Special Branch	S 17-6-68
C Cadet Robert Eldridge	Botley	S 27-10-68
Det. Con. David Habgood	Bournemouth	Te 23-9-69
C (P.C.?) George Tidy	Croyden	Te 6-11-69

Theft:

Sgt. Alec "Justice" Birbett	Bournemouth	Te 22-2-71
P.C. Kevin Singleton	Bournemouth	Te 22-2-71
Insp. Roy Conneaux	Bournemouth	Te 22-2-71
A P.C. James Hamilton	Newhaven	Te 28-9-71
C P.C. Brian Charles Cabot	Croyden	Te 6-11-69
C P.C. Michale George Akhurst	Croyden	Te 6-11-69
C P.C. Terence Harvy Newby	Croyden	Te 6-11-69
C P.C. Peter Henry Warwick	Croyden	Te 6-11-69
C P.C. Albert Taylor	Bristol	T 26-11-69
C (P.C.?) David Holding		T 2-2-70
C Det. Con. Robert Halpin	Weybridge	Sk 16-12-67
(P.C.?) Peter Clark		Te 18-12-70
(P.C.?) Jeffrey Delarue		Te 18-12-70
(P.C.?) Anthony Bevan		Te 18-12-70
C P.C. Graham Taylor		Ma 12-3-69
C P.C. Michael Rice		Ma 12-3-69
C P.C. William Hempstead	Axminster	Te 1-7-70
C Sgt. Philip Groom	Leeds	T 4-8-70
C P.C. Malcolm Hayes	Leeds	T 4-8-70
C P.C. Michael Hayes	Leeds	T 4-8-70
A P.C. Alan Emmerson	Leeds	T 4-8-70
A P.C. Adrien Denman	Leeds	T 4-8-70
P.C. J. Day	Metropolitan	T 13-3-67
C P.C. William Carson	Ayrshire	?



RECIEVING STOLEN GOODS:

NAME/RANK	FORCE	SOURCE
C P.C. Keith Potter	Brighton	Te 8-6-71
C P.C. Peter Kings	Brighton	Te 8-6-71
C P.C. Brian Granville	Brighton	Te 8-6-71
C P.C. Melvin Robertson	Brighton	Te 8-6-71
C P.C. John Curtis	Brighton	Te 8-6-71
C P.C. Caroline Ann Opperman	Northants	Te 24-6-69
C (P.C.?) Raymond Francis Curriuan	Birkenhead	T 2-10-67
C P.C. Fredrick James Stephenson	Kent	Te 8-2-68
C P.C. Geoffry Ponchaud		Te 12-6-71
A Chief Insp. John Simcox	Northumberland	G 31-1-68
C P.C. Colin Stuart Drake	Folkstone	T 24-7-71
A P.C. Stanley Reginald Turner	(Birkenhead?)	T 12-10-67
C (P.C.?) James Nolan	(Birkenhead?)	T 12-10-67

ONE BAD APPLE CONTINUED

I've got 30 immigrants in my saddlebag



P.C. Peter Wallis - doing his bit.

MULTIPLE OFFENCES:

NAME/RANK	FORCE	CHARGE	SOURCE
C P.C. Frank Greenwell	Tyne	rape/theft	Te 7-11-68
Insp. Leslie Perry	Ruislip	bribery/corruption/theft	T 14-7-70
Det. Con. Stuart Bell	Ruislip	bribery/corruption/theft	T 14-7-70
A P.C. Adrien Denman	Leeds	theft/handling	Te 6-8-70
C Sgt. Lachlan McPherson Carver	Platt Lane, Manch.	assault/false imprisonment	T 7-11-70
C Chief Con. William Richards	Manchester	assault/false imprisonment	T 7-11-70
A Det. Con. Albert Palfrey		theft/bribery	T 7-3-72
P.C. Cyril Batty	Leeds	perjury/assault	Te 17-3-72
C Det. Chief Insp. Roy Caisley	Leeds	larceny/fraud/forgery	Te 11-7-69
C (P.C.?) William Morgan Prowse	Birkenhead	theft/handling/breaking	T 12-10-67
C (P.C.?) James Norman Stanley	Birkenhead	theft/handling/breaking	T 12-10-67
C P.C. David Paul Pinnington	Birkenhead	theft/handling	T 12-10-67
C P.G. David Hughes	Birkenhead	theft/handling	T 12-10-67
C P.C. Roger Skinner	Redditch, Worsc.	forgery/theft	Sk 1-8-68
C P.C. Anthony Robinson	Sheffield	possessing drugs/inciting burglary	
C Det. Sgt. Philip Blanchard	Worcester	bribery/corruption	T 12-12-69
C Det. Con. Raymond Goodhead	Worcester	forgery/blackmail	Te 23-1-71
C P.C. Bill Clegg		forgery/blackmail	Te 23-1-71
P.C. John Leslie Woodhams	Devon	burglary/theft/attempted burglary	Sk 3-2-71
		perjury/assault	Te 14-8-69



MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES:

NAME/RANK	FORCE	CHARGE	SOURCE
C P.C. Peter Wallis	Metropolitan	immigrant smuggling	Te 28-1-71
C Det. Con. Gordon Hare	Norfolk	making obscene phone calls	Te 16-(6?)-72
C P.C. T. Cander	Teddington, Middlesex	manslaughter	T 15-4-67
P.C. Adrien Maxwell	City of London	manslaughter	G 18-6-70
P.C. Graham William Wood		murder	
A P.C. John Fackrell	Bristol	dangerous driving-death	Te 29-1-71
C P.C. Thomas Aldred		dangerous driving-death	Mi 25-3-71
C P.C. Francis James Tipton	Surrey	murder	T 29-9-70
C (?) Richard Michael Wicks	Thames Valley	dangerous driving-death	Te 15-10-70
P.C. Robert Burdett	Leicester	dangerous driving-death	Ex 14-9-72
C P.C. Ernest Hiller	Keleyheath, Kent	fraud	Te 23-1-69
C P.C. Terence Bishop	Oxford	fraud	Te 30-6-69
C Det. Sgt. Thomas Humphry Grabbe	South Wales	fraud	G 29-8-69
C P.C. David Henricus Ellis	City of London	misappropriation of police funds	Te 21-3-70
C Det. Sgt. Walford Davies	Aberystwyth	forgery	G 29-8-69
C P.C. Ruth Lawrence	Birmingham	forgery	T 6-1-70
C P.C. Jean Marsh	Birmingham	forgery	T 6-1-70
C Det. Sgt. Michael Sear	Warwickshire	forgery	T 6-1-70
C Det. Sgt. Keith Boddington		forgery	T 6-1-70
C Chief Con. Henry Watson	Cheshire	wrongful arrest	T 29-3-72
A Chief Insp. C. Neal	Leeds	wrongful arrest	T 28-4-67
A Det. Con. D. Russell	Leeds	wrongful arrest	T 28-4-67
A Det. Con. K. Godfrey	Leeds	wrongful arrest	T 28-4-67
A P.C. Derek Hirst	Leeds	wrongful arrest	T 28-4-67
A Chief Con. George Twist	Bristol	wrongful arrest	G 27-3-71
P.C. Gordon Riley		wrongful arrest	G 7-4-71
C Chief Con. Christopher Williams	Sussex	unlawful detention	Te 18-10-68
P.C. Paul Vincent	Sussex	unlawful detention	Te 18-10-68
C P.C. Clive Salkind		wasting police time	T 24-9-71
P.C. Alan Collier		wasting police time	Mi 16-3-71
P.C. Richard Stones		wasting police time	Mi 16-3-71
C P.C. John McKalray	Yorkshire	wasting police time	T 19-4-72
C P.C. Donald State		wasting police time	Te 7-6-72
C P.C. Brian Shillan		conspiracy to commit burglary	Te 19-3-71
(?) Hugh Kilpatrick	Glasgow	breaking into a Post Office	T 16-3-71
(?) Robert Cooper	Glasgow	breaking into a Post Office	T 16-3-71
(?) John Burns	Glasgow	breaking into a Post Office	T 16-3-71
(?) James Watt	Glasgow	breaking into a Post Office	T 16-3-71
C Chief Insp. Harry Batson	Peterborough	slander	S.T 13-7-67
(?) Peter Nye	Thames Valley	brawling	Te 8-11-71
(?) Bruce Campbell	Kent	brawling	Te 8-11-71
(?) Roger Cruttenden	Kent	brawling	Te 8-11-71
C P.C. Brian Nicholson		misconduct	T 2-3-71
P.C. John Crouch	City of London	corrupt practice	Te 7-1-70
P.C. Barry Morse	Metropolitan	rowdyism	Mi 9-10-72
P.C. Brain Stanley	Metropolitan	rowdyism	Mi 9-10-72
temp. Det. Con Eric Leslie Gill	Muswell Hill	inciting corruption of the press	T 17-6-68
C P.C. Ian Hendry	House of Commons	making unauthorised phone calls	Te 16-5-72
Det. Con. Norman Ivan Horrocks		arranging abortions	G 18-3-72
Det. Con. Keith Agar		arranging abortions	G 18-3-72
C P.C. Ian Roy Dunn		fire-raising	Te 19-6-67
C P.C. Maurice Higgins	Wakefield	illegally selling confiscated guns	Su 4-7-69



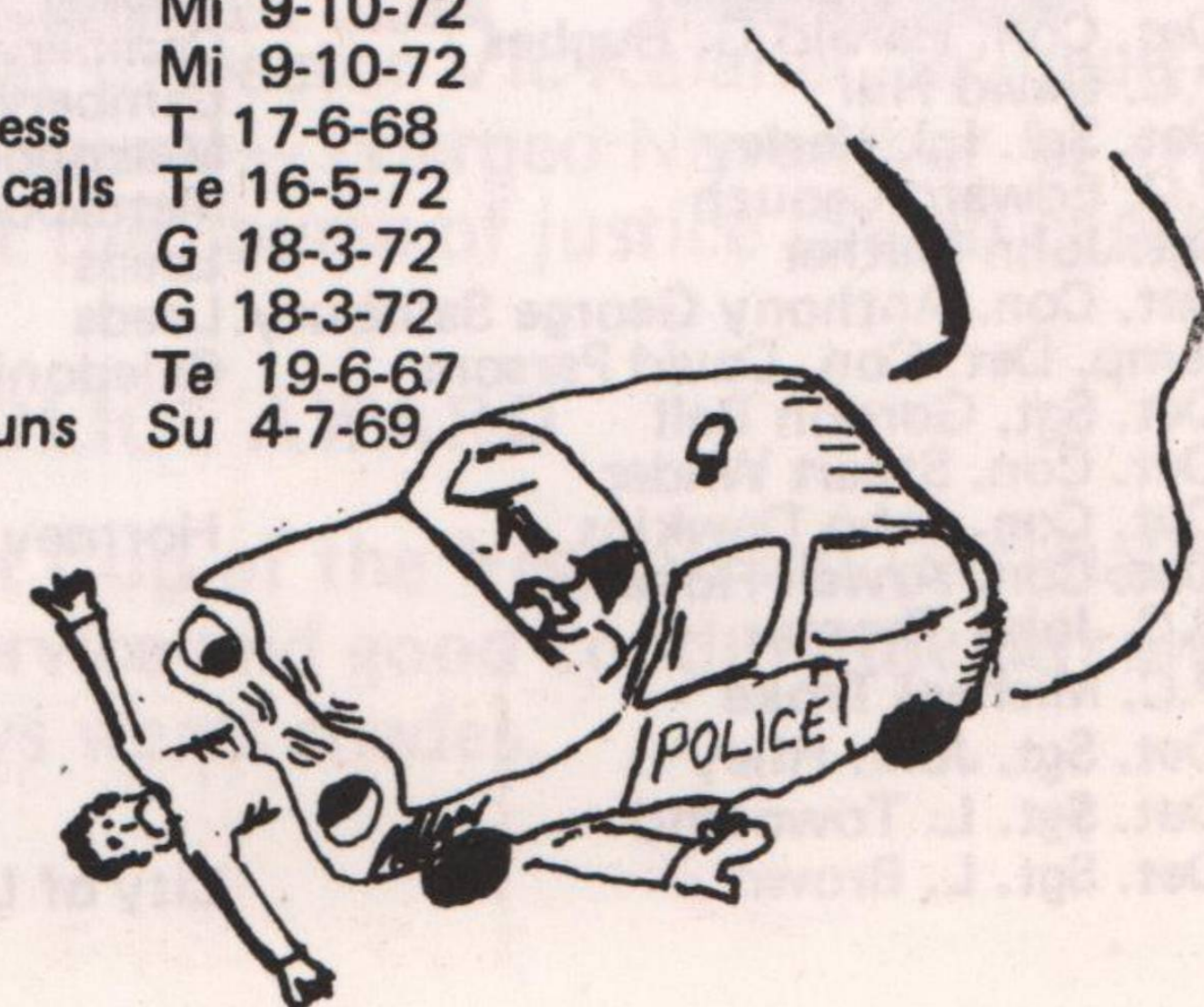
DET-CON HARE'S WANK

(Rampant sexism)



"I am the mad arsonist" - PC Ian Dunn

Det Con NORMAN Bollocks
Det Con Keith Agar
- arranging an abortion.



ONE BAD APPLE CONTINUED

BLACKMAIL/BRIBERY/CORRUPTION:

NAME/RANK	FORCE	SOURCE
A Det..Con. Michael John Ellery	Cardiff C.I.D.	G 16-9-71
C Insp. Leslie Perry		Te 27-2-71
C Det. Con. Stuart Bell		Te 27-2-71
A Det. Con. Kenneth Martin	Metropolitan	Sp 3-4-71
A Det. Con. Gordon Carr	Hammersmith	Sp 3-4-71
A Det. Sgt. Anthony Cliff	Hammersmith	Sp 3-4-71
Det. Sgt. William John Massey		T 29-1-71
A Det. Con. Cyril Mullett	Thames Valley	T 2-7-71
A Det. Con. David Ashley	City of London	St 19-2-70
A Det. Con. Patrick Quirk	City of London	St 19-2-70
Det. Sgt. John Mathon	Leeds	Te 1-12-70
Det. Con. John Sallsbury	Leeds	Te 1-12-70
Det. Sgt. David Norris	Metropolitan	Te 23-11-71
A Det. Con. Graham Russel	Herts.	Te 4-7-67
Det. Sgt. David Simpson	North London	Te 10-1-69
P.C. Eric Leslie Gill	Golders Green C.I.D.	T 11-10-68
A Det. Con. Lawrence Muggeridge	Wallington, Surrey	T 20-3-69
C Det. Con. Frank Sinclair	Norwood	Te 4-9-69
A Det. Con. Michael Kitchen	Croyden	Te 4-9-69
A Insp. Raymond Frank Holliday	City of London	T 13-6-69
C Sgt. David Palmer	Metropolitan	Te 19-3-68
C Det. Con. John Luney	Metropolitan	Te 19-3-68
C Det. James Miller Bayles	Metropolitan C.I.D.	Te 10-1-68
C Det. Dennis Gallagher	Metropolitan C.I.D.	Te 10-1-68
C Det. Terence Fredrick Gaywood	Metropolitan C.I.D.	Te 10-1-68
A Det. Sgt. Robert Morton	Islington	T 29-12-69
A Det. Sgt. Robin Constable	Metropolitan	T 29-12-69
C Det. Con. Russell Cheakley		Sk 4-2-70
Det. David Alan Pansons		Te 21-10-71
Det. Sgt. John Alexander Symonds	Metropolitan	T 26-10-71
A Chief Insp. Alan Ernest Ford	Lewisham	T 12-10-71
Det. Sgt. James Smith	Metropolitan	G 14-10-71
Det. Sgt. John Hill	Metropolitan	G 14-10-71
A Chief Con. Arthur Hambleton	Dorset & Bournemouth	Te 13-5-70
(P.C.?) John Asherman		G 15-12-70
(P.C.?) Gordon Bennett		G 15-12-70
(P.C.?) Fredrick Lamb		G 15-12-70



A Det. Chief Supt. Kenneth Etheridge	Yard Fraud Squad	T 9-3-72
A Det. Sgt. Roy Langley	Epping	Te 20-10-70
Det. Con. Harold G. Hughes	Camberwell C.I.D.	G 29-10-70
P.C. David Hill	Camberwell C.I.D.	G 29-10-70
Det. Sgt. I.J. Harley	Metropolitan	T 20-11-70
A P.C. Edward Crouch	Metropolitan	G 19-2-70
A Sgt. John Mather	Leeds	G 10-5-72
A Det. Con. Anthony George Salisbury	Leeds	G 10-5-72
A temp. Det. Con. David Parsons	Caledonian Road	T 19-2-72
A Det. Sgt. Gordon Ball		G 14-4-72
A Det. Con. Stuart Wilder		G 14-4-72
Det. Con. John Dawkins	Hornsey	T 1-6-72
Det. Con. Arwell Roberts		G 4-8-72
C P.C. John Thomas		Ex 28-3-72
C P.C. Michael Troke		Ex 28-3-72
C Det. Sgt. John Riley		St 13-11-72
Det. Sgt. L. Townsend		G 7-4-67
Det. Sgt. L. Brown	City of London	Te 7-3-67

"163" CLUB



"Scotland Yard has become the unofficial headquarters for the strangest club ever formed in Britain, the exclusive band of policemen against whom a complaint has been made by the public. They call it the "163 Club." The title is taken from the number on the form given to policemen to fill when complaints are made against them. Moves to found the club have been going on secretly for months, and a club tie has been designed by a group of London detectives. It is navy blue, with a single white diagonal stripe, on which is a wreath of laurel leaves with the figure 163 in the centre.

"By next week at least 50 London officers will be wearing them and membership is expected to reach several hundred within weeks.

"A senior Yard detective said, "It will be an honor to belong to this club."

THE SUN
22 NOV. 1965

UNSPECIFIED/UNCLEAR CHARGES:

NAME/RANK	FORCE	SOURCE
Assistant Chief Con. Patrick Ross	East Essex	T 22-3-71
Assistant Chief Con. John Rennie	Cheshire	Te 20-3-71
Chief Supt. Robert Booth	West Mercia C.I.D. head	T 6-4-71
C P.C. Edward Page	Sussex	G 17-1-69
P.C. Jack Troup	Norfolk	Te 16-1-69
A P.C. Nigel Robinson	Norfolk	Te 16-1-69
Det. Sgt. Harold Allen	Sheffield	Pe 8-12-68
Det. Sgt. Fredrick Morrison	Dumfries, Galloway	Pe 31-10-71
Chief Insp. Kevin Cullinan	Dumfries, Galloway	Pe 31-10-71
Det. Con. D. Low	Yard, Flying Squad	Te 20-9-72
A Det. Supt. Ted Jenvey	Kent	S. Ex 7-6-70
A Supt. Alan Stuart	Kent	S. Ex 7-6-70
A Supt. Tony Trotter	Kent	S. Ex 7-6-70
A Chief Con. Sir Dawnay Lemon	Kent	S. Ex 7-6-70
Det. Sgt. Pat Gordine	Maidstone	Te 8-1-72
Det. Lee Plummer	Maidstone	Te 8-1-72
P.C. Donald State	Thames Valley	T 25-2-72
Det. Insp. Stanley Holloway	Cheshire C.I.D.	Ma 3-3-72
Det. Insp. Barker	Metropolitan	St 9-10-72
Det. Sgt. Townsend	Hackney	Te 17-1-67
Det. Chief Insp. Saxby	Ealing	Te 22-6-67
Assistant Chief Con. Eric Haslam	Kent	S. Ex 7-6-70
Mr. Michael Gibson	Kent C.I.D. deputy head	S. Ex 7-6-70
Supt. Maurice Essam	Nottingham	Te 17-3-71
Det. Chief Insp. William Pooley	Canterbury C.I.D. head	Mi 25-2-71
Det. Con. Michael Ellery	Cardiff	G 28-7-71
A Commander Kenneth Drury	Yard Flying Squad	T 28-2-72

MAYBE TWO BLACK SHEEP?

One of the proud boasts of British justice (don't forget, best in the world) and the British police force (one more gold medal, best in the world) is that naughty policemen always get caught.

In fact, most never get found out — and the C.I.D. "rubber heels" squad which investigates police corruption may get a regular number of successes with the uniform branch (the wollies, as they are affectionately called), but usually manage to overlook their fellow C.I.D. officers getting the rake-offs, etc. until the glare of publicity by the Sunday People or the Times forces an inquiry to take place.

Det. Sgt. Challenor had been at it for years. . . including 26 frame-ups of planting evidence. Once a newspaper had exposed his crimes, he was conveniently declared insane. According to the police however, Challenor was known for his "integrity," his "devotion to duty (yeh, man!)" his "kindness" and his "good humour."

However it was a case of clumsy Challenor. . . the Home Office had to grant pardons, the court of appeal had to quash sentences, and the Home Secretary by 1964 had to reluctantly accept that the horror show of West End Central Police Station could no longer be hushed up.

Challenor in 1973 is now alive and well in Soho as a professional police informer and on the payroll of West End Central. Old soldiers never die. This one is still to be found drinking in the White Horse, well-known West End Central pig pub.

These days most people realize that planting and fabricating evidence is a well-established police practice. It should not be treated as some strange aberration from normal police duty. On the contrary, it is part of their job, and Commander Drury, ex-head of the Flying Squad knows all about it.

Dear Reader, you may like to know that all this nastiness is not just a matter of a few stray constables. . . in the last year the following Yard chiefs have been investigated:

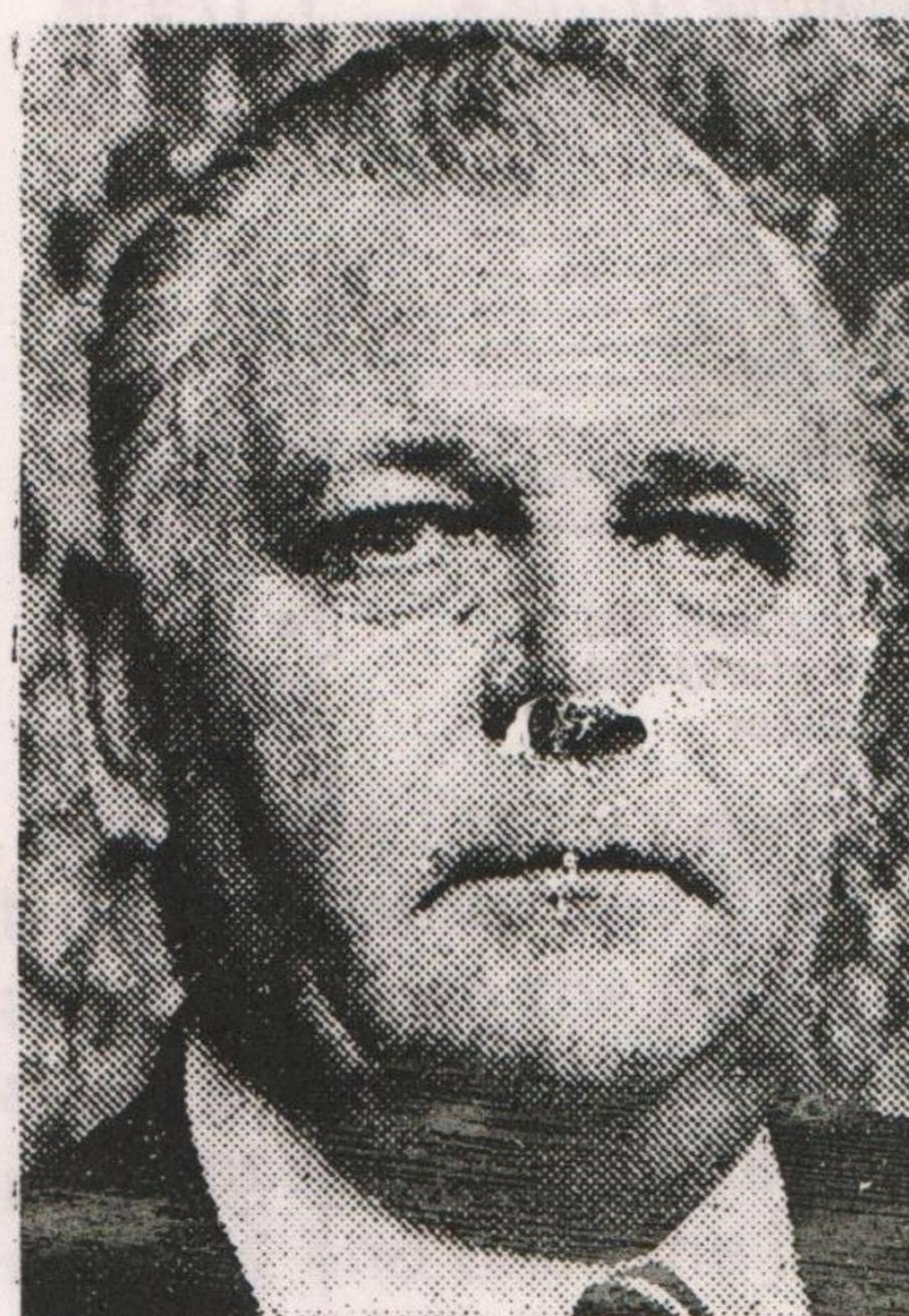
Head of the Flying Squad — Commander Drury
Deputy Head of Fraud Squad — Chief Supt. Elthridge
Operational Head of the Drug Squad — Chief Inspector Vic Kelaher

However, most investigations turn out o.k. for the cops.

Two of the main investigations so far into police corruption have led to the premature retirement of the investigating chiefs from the police force. One was the inquiry into the "Times" allegations leading to the conviction of Inspector Robson and Sergeant Harris, and also resulting in the chief investigator, Deputy Assistant Commissioner Williamson, being forced to resign. The second is the Prescott inquiry into Kelaher's activities on the Drugs Squad. Harold Prescott, Deputy Chief Constable of Lancashire, also resigned after the failure of the D.P.P. to act on his recommendation to prosecute Kelaher over the Basil Sands case. (Kelaher has since been prosecuted on another job — the Salah drugs conspiracy.)

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

NAME/RANK	FORCE	SOURCE
Det. Sgt. Peter Frank Holmes	Yard Flying Squad	Ob 5-9-72
Det. Sgt. Frank Marshall	Yard Flying Squad	Ob 5-9-71
Sgt. William McMichael	Ayrshire	T 15-9-71
P.C. James Orr	Ayrshire	T 15-9-71
P.C. Ronald Thompson	Ayrshire	T 15-9-71
(?) Raymond Whitney	Nottingham Vice Squad	Te 12-2-70
(?) Barry Hulse	Nottingham Vice Squad	Te 12-2-70
(?) Ronald Stevenson	Nottingham Vice Squad	Te 12-2-70
C Det. Insp. Bernard Jack Robson	Yard	T 28-1-72
C Det. Sgt. Gordon Fredrick Harris	Yard	T 28-1-72
Det. Sgt. David Norris		Te 4-3-72
Det. Sgt. Roger Hull		Te 4-3-72
Det. Con. Edward Gibbins		Te 4-3-72
Det. Sgt. Eric Price		T 7-3-72
C P.C. Mark Wiltshire	(Metropolitan?)	N of W 30-7-72
Det. Sgt. Ronald Danzel		Te 6-4-72
P.C. Peter Hogg		T 29-4-72
P.C. Anthony Gent		T 29-4-72
Det. Con. Kenneth Willson		T 29-4-72
A Chief Supt. Harry Royston	Leeds	S. Mi 31-5-70
A Insp. Tommy Dewar	Leeds	S. Mi 31-5-70
C Insp. George Ellerker	Leeds	S. Mi 31-5-70
C Sgt. John Nickolson	Leeds	S. Mi 31-5-70
C Insp. Fredrick Fountain	Darbyshire	T 29-10-71
P.C. Robert Armstrong	Cheshire	Mi 15-3-72
P.C. George Niel	Metropolitan	T 22-11-72
P.C. Joseph Leo Hutten	Metropolitan	T 22-11-72
Det. Chief Insp. Philip Whitmarsh-Knight		Te 28-8-69
Det. Sgt. Roderick Robb		Te 28-8-69
P.C. Christopher Kenwood		St 18-2-70
Det. Chief Insp. Edwin Smith	Aldershot C.I.D.	T 25-11-72
Sgt. Albert Griffiths	St. Helens	Te 2-10-69
A Det. Sgt. Allan Withers	Nottingham	G 29-4-71



Commander Drury



Det. Sgt. Challenor

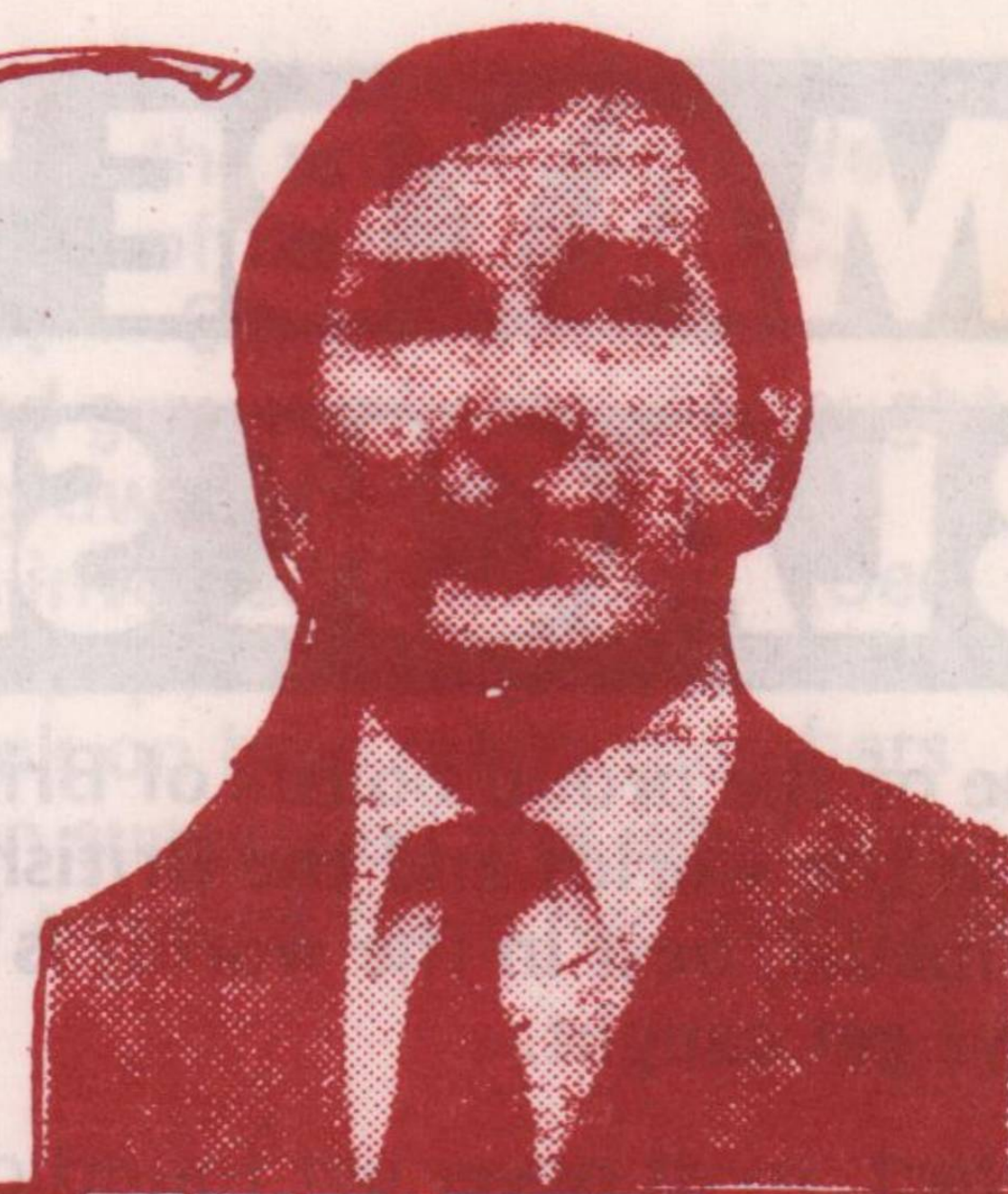
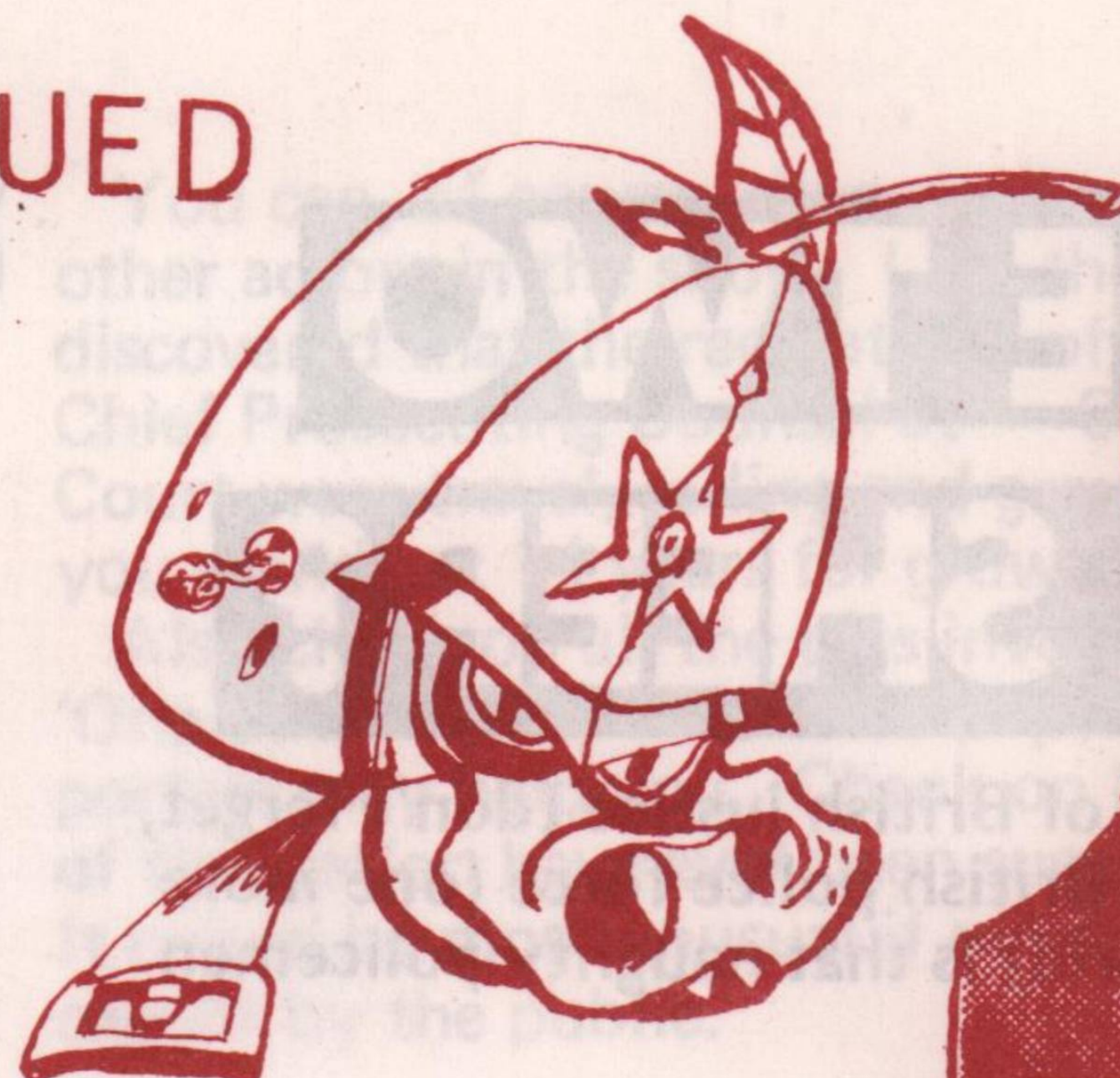
ROLL OF HONOUR

A Det. Insp. George Fenwick	London Regional Crime Squad	T 29-1-69
A Det. Sgt. Gordon Smith	London Regional Crime Squad	T 29-1-69
A Det. Con. E. King	London Regional Crime Squad	T 29-1-69
Det. Peter Holman	Yard	Te 14-7-72
P.C. Keith Borst	Grimsby	T 19-9-68
A P.C. Paul Wilson	South London	Te 18-7-70
A P.C. Peter Lovett	South London	Te 18-7-70
A Det. Con. Duncan Bayliss		T 3-2-71
Det. Chief Insp. Kelleher	Yard Drug Squad	T 8-11-72
Det. Sgt. Norman Clement Pilcher	Yard Drug Squad	T 8-11-72
Det. Sgt. George Nicholas Prichard	Yard Drug Squad	T 8-11-72
Det. Con. Nigel Patrick Sturgess Lilly	Yard Drug Squad	T 8-11-72
Det. Con. Adam Buzzard Acworth	Yard Drug Squad	T 8-11-72
Det. Con. Morag McDonald Gibbon	Yard Drug Squad	T 8-11-72
A Det. Con. Alan Haley	Regional Crime Squad	Te 23-4-70
C P.C. Keith Borst	Grimsby, Lincs.	G 30-10-68
P.C. Frank Pulley	Metropolitan	T 13-10-71
P.C. Donald Arnett	Yard	T 7-10-67
Det. Sgt. Victor Robson	Yard	T 7-10-67
Det. Con. Michael Weller	Yard	Te 17-2-68
Det. Con. William Jackson	Yard	Te 17-2-68
Det. Chief Insp. Ronald Hales	Cannon Row	T 23-9-72
Det. Con. Gordon Carr	Hammersmith	Te 21-2-70
Det. Con. Frank Martin	Hammersmith	T 21-2-70
P.C. Keith Seager	Leeds	T 10-11-71
Det. Con. Kevin Winery	Regional Squad 3, Yorks.	Pe 8-12-68
Det. Con. John Prat	Regional Squad 3, Yorks.	Pe 8-12-68

ONE BAD APPLE CONTINUED

ASSAULT:

Insp. Edward Hillier	West End Central	G 21-11-67
A P.C. Noel Graeme Thompson	(Metropolitan?)	G 30-11-67
A P.C. Terence Clifford John Hymas	(Metropolitan?)	G 30-11-67
A P.C. Keith Bundock	(Metropolitan?)	G 30-11-67
A P.C. Stanley Grimsdale	Stockport, Cheshire	Sk 30-11-67
P.C. Philip Oliver	Croyden	G 4-1-67
A Det. Sgt. Henry Hannagan	Croyden	T 21-10-71
A Det. Sgt. Kenneth Norton	Croyden	T 21-10-71
A Det. Insp. David Gerrins	T 21-10-71	
A Det. Insp. David Gerrins	Croyden	T 21-10-71
A Sgt. George Nunns	Leeds	T 9-12-71
A P.C. Roger Anderson	Leeds	T 9-12-71
A P.C. Gordon Jolly	Leeds	T 9-12-71
A Det. Sgt. Colin Reeve	E. News 19-10-70	
A Sgt. George Yates	E. News 19-10-70	
A Sgt. John Hinton	E. News 19-10-70	
A P.C. John Robert Harding	G 30-6-70	
A P.C. David Perrior	G 30-6-70	
P.C. William Terence Jones	Te 24-3-70	
C P.C. Ronald Jack	G 17-1-68	
C P.C. Michael Cotton	G 17-1-68	
P.C. Cyril Leslie Batty	Te 18-1-72	
Det. Insp. Michael Maidmont	T 2-3-71	
Comm of Police Niel Whitby	G 30-4-71	
Det. Con. Edward Osborn	Te 2-2-68	
Det. Con. Ronald White	Te 2-2-68	
P.C. Charles Darke	G 29-8-68	
P.C. Brian Wastle	Mi 24-9-68	
P.C. John Watson	G 27-11-68	
C P.C. Peter Leigh	G 30-1-69	
C P.C. Allan Pope	Te 5-9-69	
A Det. Con. Peter Presland	T 11-9-69	
A P.C. Brian Parr	T 11-9-69	
A P.C. David Reed	T 11-9-69	
C P.C. Alan Fergusson	T 17-9-69	
C Chief Con. Harry Ambler	T 17-9-69	
C P.C. Adley	Te 30-9-69	
Det. Sgt. Roger Keith Oliver	T 10-10-71	
A Det. Con. Brian Yates	T 21-1-72	
P.C. Ian McCrone	T 21-4-72	
P.C. Edward Weldon	T 30-4-72	
P.C. John Deherty	T 18-4-72	
P.C. John Illingsworth	T 18-4-72	
P.C. Ian Hirst	T 18-4-72	
C P.C. Robert Graham Wastie	G 10-2-72	
A P.C. William Burrell	Te 29-9-72	
A P.C. Samuel McKinney	Te 29-9-72	
C P.C. Terence James	Te 19-5-72	
P.C. Kenneth John Wray	G 2-6-72	
A Insp. Michael Henry Dyke	G 13-6-72	
A Sgt. Alex Murray	G 13-6-72	
A P.C. Robin Eric Brace	G 13-6-72	
A P.C. Leonard William German	G 13-6-72	
A Sgt. William Woulfe	S 16-6-72	
A P.C. Malcolm Craig	S 16-6-72	
A P.C. Lawrence Roome	T 22-6-72	
A P.C. David Verlander	T 22-6-72	
P.C. Jacques Pardi	T 12-3-72	
P.C. Jeremy Bloom	T 12-3-72	
P.C. Fredrick Moorhead	S 10-10-72	
C Det. Insp. Igo	Te 20-6-67	
P.C. Christopher Hornby	Te 10-10-68	
C Dt. Con. Geoffery Dilley	Sk 16-11-67	
C (P.C.?) Philip France	S 17-2-69	
P.C. Anthony George Gedroge	N of W 20-4-69	



Det. Chief Insp. Hales facing charges - blackmail, possession of drugs & explosive substances. commended 10 times.

BURGLARY:

NAME/RANK	FORCE	SOURCE
C P.C. John James Langley	Dover	T 2-7-71
C P.C. Peter Brian Aylward	Tumbridge Wells	T 2-7-71
C Sgt. Edward Newton	Sheffield	Te 14-1-70
C Det. Con David Robison	Northamptonshire	T 28-9-69
C (?) Herbert Wollard	Dudley Divis. W. Mids.	Bi 30-4-69
P.C. William Stevens	Bradford	Sk 9-1-69
C P.C. Randle Cooke	Yorks.	Mi 2-6-70
P.C. John Allan Wu	Colwyn Bay	T 6-4-72
C P.C. Terence Sherrard	Cardiff	Te 11-4-72
John James Rooney		G 2-5-70
C P.C. Randle Cook	Leeds	Mi 2-6-70

PERJURY:

NAME/RANK	FORCE	SOURCE
C P.C. David Wyatt		T 11-6-71
A Det. Sgt. Patrick Gordine		Te 28-1-72
A Det. Con. Lee Plummer		Te 28-1-72
Det. Con Stanley Herbert	Shrewsbury	G 24-4-69
Det. Con. Michael Rowe	Shrewsbury	G 24-4-69
P.C. Thomas Chapman	Brighton	Te 2-7-69
C P.C. Alan Corbishley	Stoke City	Te 18-10-67
A Chief Insp. David Godden	Kent	S:Ex 7-6-70

The small sample of criminal charges against police officers that has appeared above is by no means a complete list. remember that most serious complaints against the police never get this far, and that the most revealing cases of bent coppers have only been reluctantly exposed through press publicity. Police investigations in covering up for corruption have recently fallen behind the effort of vigilant journalists in uncovering corruption. But for every cop found out, there are another 10 that get away with it.

If you use this information in court, it is most relevant to quote corruption cases when the police witnesses are putting on the act that no such thing exists, or when the prosecution/judge is giving a line about "black sheep" in the police force to the jury.



The TRUE STORY

OF A TYPICAL POLICEMAN!

as told by
ex-officer ALEX - to our
ACE CRIME REPORTER!!!! etc.



QUOTES!
"FILTHY LIBEL" - CHIEF OF SECRET PLECE
"APALLING" - LORD LONG FORD
"MARC CAN'T SPELL" - HIS TEECHUR

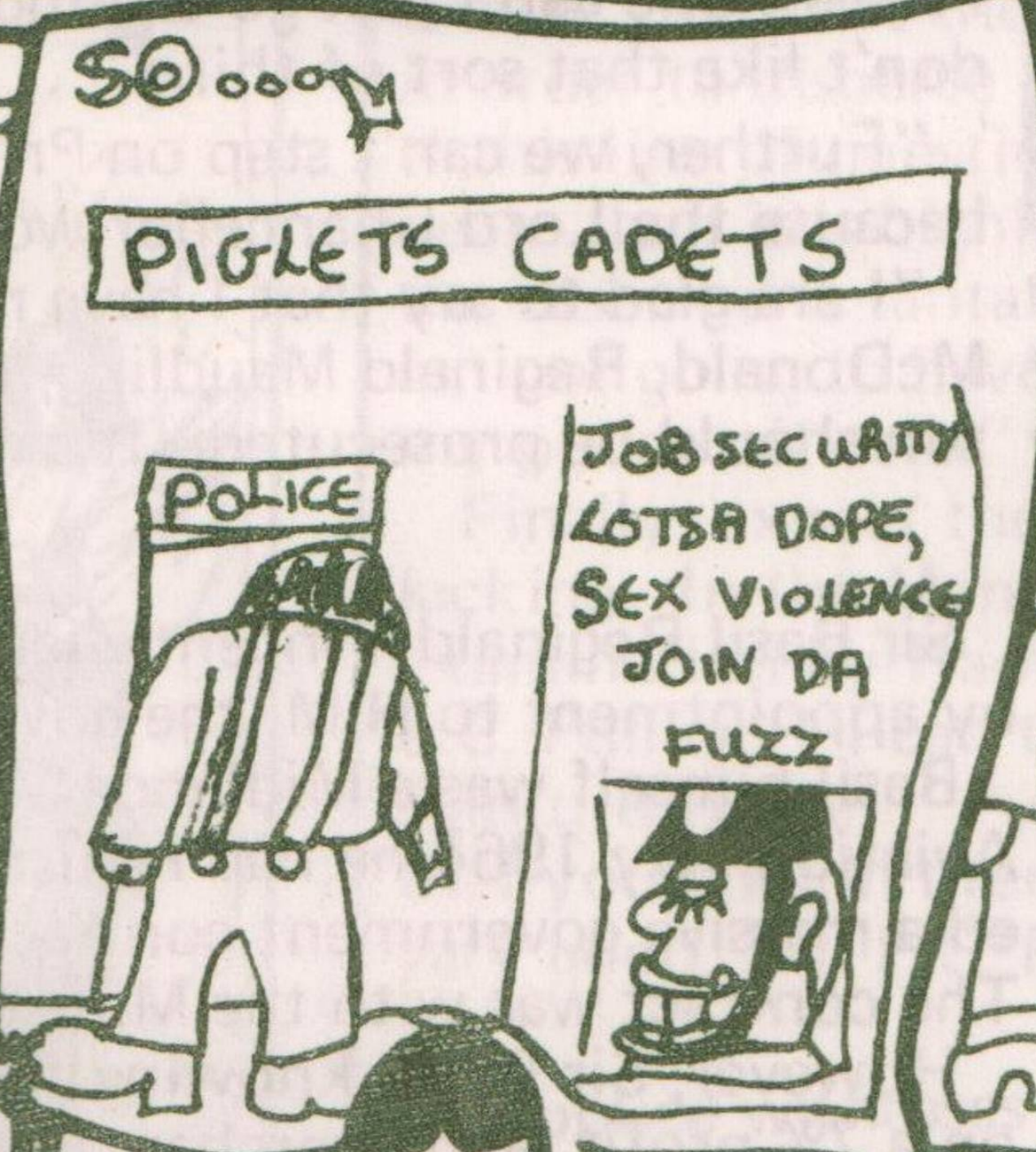
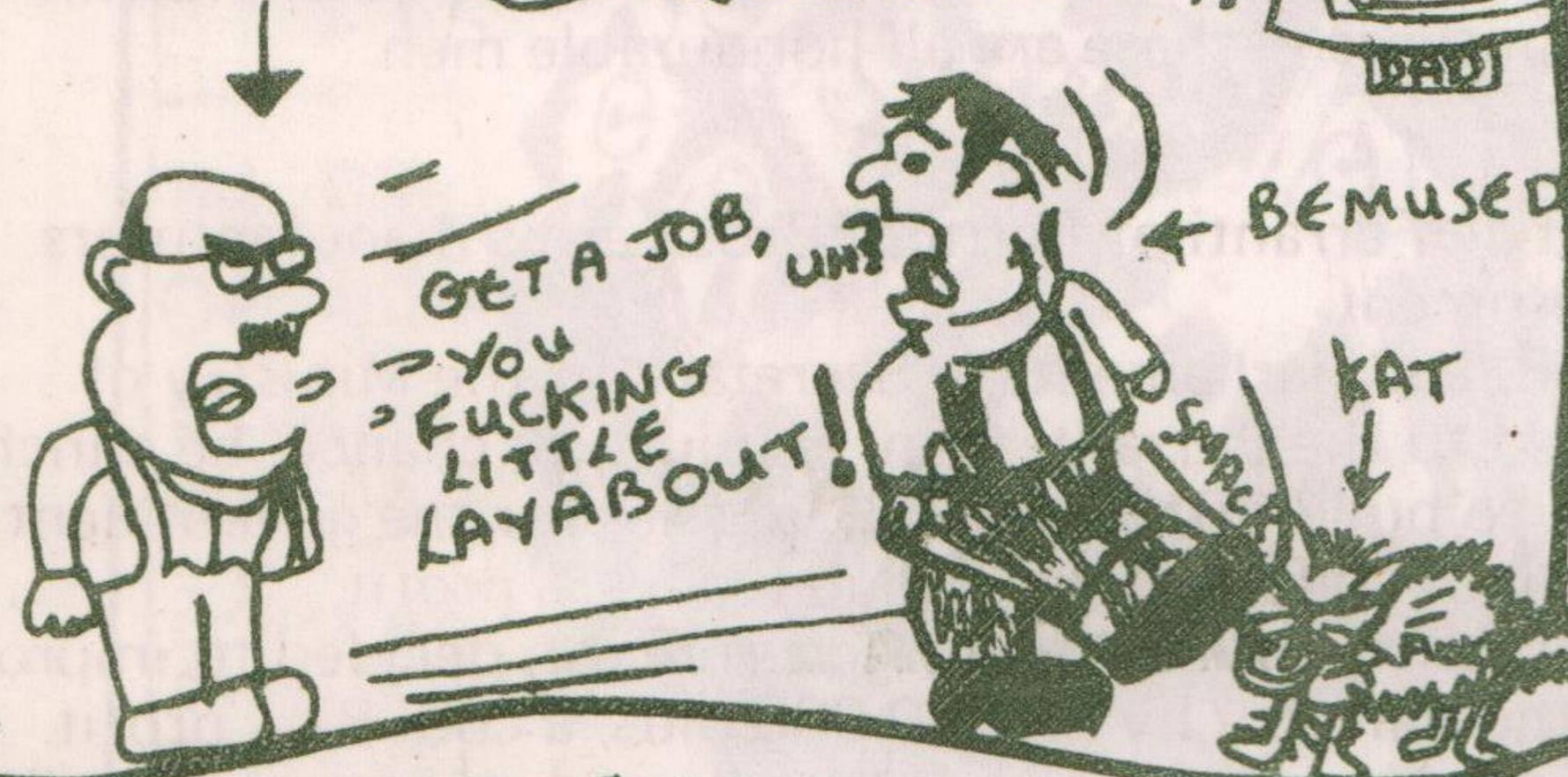
AT THE AGE OF 15, YOUNG ALEX WAS
HAVING GREAT FUN...



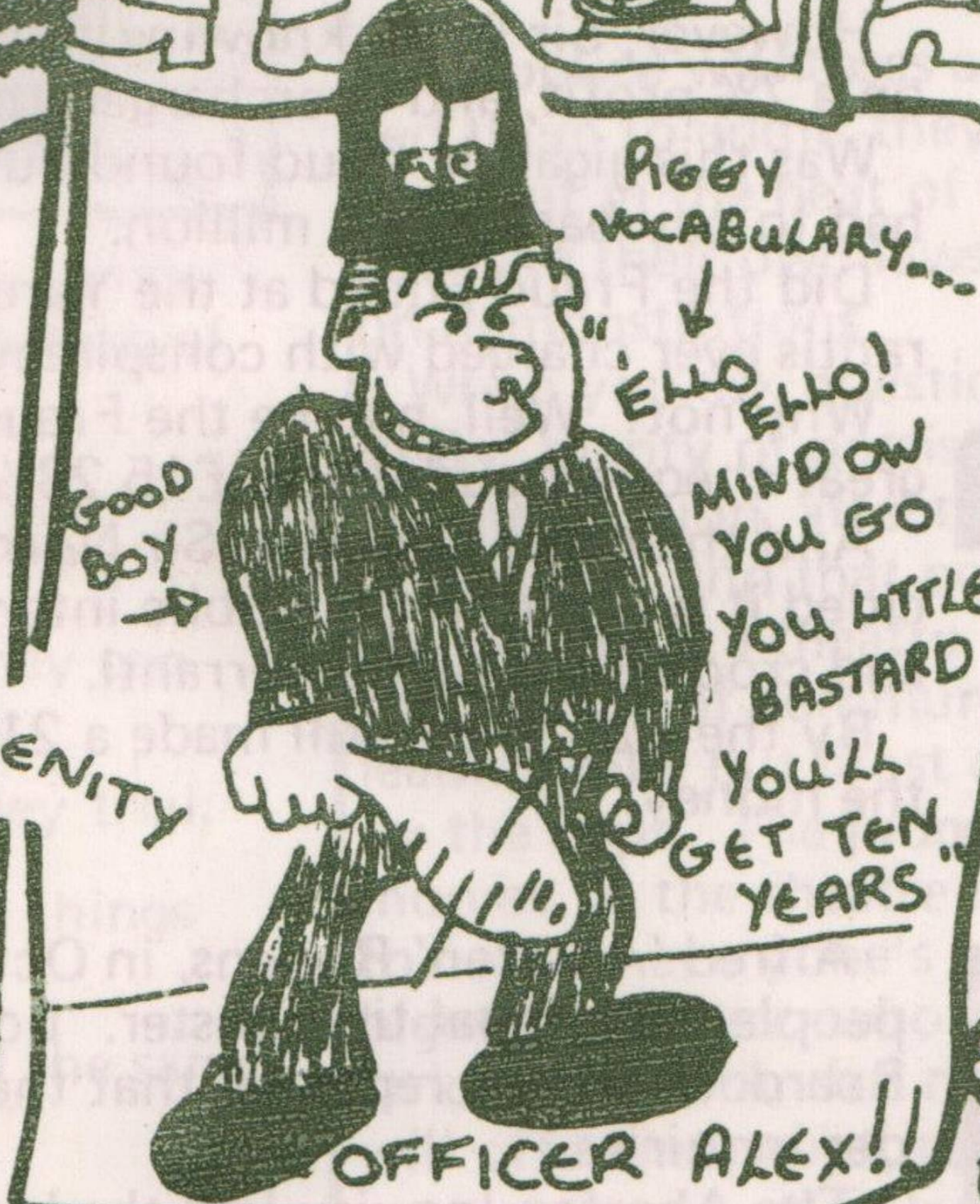
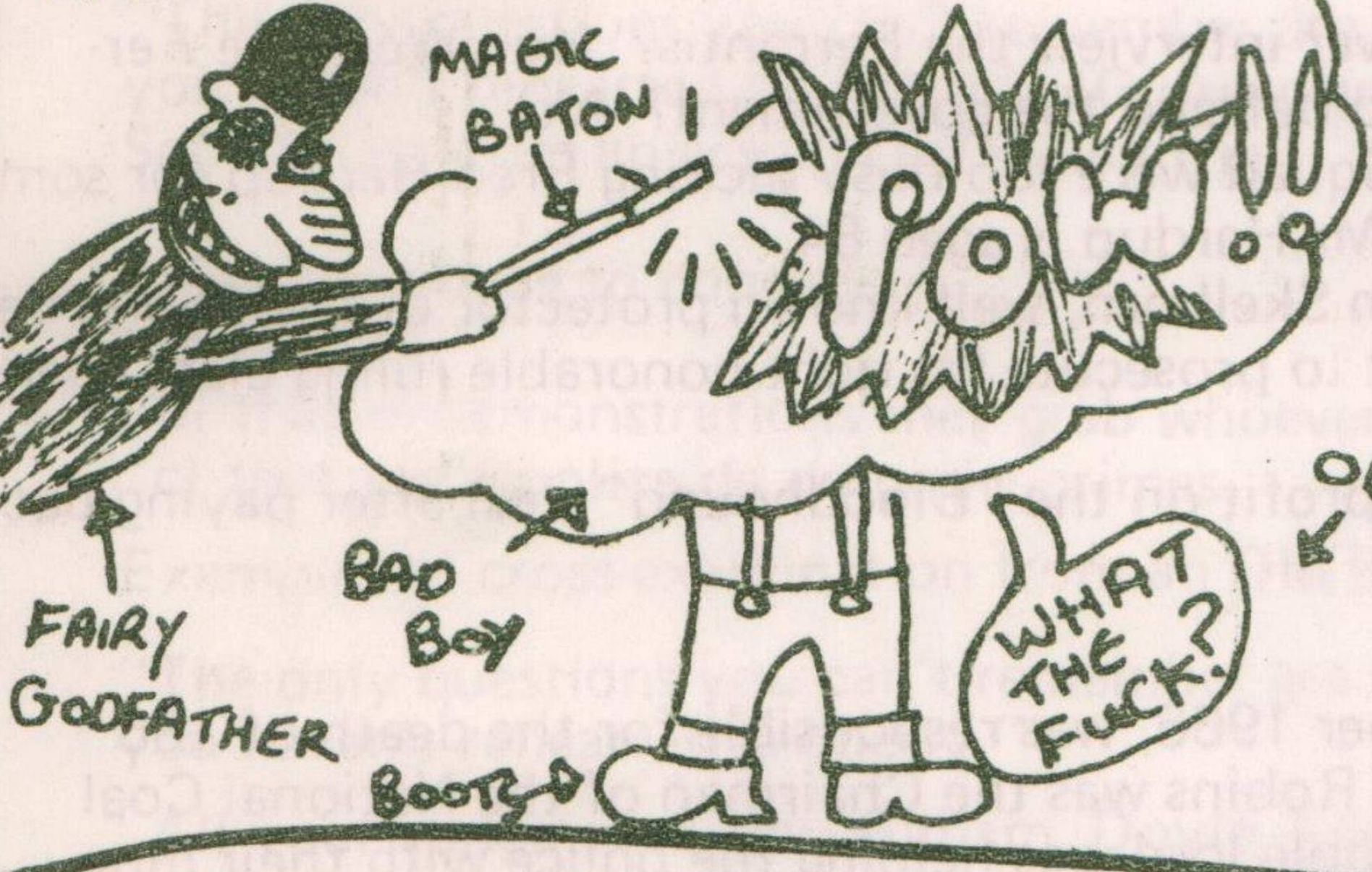
AND HE HAD A GOOD HOME....
FUCKING WOGS...
BLOODY STRIKERS...
BRING BACK THE CAT...
IN MY YOUNG DAYS...
DRONE DRONE
NICE DAY FOR THE WEATHER...
MISS BLOKE IS GETTING MARRIED AND SHE'S NOT EVEN PREGNANT, MUSN'T GRUMBLE...SPEAL...



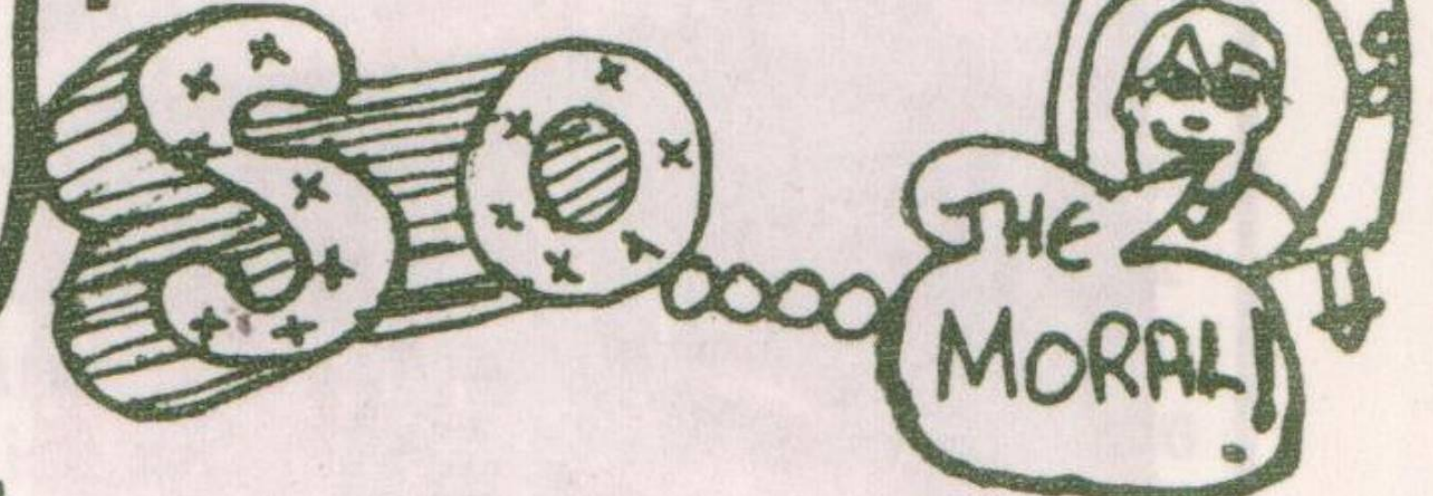
BUT! THERE COMES A TIME OF RESPONSIBILITY!



THE TRANSFORMATION....



ALEX ROSE FAST,
BECAME A 'TEC,
GOT LOTSA LUNLY
GRAFT, AN' A
HOUSE, CAR, KIDS
AND AN ACID
FACTORY



TO THE TUNE OF "SINGING IN THE RAIN..."

WE'RE RAKIN' IN THE GRAFT
WE'RE RAKIN' IN THE GRAFT!
BEATIN' FREAKS 'N' BUSTIN' HEADS
YEAH WE'RE MASTERS OF OUR CRAFT,
LEGAL METHODS WE DISTAIN,
WE GET RESULTS WITH FEAR 'N' PAIN!
BLUE UNIFORMS PROTECT US
WE'RE HA-PPY AGAIN!

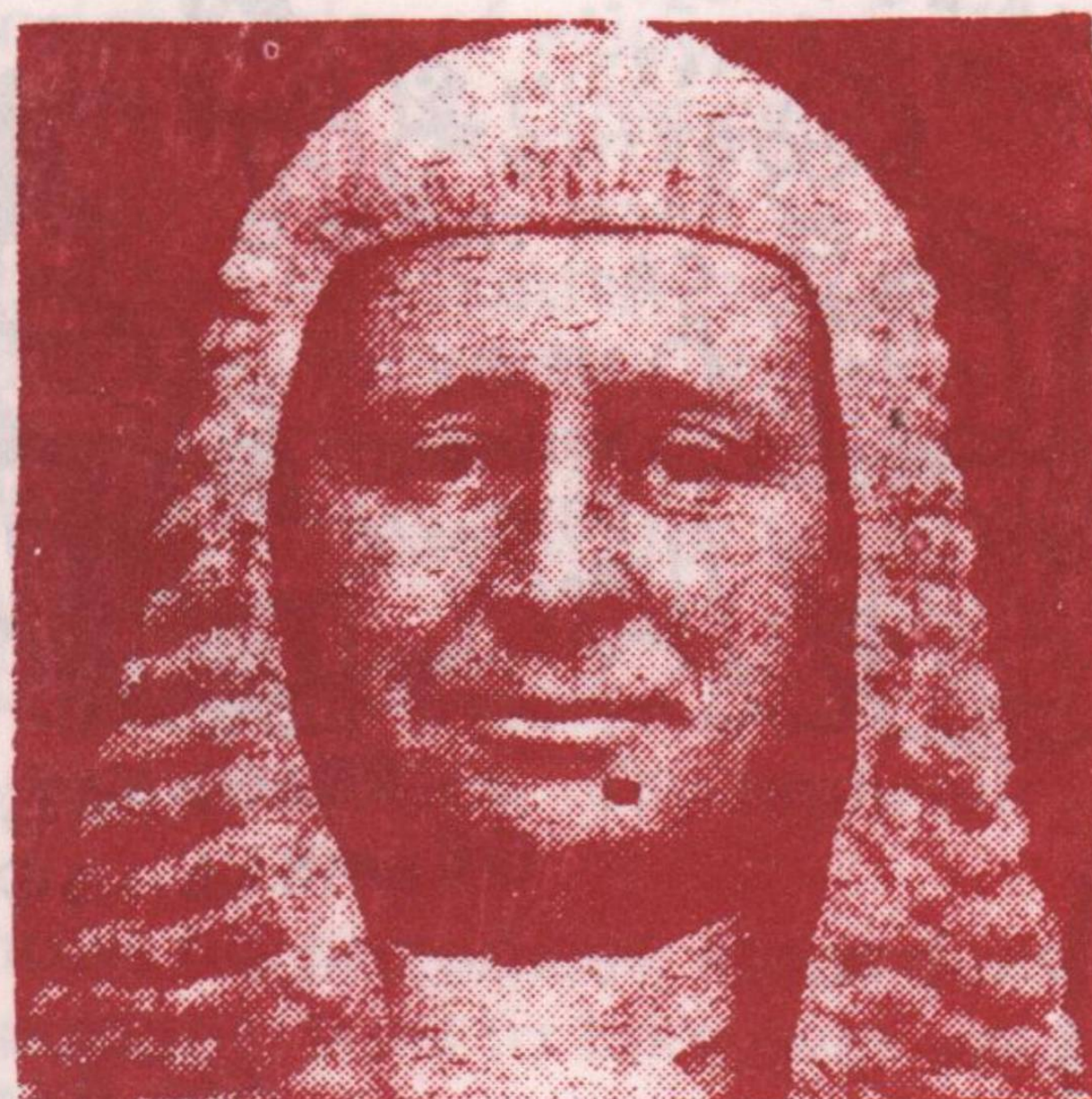
SO TAKE NOTE KIDS,

YOU CAN RIP OFF DOPE, GET LOTSA GRAFT AND SMASH BONES,
AN IT'S LEGAL!



CITIZENS

ABOVE SUSPICION



NORMAN SKELHORN QC.—He could not divest himself of Power if he tried. It reflects in his face, his voice, his gestures.

Introducing the one and only master of legal ceremonies, the Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Norman Skelhorn. The Director of Public Prosecutions is responsible for among other things protecting the public from those in power and authority who commit crimes, including fraud, corruption, and general abuse of power. He has enormous discretion to prosecute or not to prosecute. Further, he is responsible, with the Attorney-General for selecting the charges. . . or quietly burying the papers and covering up the scandal. The criteria they use is what can the legal bosses of the ruling class get away with in the interest of their class.

"I'd just like to say that one has to be very careful about whom one prosecutes. I mean, one can't just go around prosecuting anyone. . . for a start, well-bred people don't like that sort of thing."

"Further, we can't step on Princess Anne's toes, or any other gold-plated toes, because the Lord Chancellor wouldn't like it."

"I am glad to say that I have rejected any suggestion that Lord Alf, Sir Basil, Alex McDonald, Reginald Maudling, or my good mate and legal buddie, Sir Peter Rawlinson should be prosecuted. It's nonsense — these are all honourable men."



Basil de Ferranti: The market wrong, not I.C.T.

Sir Basil Reginald Vincent Ziani de Ferranti of Ferranti Bros., arms manufacturers by appointment to H.M. the government.

Basil himself was a Midlands M.P. and Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aviation. By 1964 he had returned to the Ferranti firm, and just by chance, he clinched a massive government contract to build "Bloodhound" missiles for the government. The contract was with the Ministry of Defence, and stipulated a 7% profit.

However, Sir Basil, knowing the generosity of a Tory government, decided to improve on a 7% profit, and overcharged the ministry by £5,000,000 plus, a cool 82% profit.

Was this gigantic fraud found out? Yes. There was a scandal and an inquiry. Basil had to pay back a few million.

Did the Fraud Squad at the Yard ever interview the Ferrantis? No. Were the Ferrantis ever charged with conspiracy to defraud the government? No.

Why not? Well, maybe the Fraud Squad were too busy nicking Fred Hardup for some great cheque fraud worth £15.23½. Mr Hardup is aged 84.

And the other reason. . . Sir Norman Skelhorn, well known protector of the public decided it was not in the public interest to prosecute his right honorable ruling class friend and crook Sir Basil de Ferranti.

By the way, Basil still made a 21% profit on the "Bloodhound" deal after paying back the money.



SINCE I JOINED THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD I'VE GOT AWAY WITH MURDER

Alfred 'Aberfan' Robens, in October 1966, was responsible for the death of 166 people in the coal-tip disaster. Lord Robens was the Chairman of the National Coal Board. It is not reported that the noble lord was helping the police with their murder inquiries.

The Aberfan Inquiry laid the blame at Robens door. But Robens, a director of the Bank of England, The Times and the L.S.E. was not prosecuted for being one of this country's most vicious ruling class criminals, and a menace to the life of every miner.

Robens, who often talks of his working class background, less often mentions the £50,000 a year salary he picks up from suppressing the working class.

Robens was not charged with multiple manslaughter through gross criminal negligence. . . (Negligent because he was so bloody busy ranting about absenteeism down the mines, and trying to prevent increased wages for the miners.)

Lord Robens may or may not be a personal mate of Sir Norman Skelhorn, but. . . they've got a lot of interests in common.

Since Aberfan, Alf Robens has become Chairman of the Board of Governors of Guy's Hospital (very thoughtful of him to provide for his victims). Most remarkable of all, in 1970 he became a member of the Government Committee on Safty. No doubt the government wanted Robens as a man with special qualifications in the field of industrial accidents. And no doubt, the present standards, and the present murder rate at work will be maintained with Lord Robens' assistance.

RULING CLASS CRIMINALS



JOHN BLOOM, bearded head
of ROLLS RAZOR Company.

John Bloom is a second-rate member of the ruling class who tried to make a fast million out of washing machines. His Rolls Razor Company was a £14 million empire which in 1964 went crashing to the ground.

Washing machine rivals seized the opportunity to fix bloom for good — and that is why for once the Fraud Squad acted against a millionaire.

His washing machines were £20 cheaper than his competitors, but had a nasty habit of breaking down. His repair service matched the quality of his washing machines, — another con.

Bloom is the big exception among the ruling class. In October 1967 he faced 8 fraud charges at the Old Bailey. The fraud amounted to £2 - 3 million. After 2 weeks, the judge, anticipating a long trial, called both parties behind the scene, and organised a deal. The terms were: (1) Bloom plead guilty to 2 charges; (2) the prosecution accepts a not guilty plea to the other 6 charges; (3) Bloom accepts the he was a naughty member of the ruling class and be fined £30,000. (Note — that still left poor old Bloom an odd million or so pounds to console himself with.) And so it came to pass.

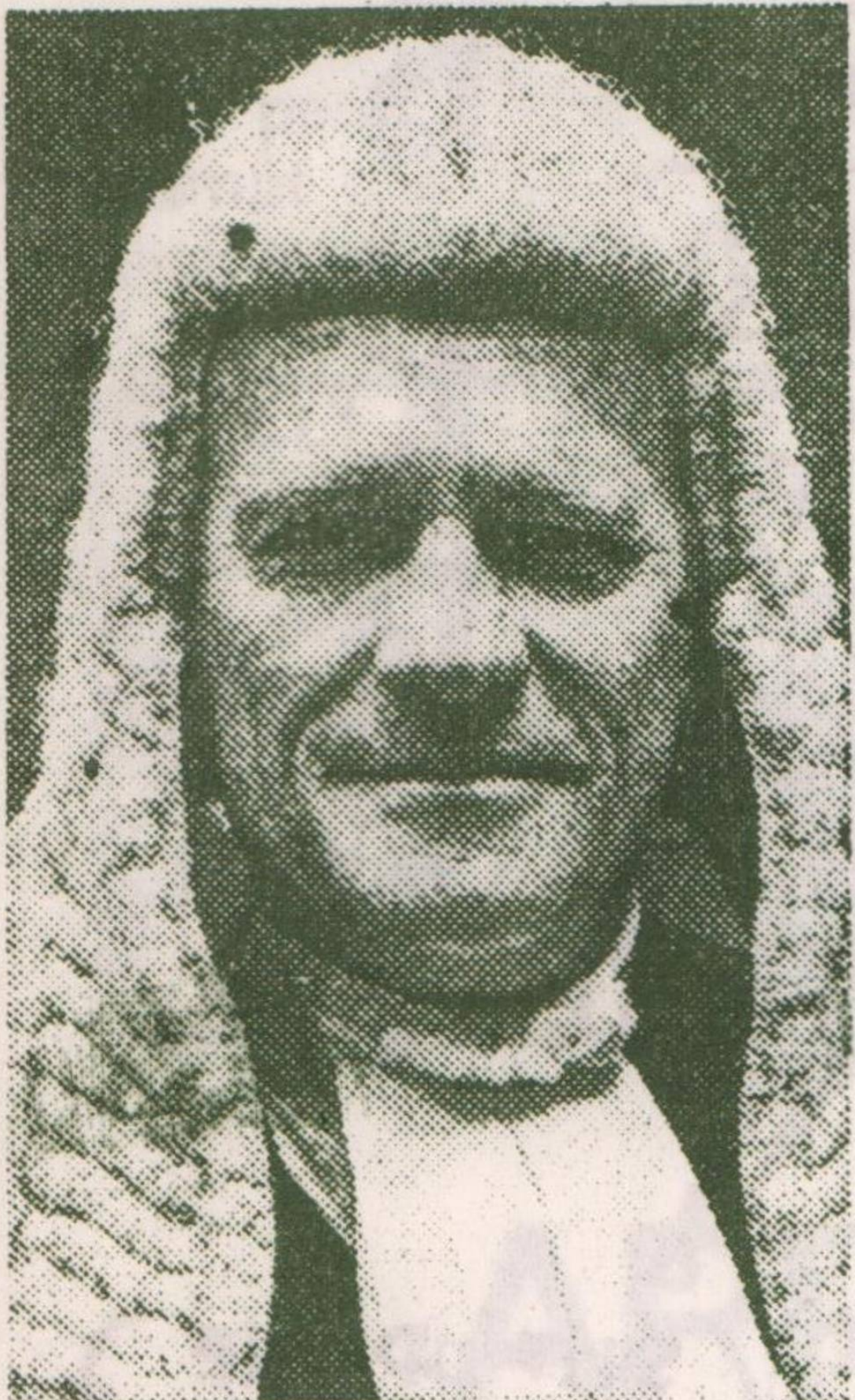
Every day workers go to jail for sums of £50 or less. But John Bloom, millionaire, confidence trickster, business tycoon, fraud merchant, ultra-respectable criminal gets away with a mere £30,000 fine.

Probably Bloom thought he was unlucky to be prosecuted. . . after all, he is the only millionaire the D.P.P. has ever dared to touch. Old John was left with only his £300,000 yacht, his £7,000 Bristol motor, and his Park Lane flat — almost reduced to the level of a pauper!

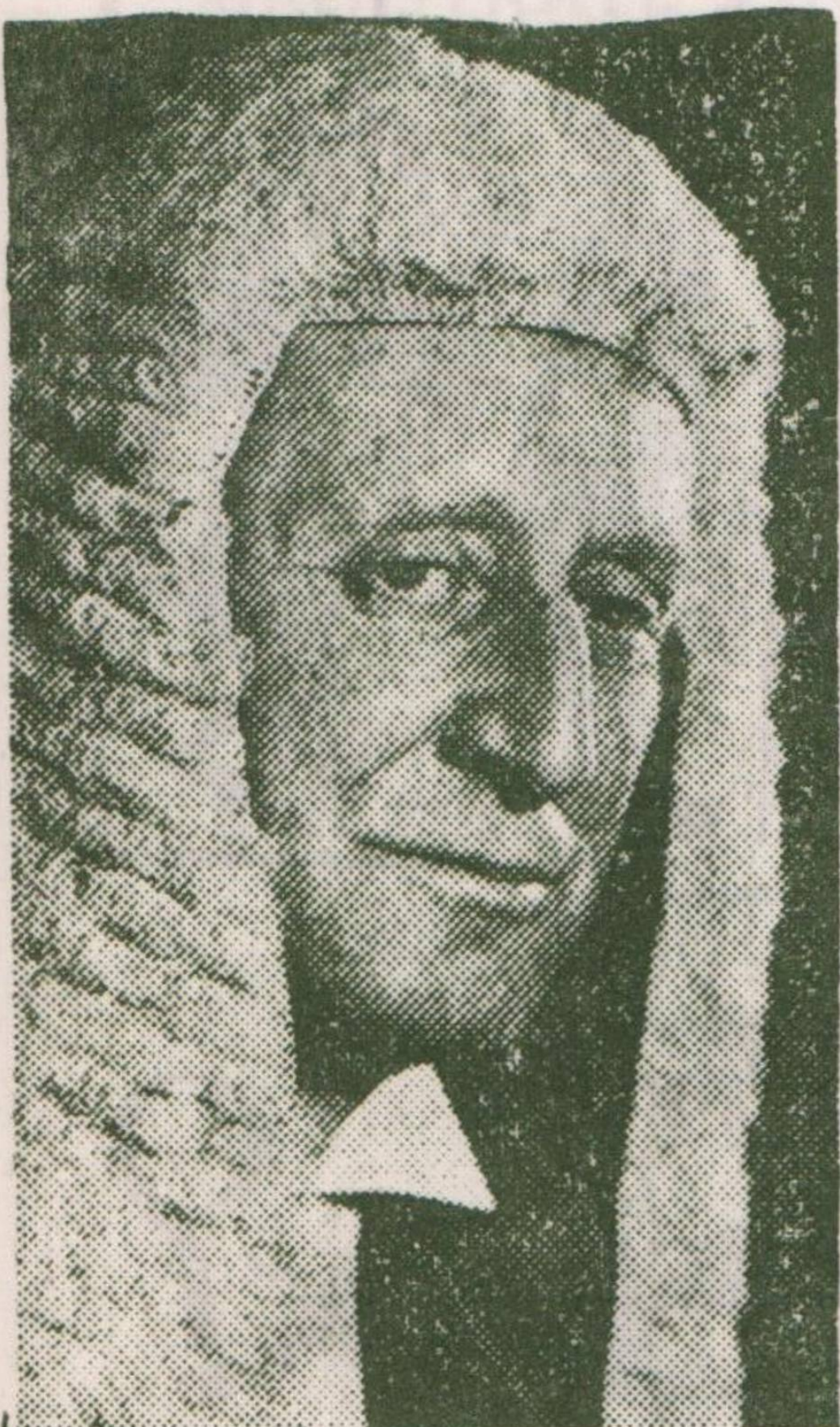
Was the prosecution all a terrible mistake? Did Sir Norman Skelhorn err?

Here we have Peter Rawlinson, the chief villain and Attorney-General for the government, who prosecuted Dutshe for being a German, and defended torture in Northern Ireland as being British at a recent Human Rights Convention in Strasbourg. Rawlinson has also played a leading part in suppressing articles about Thalidomide and the crimes of the Distillers Company under the smokescreen of contempt of court. Rawlinson is the man who protects that notorious criminal responsible for mutilating children's limbs, Alex McDonald, thalidomide-killer and chairman of Distillers Company.

Given Rawlinson's position, he is rather unlikely to prosecute himself. This leading criminal is a good friend of Sir Norman Skelhorn.



Sir Peter Rawlinson, Q.C.,
Attorney-General.



Sir Norman Skelhorn



ITS NOT ALWAYS
EASY - TURNING
A BLIND EYE.

ROBERT MARK.



AS I'VE SAID
BEFORE-
"THE LAW
IS A
CONFIDENCE
TRICK"

QUINTON HOGG

These are only a few examples of the crimes they get away with. It is not in the "public interest" to prosecute the top dogs who run our society.

Of the above criminals, only one ever landed in the dock. And these are only the scandals that were found out! There are thousands more where they come from!

But most of their crime is not simple Ferranti-style breaking the law. Their crime is wrapped up with the law itself, in a kaleidoscopic pattern of unmistakeable class interest. The Lord Chancellor, Quinton Hogg, the Attorney-General, Peter Rawlinson, and the Director of Public Prosecutions, Norman Skelhorn, are the three just men who organise the machinery of repression to protect their capitalist interest. They do not prosecute their old mate, Reggie Maudling for company fraud, because it is not in their class interest to do so. To swindle a cool million down in the city is one thing, but a worker from a factory pilfering £100 worth of spare parts is another. This attempt to redistribute the bosses' wealth is what judges, Hogg, pigs, Rawlinsons, the director of public prosecutions, and the bosses call crime. Real crime... that is crime, proper — theft, burglary, shoplifting, etc. etc. is what it's all about. The courts are not designed to meet the complex needs of business misunderstandings and foul play among the ruling class.

The law is the protective smoke-screen for the millions that changes hands every day down at Britain's number one centre of robbery and fraud, the Stock Exchange.



**IN THE CITY
WITH JOHN DAVIS**

Getting away with murder

Fortunes are made over night as the law-abiding thieves conduct their crooked transactions. . . land is bought and sold — we have to pay the price for these shady deals by property speculators. The rent goes up. . . we can't afford to pay so. . . we rebel against the landlords who are robbing us. But it's us, the rent rebels, that their capitalism calls "criminal." As they say, "it's the rich wot gets the gravy, it's the workers wot gets the blame."

In the world of big business sometimes it's open fraud, indirect blackmail, or thinly-veiled violence against the work force. It's second nature for the law to turn a blind eye on the crimes on its own doorstep.

Property and money is grabbed by the few legally or illegally — once you've got it (respectably tucked away), then the laws protect it; you form a company and company law protects it. Shady deals on the Stock Exchange, shot gun mergers, protection rackets and the drugs industry all get fantastic protection by the law and by company law. The rich and respectable automatically buy police protection without even asking for it.



IS CAPITALISM A CONFIDENCE TRICK?

WELL BRED CROOKS CONTINUED

Of course, company fraud, like tax evasion, is not exactly difficult to get away with. In theory company fraud may be investigated by the Board of Trade or Scotland Yard. However, the Board of Trade's group of investigators are notorious for getting nowhere fast, and are generally rumoured to have given up. Scotland Yard won't touch you unless one of your competitors plays dirty, and lays the finger on you. (See John Bloom case above).

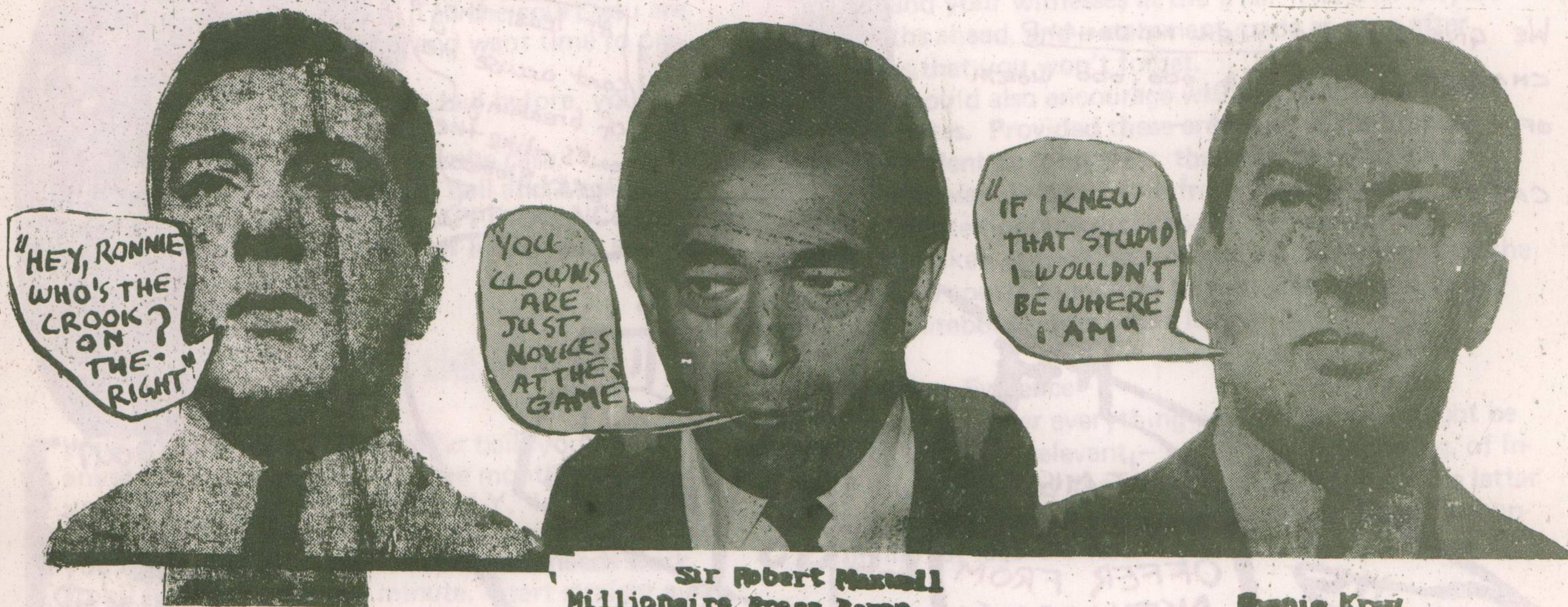
Fraud comes in many disguises — like the drug industry confidence trick of selling the same basic aspirin under 5 different brand labels. Few big companies ever get found out — Thalidomide violence was the exception.

This then is the picture with ruling class crime. The Board of Trade has given up investigating what the top 10% are up to. The monopolies commission is about as active as a hibernating hedgehog, the Trade Description Act makes fuck all difference to trade descriptions.

Hence, the crimes of babies born without limbs, and workers maimed on the production line because of dangerous machinery continue. . . because these are bosses' crimes.

Why aren't the real criminals that run society prosecuted? Because in every possible sense the law is bent. . . and the law is bent on suppressing the working class.

WELCOME TO THE FIRM



Irony, isn't it? The more their scandals hit the light of day, the more their people cry out for law and order. Not a law and order to force Thalidomide gangsters off the drug market, but a law and order to stamp out the small-time dealers in dope, to annihilate the small crooks. But above all, their law 'n order is an attempt to wipe out political opposition to the government, aimed at strikes, pickets, rent rebels, free-milk campaigns, and the few good labour councils who still refuse to be a to the new oppression of the Housing Finance Act. These are the main targets.

For the best double-face on law 'n order, the Daily Mirror (June 1964) gets the prize. The Mirror exposes the corruption of Detective Sergeant Challenor (24 frame-ups in 3 or so years). Only weeks later, the Mirror demands greater powers. . . for guess who? — yes, the police.

Lurid headlines, "gang terror strikes again," "violence in our city streets". . . this was 1963 when the Richardsons and Krays were trying to make their way to the top over several people's dead bodies, with a lot less finesse than Paul Getty, Paul Chambers (I.C.I. tycoon) or Reginald Maudling.

Nearly ten years later, big chief Robert Mark says we've got to fix legal games in court, in order to catch the big fish. (See article on the Criminal Law Revision Committee). He wants us to believe that a few big-time gangsters constantly elude the biggest right-wing outfit in the country, H.M. police force. . . the strength of this gang we are informed by official sources is over 100,000 strong.

The law 'n order bandwagon is deliberately whipped up to divert public attention from the real state of affairs in the crime industry

Firstly, the real big fish are the COMPANIES that net millions, NOT the heavies that can only knock off the occasional few grand.

Secondly, . . . cops are partners in crime and this is something that the public must never be allowed to know. Solution — simple. We get all our Scotland Yard crime reporters like the Daily Mirror hacks to invent a "war on crime."

We will pretend that all cops are honest (apart from the proverbial 'rotten apples' and 'black sheep' — see article on police corruption), and really spend all their time chasing these lurky sex-murders, and nasty gangsters. . . oh yeah?

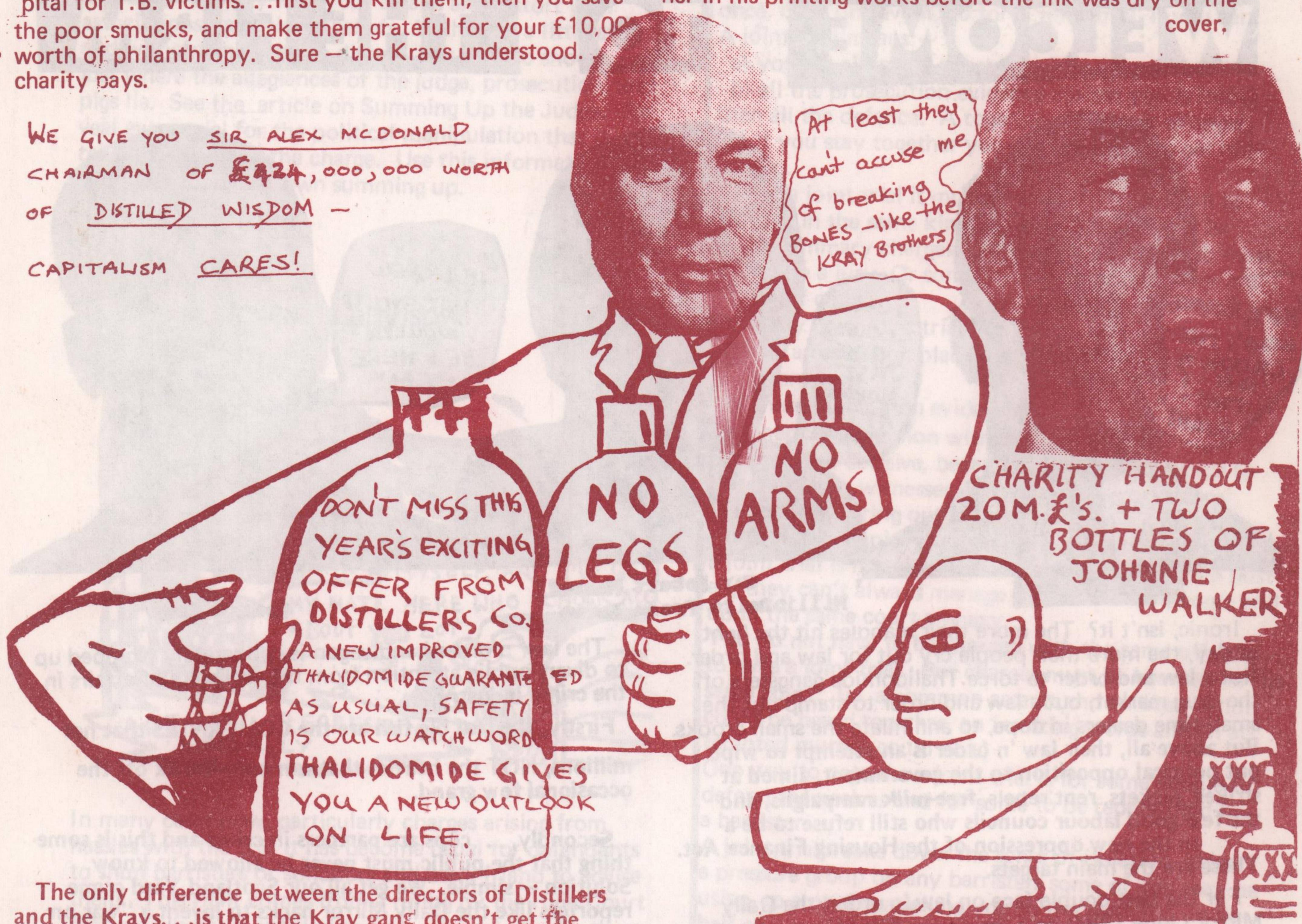
Why should the police harrass the big-time professional — a Ronnie Kray — any more than another small businessman?

The big time professional becomes more respectable as he climbs his way up the gangster hierarchy. He is a rags-to-riches star, and his reward in life (if he makes it) is to end up at the same banquet table as public school whizz kids, plotting financial swindles with bankers for sharing out the loot and glory on the grand scale over roast pheasant and champagne. This is what the Krays were hankering after with their well-appointed Victorian mansion in Suffolk, and Ronnie's flirtations with the 'respectable world.'

Big-time crooks and big-time capitalists are the same breed. They both steal from us, they both lie and cheat their way to success. The police swear they want to "fight crime!" But which crime? Whose crime?

The Kray organization was the mirror-image of a respectable business firm. Everyone knew his place, each one carried out the big chief's orders. And from the profits, they try to impress. The East End was never allowed to forget the generosity of the Krays, the money they gave to spastics, charity concerts for cancer research, and all the the usual adverts for Capitalism Cares. When you've exploited enough people, polluted the air with poison and waste products. . . I.C.I. Chemicals can afford to dip in their pockets, a modest donation to build a new hospital for T.B. victims. . . first you kill them, then you save the poor smucks, and make them grateful for your £10,000 worth of philanthropy. Sure — the Krays understood. charity pays.

WE GIVE YOU SIR ALEX MCDONALD
CHAIRMAN OF £424,000,000 WORTH
OF DISTILLED WISDOM —
CAPITALISM CARES!



The only difference between the directors of Distillers and the Krays. . . is that the Kray gang doesn't get the backing of Rawlinson, the Attorney-General in court. The Krays were always clumsy operators and small fish in the capitalist world of high finance — and clumsy operators sometimes have to be punished behind bars.

The Krays had the loot to pay off the law. And pay them off they certainly did. Detective Chief Superintendent Fred Gerrard, head of No. 3 District C.I.D. of the Metropolitan police in June 1964 said, "I am not making any investigations. I cannot help you." This was when every newspaper was asking questions about the Krays protection rackets.

the law doesn't protect breaking bones Mafia style quite as openly as it protects the company fraud of I.C.I. The law was supposed to be chasing the Krays. . . certainly the Krays had never really made it into the top bracket. They'd been to see the Mafia in New York, but the Mafia weren't impressed with Ronnie and Reggie Kray. Schizophrenic businessmen, torn between the culture of

A protection racket is one thing. . . a Scotland Yard stamped gentlemen's agreement to play the game, and keep each other's secret secret. The police were happy with the rake-off. . . so the law moves into a protection racket like the Soho porno-trade, and then creates the biggest protection racket of the lot. The one that is protected by the law.

However, Ronnie Kray's incurable desire to go around breaking people's bones rather fucked up the deals. After the trail of blood, the law was forced to hunt their partners in crime, owing to an over-exposure of under-world blunders. This is the true history of Scotland Yard that no decent publisher can afford to publish. If he did — the Flying Squad would be putting a spanner in his printing works before the ink was dry on the cover,

the East End, and a nicer class of violence in the West End, where they mixed with the likes of Lord Boothby, Lord Effingham. . . and insisted that they were treated as businessmen rather than gangsters.

At the Kray trial several officers were named as "bought off" by Kray money, and it is interesting to note that old Fred Gerrard retired from the police shortly after the trial.

Various Mafia-type gangs support the bosses class interests. Ray Gunter as Minister of Labour was a class-traitor. Ronnie Kray was exactly the same. They used their working class background to exploit us. . . and kick us in the gut. At the same time, they would never let us forget their working class origins, and how much they loved the very people they hated.

Cops are gangsters, and gangsters are cops.

PROUD TO BE A THIEF

ANOTHER SORT OF CRIME

So they are calling us criminals again! Whether we are rent rebels, strikers on a picket line, claimants and unemployed down the dole and the social security office, or just providing for our needs down at Tesco's with fast fingers along the shelves. . . it's all much the same thing. The bosses make the laws — and all our attempts to squeeze more wages, benefits or consumer goods out of them is more or less illegal.

But whatever the top dogs say, people are actively trying to redistribute a bit of the bosses' wealth.

MANAGEMENT LOSSES — PEOPLE'S GAINS

The Year of Our Lord 1971.

Shoplifting: £56,000,000 per annum.

Shopworkers fiddling the till: £56,000,000.

Staff pilfering goods: £79,000,000

Total shop losses reckoned at 2% of turnover, rising to 5% in departmental stores and to 17% in women's boutiques.

(Economist Research Unit Report 6-7-71).

Absenteeism — sick leave for 'malingerers' could be as high as 20%.

Estimated loss: £50,000,000 p.a.

(D.E.P. study; Richard Jones; 26-7-71).

EVERYBODY'S DOIN' IT, DOIN' IT.

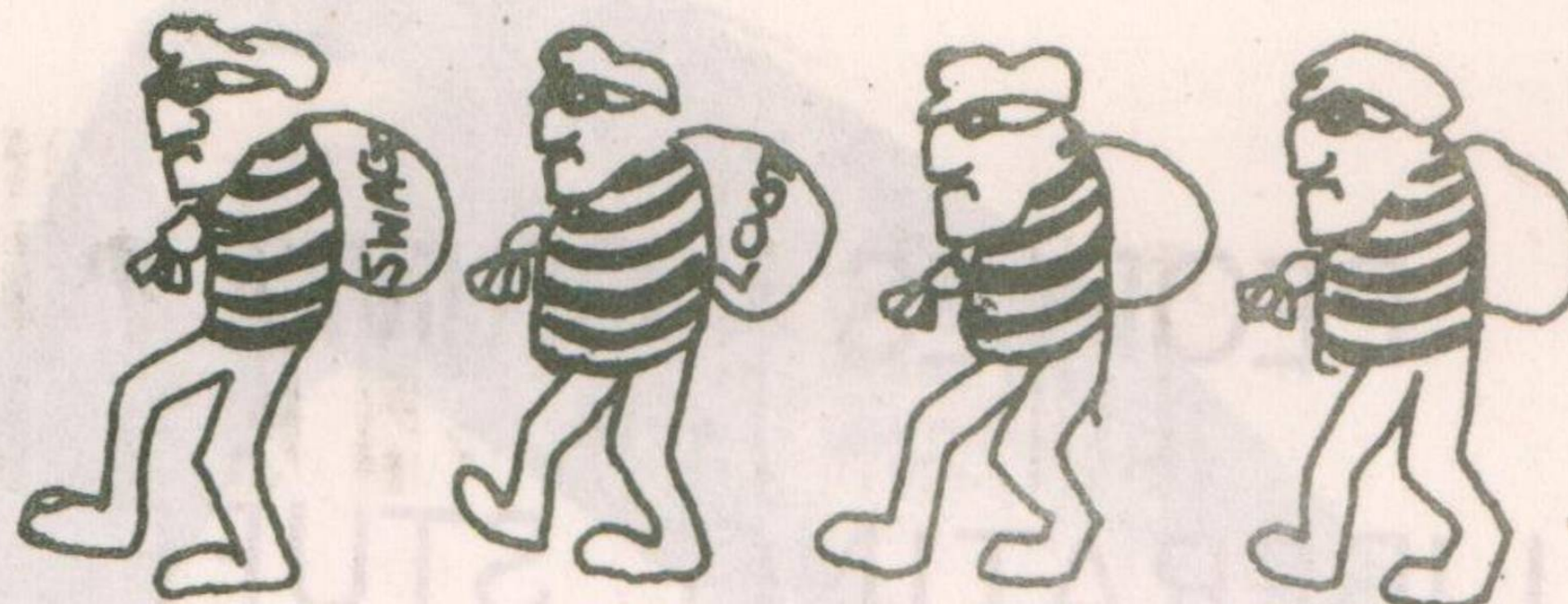
Working class mums knock off tins from their local Tesco's, their husbands bring back odds and sods from the factory — kids liberate bars of chocolate on their way back from school;
*Everybody's doin' it. . .
doin' it. . .*

The majority of people can't afford to pay rising prices, soaring rents — which all go to boost the fortunes of the millionaires and their Mediterranean yachts. For them honesty is a good policy (for us to follow). 'Honesty' means more money for their goods and more profit for them — it's good insurance for their old age, but certainly not for ours.

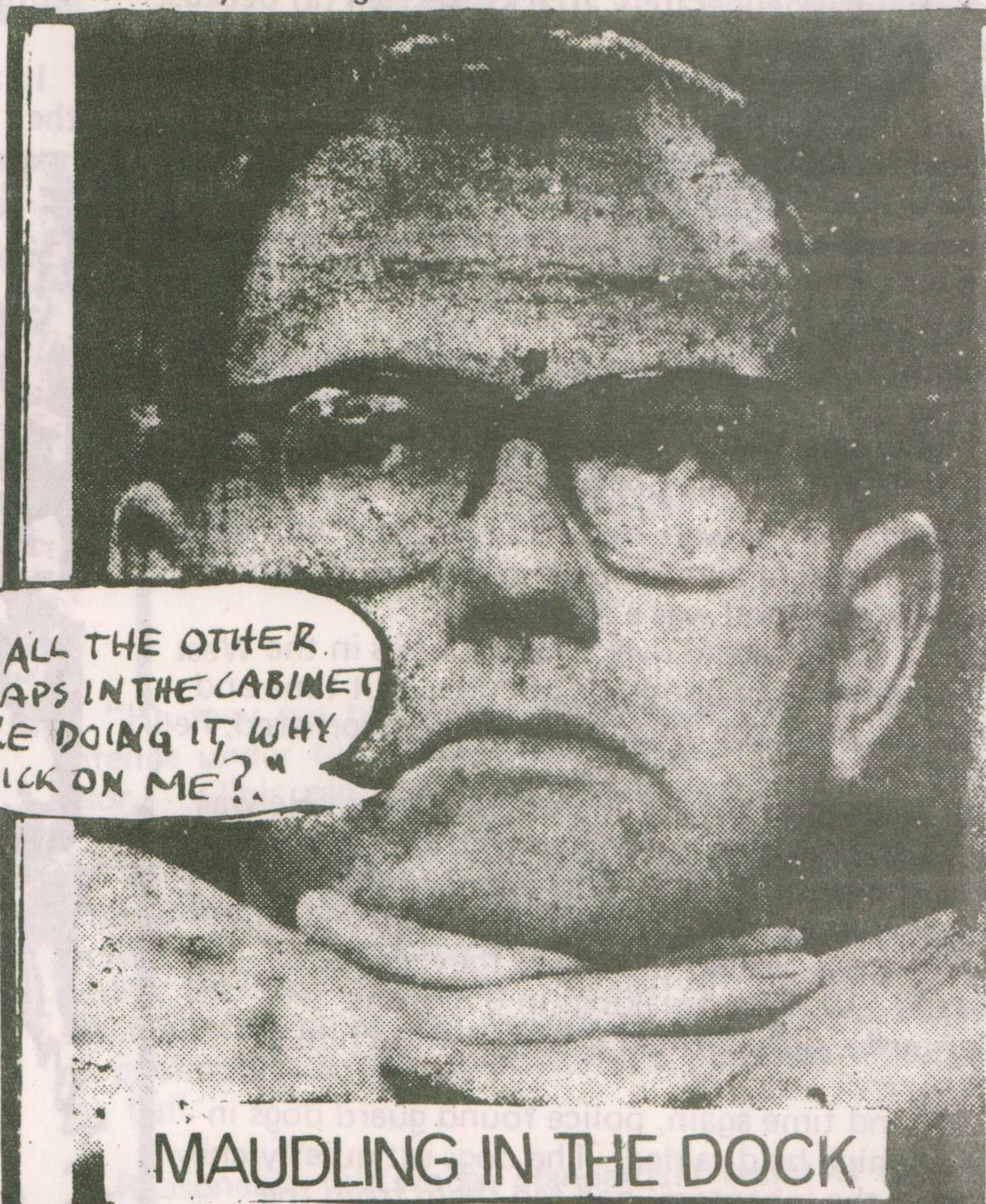
Shoplifting costs them money. In New York they admit to losing 13% of their stock through nicking. In London we only get 8% of the stock. Join the people of your city and help take it to the top of the league.

We take a little slice out of the profits of the tycoons. It's important who we steal from — if we nick from our friends we deserve to get done, we certainly don't deserve to have any friends. If we nick from a big supermarket, we're not doing anything wrong — we're acting in the people's interest. We're not stealing, we're just taking back what is rightly ours from the multi-million companies that pay shit-low wages to thousands of workers. **THEY STEAL THE REAL VALUE OF OUR 48 HOURS A WEEK SWEAT.**

You work say 20 odd hours for your wages, but the rest of the money you never see; it disappears down the pockets of the shareholders (the parasites on our work). It's a crime to steal from your brothers and sisters — it's a public service to help each other nick from millionaire companies.



CRIME PAYS — IF you do it for the right reasons, IF you don't hurt anybody (except pigs like store detectives, whose 'job' is to inflict suffering on others). and IF you do the job not just for yourselves, but for and with your neighbors as well.



Reggie Maudling, con-man, fraud-merchant and gangster was arrested yesterday outside No. 10 Downing Street. He told the court that he went there "to look for a job in the cabinet." Reggie claims he is being framed by the government. 13 dead men from Derry will be called to give evidence against him and over 300 disgruntled shareholders. He has no previous convictions whatsoever, except for being a fat Tory slob.

The nitty-gritty of their crime is greed — the respectable gangster, be he Ronnie Kray, Paul Getty or the Home Secretary, all have one thing in common — their perverted need to hog money and power — the frustrated 4 year old "it's mine" complex.

Shoplifting, pilfering, fiddling is the 'honest' response of millions of people in shops, factories and offices all over the country to be ing exploited day in and day out, to employers who steal their labour and give them a mere pittance in return (called wages).

In North London and Glasgow housewives got together and formed shoplifting syndicates and shared out the goods they managed to rip off — Right On!

This is taking back what's yours anyway. Honesty with your class enemy is a mug's game.

PEOPLES CRIME LIBERATING STUFF

Most people up against the law and inside our jails are there precisely because they are the enemies of this sort of crime that hurts people's interests. Most prisoners' crime was to attack property interests. The typical working class criminal deliberately attacks the rich (a) because they've got the money anyway; (b) because instinctively he knows that all millionaires are crooks and fiddled their way to the top; (c) and some of them are true brothers who would shrink from stealing from their own kind. They know their class enemy.

The 5 a.m. Phantom — 1971's Burglar of the Year (from Weekly News, 15 Dec. 1971)

In August '71, the police discovered 10 houses had been burgled in one night in Glasgow. All were done in a highly select area. Then 18 more houses led to a full-scale hunt by the Scottish Regional crime squad.

All the break-ins were done by one man, who worked from midnight and knocked off at 5 a.m. The only tool he ever used was a steel comb.

Soon a chase spread over four counties in the West of Scotland with hundreds of cops. But time and again, just when the 'phantom' seemed cornered, he slipped the net.

The 'phantom' always chose select areas. He was later to boast to the policeman who finally got him, "...that he never 'did' a working man's house. ..."

But in houses where people with money lived, the 'phantom' visited silently as they slept.

He did 119 housebreakings in 8 months.

Curiously, dogs seemed no problem to him at all.

Time and time again, police found guard dogs in houses which he'd raided. The dogs sat quietly chewing meat the 'phantom' had fed them from the householder's own fridge.

The police spotted him many times, but could never catch him.

"He was like a gazelle when being chased," a senior detective admitted. "He was too clever and too fast for us."

Real anti-social theft is to grab a huge hunk of beautiful countryside, put barbed wire around it, call it yours, stick up an obscene sign 'trespassers will be prosecuted,' and prevent other people from using it.

Liberation is when we steal back the land, when we take back the full fruits of our labour in a factory, by pilfering on the way home, with false figures on Tesco's cash register — when dockers on strike decide to unload some cargoes of meat and fruit and give them away! That's how to fuck the owners, support the public, supply the community... and win the strike!

The law of property is the law of theft — only by the community breaking the law can we move towards a society based on justice. But if you're gonna nick things, REMEMBER THAT BY TAKING YOUR LANDLORD'S Telly AND MAKING IT YOURS, YOU HAVEN'T DONE VERY MUCH — IT'S A PRETTY FEEBLE BIT OF CRIME. BUT TO RIP OFF SEVERAL TELLIES FROM A COMPANY AND GIVE THEM AWAY TO YOUR NEIGHBORS IS AN ACT OF HUMAN SOLIDARITY WHERE OTHERS SHARE THE FRUITS OF YOUR LABOUR. There is no future for the selfish crook. You have to choose between the Mafia establishment and the people.

ROB A BANK AND HELP YOUR FRIENDS

The more goodies we sieze from the bosses, the nearer we bring dreams of equality and fair distribution of wealth. Shoplifting syndicates of ordinary housewives, burglar collectives and bank job raiders — ripping off not just for their personal 'I'm all right Jack' gain, but as ACTS OF SOLIDARITY IN THE CLASS WAR. Then of course, consumer collectives have to prevent the passing on of losses to the customers — sooner or later guerrilla gangs must erupt into the MASS REFUSAL TO PAY.

In a society where all you can see are commodities and their price, the only choice is the refusal to pay!

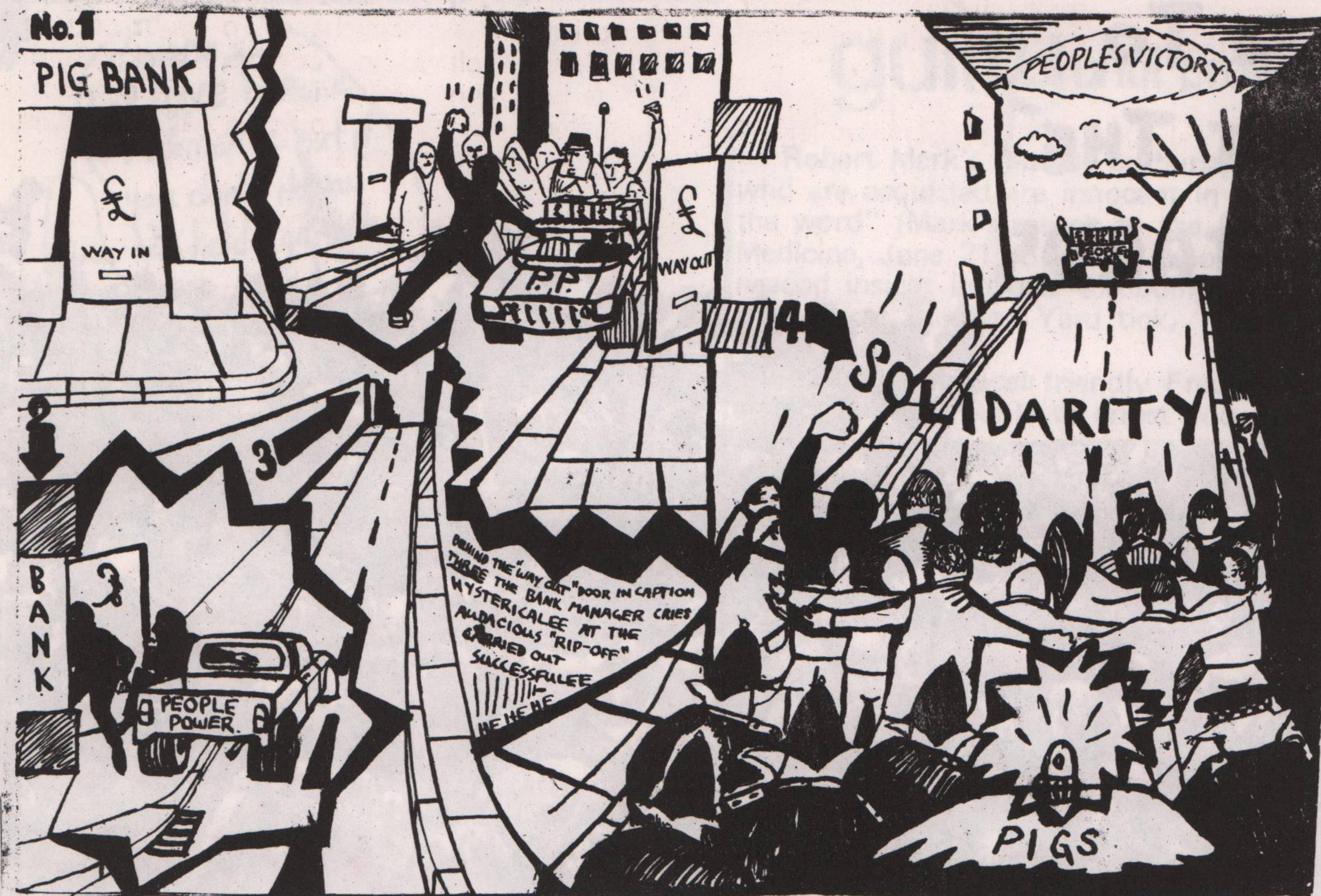


When the law first formed the police force, it certainly wasn't to rescue old grannies crossing under lorries. It was formed in 1798 to guard the booty of the West Indies from the skillful needy hands of the dockers. It has been the same class struggle against the cops ever since.

10,000 dockers every day pick up a can of paint and say, 'Ere, stick this in your pocket, Charlie.'

I met an ex-docker who talked freely and not defensively about thieving. It was the tradition he said; as long as it was thieving from the capitalists, that was all right.

"If you drink a few bottles of Scotch from a cargo of 200 tons, what's it matter? To break a gas meter would have been an enormous sin, but nobody suffered as a result of robbing a wharf, especially when you saw hundreds of tons of stuff rotting — tomatoes going bad and potatoes going to seed to keep the price up. What do a few bottles of scotch matter? The docks were a very moral society in other ways. If someone was sick down the street, everybody would march in to help. It was a very way of life. You have to measure this against the trivial nature of the thieving."



WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE BANK OF ENGLAND?

Rob, rob, rob the bastard is a popular chorus, with an eager echo from every jail. The city world of high finance is of course the biggest fiddle going — and is precisely why more and more people can less and less afford to live. But the law is at the disposal of the ruling class and up their sleeves to pick on us troublemakers — those of us who make angry noises about their business deals. Even labour councillors who carry on giving free milk to school children have now joined the criminal class — welcome brothers!

The courtroom is where the ruling class expects to get revenge on the working class. . .revenge against those who dare to tamper with their sacred profits, and those who so much as lift a dirty, grimy proletarian finger against their property.

To the capitalist class, the biggest murder case is of slight importance when stood up against the rights of the property class to keep their hands on what capitalism has given them on a silver platter.

The law picks on homeless people, vagrants, strikers, gypsies, blacks. . . anyone who objects, resists, or who is different from their heavenly grey drabness. Doing deals with the law is playing into their hands. . . they control the cards in the courtroom — heads they win, tails you lose. Only criminals without convictions (either legal or moral) talk to the cops and grass on their mates. The law can only handle the cons who don't understand what crime is — for or against capitalism. If you can't get this inside your head, you don't stand a chance; you should maybe try going straight.

Law and order breaks down every time in the face of human solidarity, people together, with trusted lawyers fighting for legal rights.

The police say they can't get enough information from the public: 80% of all convictions are based on that lowest of all species, the grass or scab. The majority of people will only help the police in murder or rape investigations.

When people are not hurt, no one wants to know about helping the cops — good moral sense! Furthermore, if everyone pleaded not guilty, the courts would grind to a pleasant standstill.

The operation of the law in the miners' strike sums it all up. Why, the Guardian asks (15 Feb. 1972), are the miners getting away with illegal picketing (of course effective strikes are bound to be illegal!). . . .the answer is, 'The law is there, the law is tough, but in the face of masses of people determined to ignore it, then it is next to useless.'

When our crime is pitted against their crime, when we refuse to take any more shit from the money grabbers, when we start recovering, by force, some of the wealth stolen from our sweated labour, then the mass of people can outwit Securicor, defeat store detectives, and thwart the police force all put together.

The only alternative to their loot and plunder of our lives is for us to loot and plunder their property, not as individuals and 'I'm all right Jacks' — but as organised collectives with protective roots in our own area.

When crime is for the community, then crime will pay, and we shall be honest criminals. We will never be gangsters, but we will always be bandits in constant struggle against the robber barons.

Robin Hood is not dead — he is alive and well in your local supermarket, and neither the Sherriff of Nottingham nor the Lord Chief Justice can stop him, because the power of the people is behind him.

THE ANSWER TO THE CROOKED DEALS OF THE BOSSES IS THE COLLECTIVE ACT OF LIBERATION (they call it looting) BY ORDINARY PEOPLE, WITH A MINIMUM OF VIOLENCE TO SECURE A MAXIMUM OF JUSTICE.

TO LIVE OUTSIDE THE LAW YOU MUST BE HONEST

How To BEAT THE BASTARDS



At the beginning of the century, capitalism in Britain was in a pretty bad way. The first two decades saw the passing of two acts making it possible for faceless bureaucrats to make up laws and penalties at a moments notice. The first of these, the "Defence of the Realm Act," came out during the first world war, and the second, the "Emergency Powers Act" in 1920. During this period, unemployed workers were on the streets every day, the miners were on strike and the railwaymen were threatening to come out.

On November 20, 1923, the Ministry of Health ordered local councils to prepare for a General Strike. England and Wales was to be divided up into 10 regions, each with its own commissioner. Four days before the strike, all was ready: militants were jailed, funds from abroad to

aid the strike were frozen, and the troops were standing by. The British capitalist class was facing its biggest challenge, and the gloves were off. The true nature of capitalism was revealed — the rule of those with property and wealth by force and violence. The stated aims of the strike were lost, and the miners were worse off than before. But the workers had shown their power and the bosses were afraid — wages came nearer to being a fixed charge on industry, instead of the first thing to be cut at any sign of difficulty.

Today we are nearing a similar situation, and the forces of capitalism are again in crisis. When in 1951 dockers struck on Merseyside, the strike leaders came to London to spread the strike. They were arrested with four London dockers and charged with "conspiring with others to incite dock workers to take part in illegal strikes." The 7 were all members of the "Sort Workers Defence Commit-

tee." The busts gave the strike new power and impetus. Within days nearly 20 000 men were out all over the country, compared with 11,000 before. On February 10, 300 dockers marched from Victoria Docks to the courts where the 7 were bailed out at £100 each.

At the Old Bailey the prosecutor said, "Even at the moment of speaking, large numbers of otherwise loyal and honest citizens were striking against what they mistakenly believed to be the object of this prosecution, and in the vain hope of altering its course, the jury must not allow outside demonstrations to prejudice their verdicts." In other words, "fuck humanity, starvation, exploitation and unemployment, members of the jury. You are merely here to consider an academic point. The fact that men's lives depend upon it should be no consideration of yours," — just like Justice James in the Stoke Newington 8 Trial.

The jury convicted all 7 of a minor charge of "conspiring to induce dockers to be absent from work." All the other charges were dismissed and the fines were light — anything else would have meant a national dock strike. If the 7 hadn't had the support they did from outside, then they might have been sent to jail and the strike rendered impotent.

In February 1972, during the miners strike, an attempt was made to close down Saltly coke depot. 2,000 miners, students and car workers blocked the entrance to prevent lorries laden with coke from leaving and to close the depot down. 20 pickets were arrested, but only 2 cops were hurt. Three days later, the picket lines were 10,000 strong — reinforced by engineering workers and coach loads of miners from all over the country. They completely blocked the road and sealed off the depot, brushing aside a 750 strong police cordon.

The Chief Constable of Birmingham surrendered. The gates were closed amid a great roar of victory from the pickets. This time there were only 8 arrests. Arthur Scornhill, one of the miners leaders said to the crowd, 'The trade union movement has achieved a victory today that will go down in history, — if working people are united they can achieve anything.' Saltly was closed.

June 1972 saw 35,000 dockers out in protest against the threat to imprison 3 dockers who had been picketing in a dispute in East London. This time it was the Tories National Industrial Relations Court that was there to put them in line. The 3 refused to recognise the court, and the Official Solicitor stepped in to save face for the government. The dockers were saved for the time being. Then the same thing happened in July, but this time the government had to back up its threats with action. 5 dockers went to Pentonville jail.

There was much muttering about "the rule of law." ie. the rule of capital over labour. The ruling class obviously wanted its own way and used its new court to try and con the workers — they can't use God and the Church any more to tell people what to do, so now it's 'the Law' that must be obeyed.

However, that didn't quite do the trick. Within 5 days of the arrests there was a national dock strike, and the 5 had to be released. 42,000 men downed tools, and British ships were boycotted in solidarity throughout the world. Squads of "flying pickets" toured the country sorting out scabs and making the strike effective. This was the Tories fourth "state of emergency" in 2 years. But eventually, after 20 days, Jones sold out.

Yet despite all the noise and conspiracies of the ruling class, picketing still continues. Sooner or later they are going to see that faced with united and determined rank and file working class movements they are powerless.

THE CASE OF THE DISAPPEARING WITNESSES

the reopening of the stafford/luvlagio case has brought to light fresh evidence of the lengths the cops may resort to in securing a conviction. 15 statements from witnesses were suppressed at the trial BECAUSE THEY TENDED TO PROVE THE INNOCENCE OF STAFFORD&LUVLAGIO. a simple miscarriage of justice or the normal perversion?

A game for 1972: Hound a store detective: Any number can play; all you need is a store detective to follow around everywhere he goes. You can usually recognise them by their shifty eyes, nervous shuffle, often looking around to see who's watching them — don't let them get away with it!



A TRIBUTE TO THE OFFICIAL SOLICITOR

U.P.A.L. would like to take this opportunity to personally thank the Official Solicitor for the grand job he has done in recent months, firstly keeping dockers out of jail. . .and then getting them released the second time when they were jailed.

Who is this humble lawyer, this modest man who has shunned the limelight for so long? Where has he been for the last 20 years?

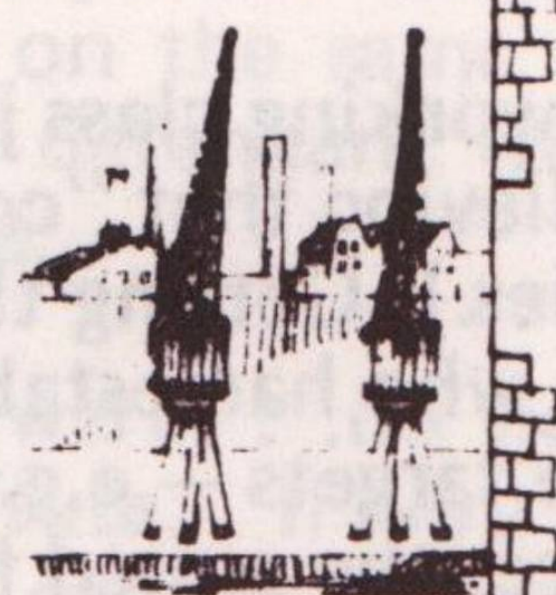
The Official Solicitor is Britain's great unknown lawyer. His job is to protect the rights of the accused, who have been convicted of contempt of court. You may not have heard of him before, which is hardly surprising, because he has been waiting a long time in his little legal cupboard for just the right moment to spring out, jump into action, and champion the cause of the oppressed. When 5 dockers are in contempt of court and the nation's economy is threatened by a national docks strike, he suddenly appears, deeply concerned that "the rights of the condemned must be protected."

Such is the Official Solicitor's devotion to duty that even when the dockers said they didn't want to be represented by the Official Solicitor at the Industrial Relations Court, he was not deterred in any way, and carried on his gallant one-man struggle to save the dockers. . .and the government, from the brink of disaster. (He likes to help everyone.)

Everyone agrees he's done a marvelous job. . . . And now with the crisis over, the skeleton has been returned to his secret hiding place, until the nation needs him again. If you don't hear of him again for another 6 months, don't worry. Just remember, he's lurking in the wings, on call in case of another emergency. Every ruling class should have one.

(Obtainable from British Exports Department, H.M.S.O. pamphlet for all Ministers of the Interior, "How To Create An Official Solicitor.")

DOCKS



MULLACHAN



COMMANDER BOMB EXPLODES

They called it the Angry Brigade trial. It was the top priority hunt, with the so-called crack squad of 25 detectives, 50% Special Branch, that planted guns, explosives and detonators at 359 Amherst Road in August 1971 in a desperate attempt to stop the Angry Brigade from destroying the sacred property of the ruling class.

The odds against proving this planting job in court were enormous. Yet the defence case had the jury virtually split down the middle. For 3 days the jury were divided 7 to 5 (5 for complete acquittal on everything.) Finally, a majority verdict led to a squalid compromise; 4 acquitted, 4 guilty — 4 got 10 years with a jury plea for clemency (part of the deal.)

It was still a victory for the people who defended themselves. Relying on lawyers alone would never have got them so close to a spectacular victory against the state—everyone agrees on that.

The defence succeeded in proving that the police had (1) the motive, (2) the opportunity, and (3) the knowledge of explosives in order to commit the crime — the crime of planting evidence.

And such was the priority to nick someone or another for the Angry Brigade bombings, that it comes as no surprise that they quite happily selected 8 innocent people. As we have shown elsewhere in U.P.A.L., it's no skin off a pig's back if they get the wrong ones.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DEFENCE

(1) The careful selection of a 100% working class jury, which did not have any trouble in believing that "coppers are bastards" (unlike middle class juries.) Getting the jury was based on a challenge to any juror who had establishment connections with Angry Brigade targets — e.g. cabinet ministers, judges, the police force, the armed forces, and securitor. This was an unprecedented challenge to the political bias of courts and newspaper prejudice.

(2) An attack on scientific evidence. . . at the end of the case, the prosecution almost abandoned science, and

Mathews, the prosecutor, told the jury to rely on common sense instead. The defence called expert witnesses on chemistry, statistics, and handwriting. In most courts, the prosecution's scientific evidence goes sadly unchallenged.

(3) Three of them defended themselves from the dock, even though they had to do it fighting from their prison cells. But with the help of their McKenzie advisors, they achieved what no lawyer could have achieved — a direct personal rapport with the jury.

(4) The jury was invited to ask questions directly. Justice James ruled against this, and instead insisted that all questions from the jury be passed up to him, the judge, and he would ask them. During the course of the trial, the jury asked a series of very good questions.

(5) All the lawyers in the trial (except the one Q.C.) were forced to respect collective group decision-making. In no other trial have so many lawyers listened so carefully to those defendants defending themselves.

(6) Cross-examination by the 3 defending themselves delved deep into police motives for lying, the psychology of the bomb squad, and the point that innocence or guilt has no bearing whatsoever on the results of a V.I.P. police investigation. Getting someone suitable in the dock is what counts — many of the jury got the message.

(7) Similar cases of planting explosives were referred to e.g. the Irish arms trial based on a Special Branch plot to plant guns and explosives. All the defendants in this case were acquitted (See Sunday Mirror, June 18th). Judge James hated this trial being mentioned.

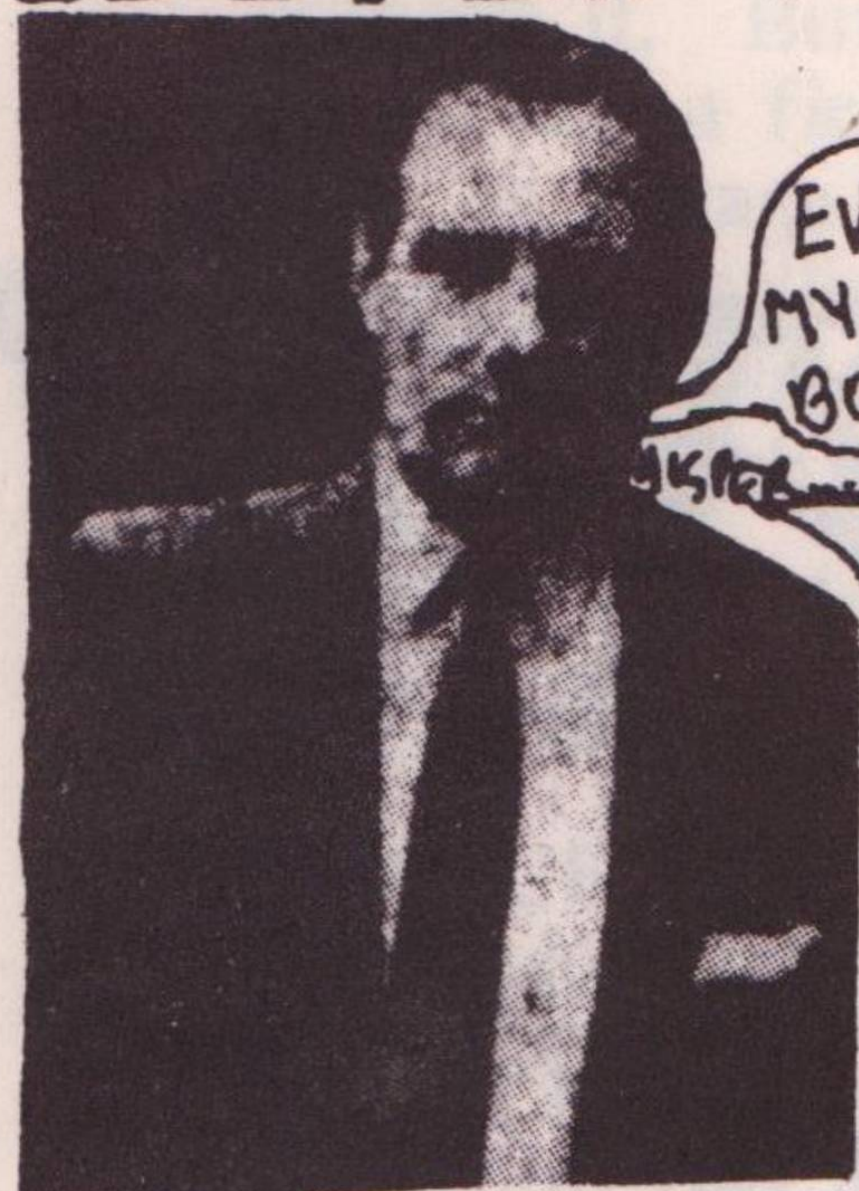
Detective Inspector Hales has just been charged with a blackmail charge and possessing explosive substances. Unlike the Stoke Newington people, this cop has been given £10,000 bail. Of course, if a cop has explosives it's not such a serious offence, as he is not likely to aim them at the establishment.

(8) Cases of specific police corruption were put to the



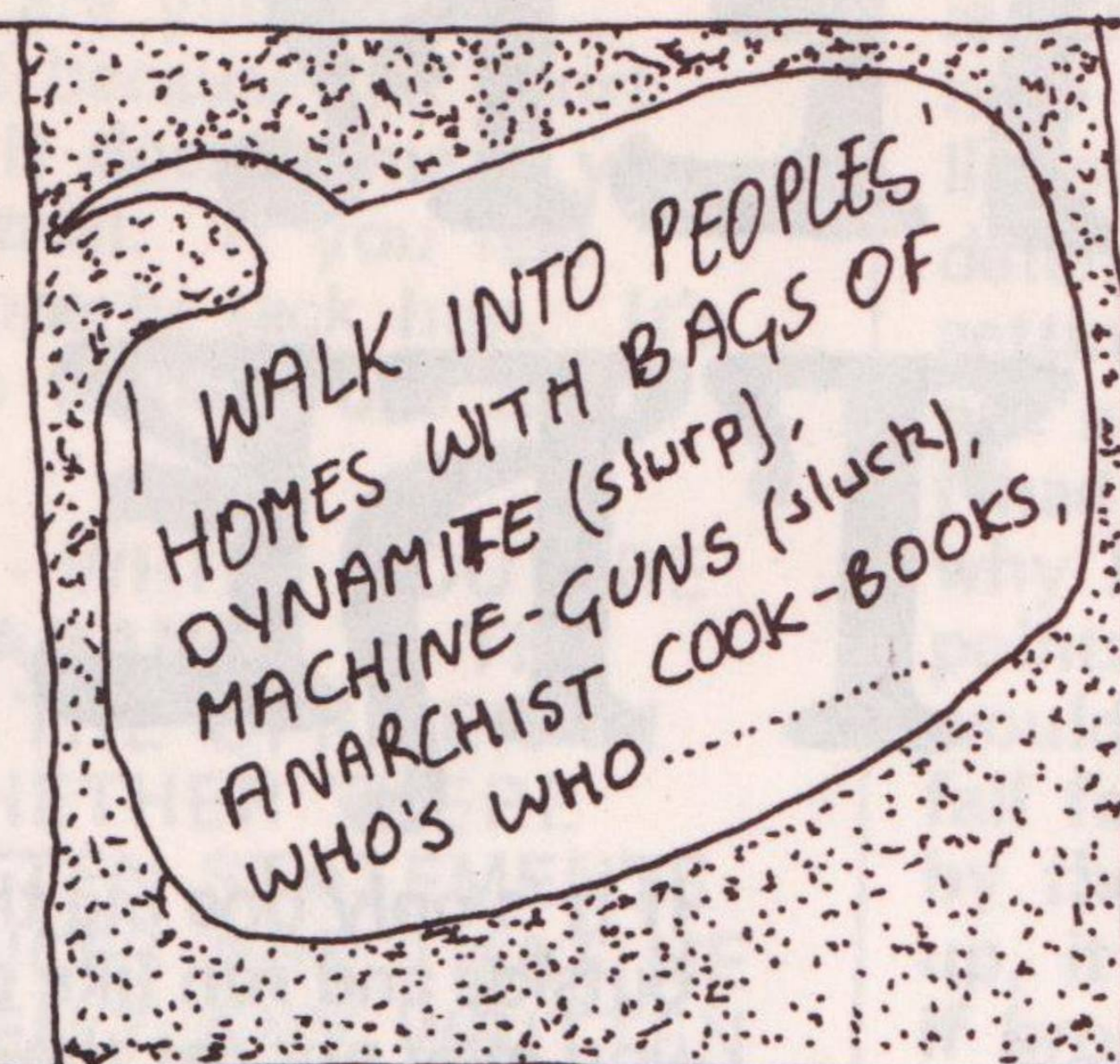
TAKE: 3 HIPPIES
1 CHINESE
EGG BOX
1 ALARM
CLOCK
1/2 LB SUGAR
A PICTURE OF
FIDEL CASTRO
3 IRISH STAMPS
CONSPIRACY
(NICE!)
AND
WHAT HAVE
YOU GOT
A

SUPER-PLANT

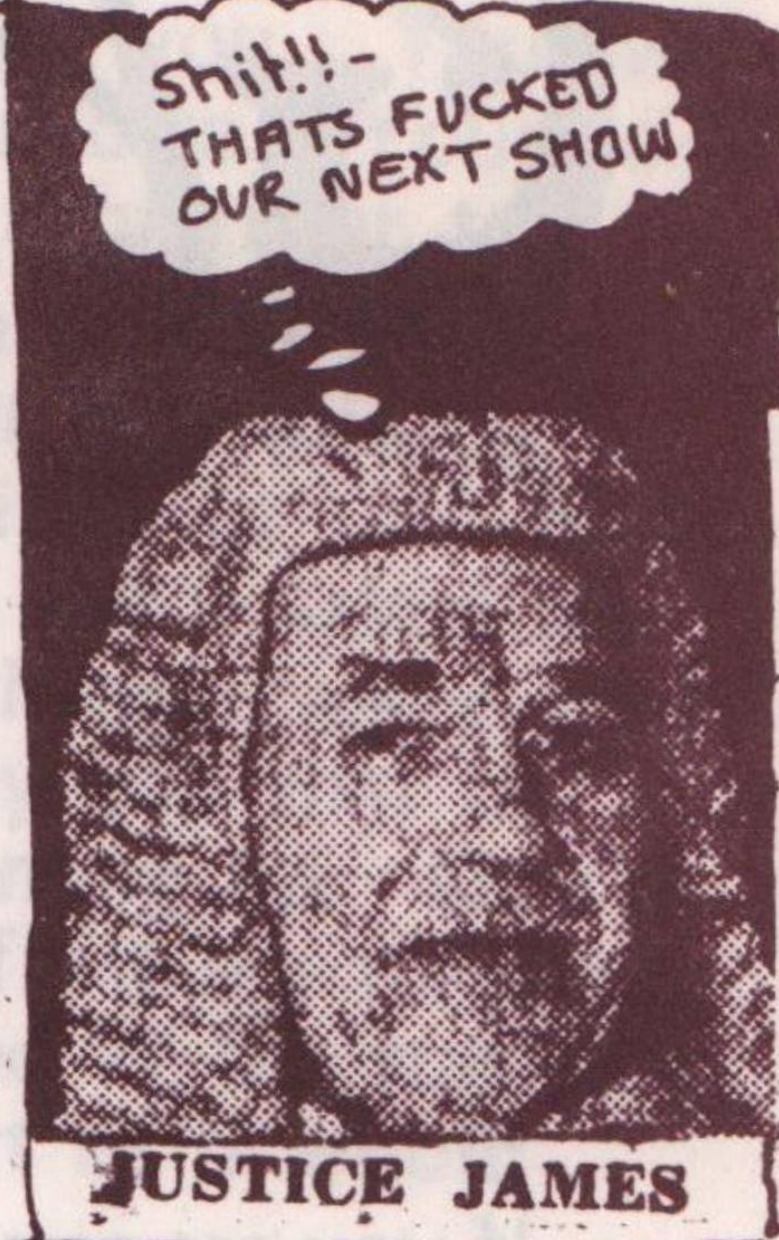


EVENIN ALL!
MY NAME'S ERNEST
BOND.....

otherwise
known as
Commander X
Bomb Squad
chief.



WALK INTO PEOPLES'
HOMES WITH BAGS OF
DYNAMITE (slurp),
MACHINE-GUNS (sluck),
ANARCHIST COOK-BOOKS,
WHO'S WHO.....



Shit!! -
THATS FUCKED
OUR NEXT SHOW

JUSTICE JAMES

police witnesses. It caught them unawares.

(9) The defendants opened up their lives to the jury. They carefully explained the whys and wherefores of their class opposition to the state. They were so successful in getting jury support on purely political matters, e.g. their research against the notorious Freshwater property tycoons, that Mathews made a big point of summing up for the prosecution against any "feelings" influencing the jury's verdict.

Mathews told the jury, "it matters not what your feelings may be about capitalist landlords"... whilst conceding that such companies may not be very savory features of our society, Mathews was saying, — stick strictly to the law, members of the jury — even though the law protects precisely these property tycoons. There is no hypocrisy like courtroom hypocrisy. Always make the jury understand the charade that it is.

(10) They turned the conspiracy on it's head, and told the jury about the conspiracy of bosses, cabinet ministers prosecutors and judges to find scapegoats for the Angry Brigade, and to protect their property with every ruthless means at their disposal.

(11) The defence prevented the prosecution from gaining the victory the establishment expected. And with a little more luck, all 8 would have been acquitted.

We can all learn a lot from this trial. (See the Stoke Newington 8 Defence Group publications on the trial.)

2'S COMPANY, 3'S A CONSPIRACY

The conspiracy to cause explosions between Jan. 1968 and August 1971 (against all eight defendants) was heavily attacked.

Conspiracy is an umbrella charge which allows the law to substitute guilt by association and suspicion for concrete evidence. In any case, conspiracy is very useful because the prosecution do not have to prove that anybody actually ever did anything.

Added to this is the nebulous nature of the charge, where it is not necessary for the so-called conspirators to even be named. You can always be charged on your own, as a "conspiracy with persons unknown." Conspiracy laws are the natural tools of a semi-police state.

WHOSE SIDE ARE YOU ON?

The 6 month trial was an amazing extravagant attempt

by the government to get vengeance on the "Angry Brigade." 529 building workers die on building sites every year. Somehow these deaths, neatly reclassified as "industrial accidents" are buried far away from the publicity glare of front page violence. Official society calls knocking the plaster in Robert Carr's kitchen a "terrifying violence." and ignores the callous brutality of everyday death at work.

All the noise about "Angry Brigade violence" had little relationship to the amount of damage that was done. The establishment were frightened stiff, and not of a few pathetic pounds of gelignite. They were scared of the politics behind it.

Four brothers and sisters have been sentenced to 10 years — jailed not for any crime — but for attacking the interests of the ruling class. Up Against the Law is in complete solidarity with them, and with all other prisoners whose only crime was to attack their property interests.



PROFIT

HOW THE C.I.D. BLACKMAIL EX-PRISONERS INTO BECOMING AN INFORMER
(from The Guardian, 3 November, 1972)

"One of detectives said, "That's what I want from you. I want someone locked up. . .at the moment I could lock you up. . .I don't particularly want to. . .but I want someone."

GAY MEN & THE LAW

If you are gay and under 21, you can face up to 2 years imprisonment. If the person you are sleeping with is over 21, he can face up to 5 years inside. It's o.k. for straights once they are over 16, so what do they expect you to do; wank for 5 years?

When you think about it, you can maybe begin to see how your parents spent their whole time trying to prevent you from exploring your sexuality; when you were younger you were probably slapped, or the whole thing wrapped up in mumbo-jumbo and heavy threats. Later, it's checking what time you come home, where you've been, checking the contents of your pockets, denying you the right to your own life and your own privacy, driving you into secrecy, lies and guilt, preventing you from revolting in any way against their authority, turning you into a sexually inhibited vegetable that accepts authority and possible arrest for being gay. Forcing you out into the street where the threat of arrest is very real.

Most men in this society have had gay experiences, especially when they were young, but they got so hung up and guilty about it that they ended up putting on a uniform called a man; policeman, soldier, civil servant, husband, revolutionary, etc. . . and then pretend it never happened. They get married in order to conform, because they accept authority figures; they brag about their women because secretly they really wish to fuck each other, just as Monty and Rommel used thousands of men to fuck each other. Armies have rears, you know, and so called men are children who can't come to terms with their sexual fantasies any more than they could accept their own gay experiences.

It is men who will arrest you and try to punish you for having more sense than them. Big pigs and little pigs in public too try to trap you. They do the flashing, and as soon as you reach out, they grab you.



"I HOPE THE SERGEANT KNOWS WHAT HE'S DOING. I THOUGHT THE QUEERS ONLY CAME OUT HERE AT NIGHT."

If it's only one pig that arrests you, wait till you get outside and run like crazy. If there are two of them, you may not get the chance, but either way don't say anything. Refuse to talk to the pigs at all is the golden rule. They are going to try to make you talk, and they have ways of making you talk. That isn't a joke, so watch out, play it cool, and try hard to show them you're not frightened.

When you get to the pig pen, they'll take you into an interview room. If there are two of you they will separate you. When they've put the other guy in another room then they'll start putting on the pressure. They'll threaten to tell your parents, your headmaster, or your employer or your family in order to get you talking. Keep quiet. Watch out for the game of leaving you alone with a 'sympathetic' pig (they don't exist) who offers you tea and cigarettes, and who maybe goes on about how he once used to mess about with boys when he was younger (so what freaked him out?), or suggests that if you talk he'll personally see you get off lighter. Watch out for being left alone with the heavy pig with the heavy temper. Keep refusing to talk. If the heavy comes in and says the other guy has confessed everything, ignore him. It may be true, especially if you don't really know the other guy, but it is equally likely to be another pig lie, so stick it out and say nothing.

Another pig tactic is to suggest that in order to save you the embarrassment of appearing in court on a gay charge, you admit instead to being arrested for something else. A favorite pig offer would be to get you to agree to appearing in court as a suspected person.

SUSPECTED PERSONS AUTOMATICALLY RECIEVE A SIX MONTH PRISON SENTENCE, apart from which the pigs then lay on you every unsolved case they have on their hands at that moment.

DON'T ACCEPT ANY OF THEIR OFFERS, don't listen to any of their piggy advice, especially that you should plead guilty and have it over with quickly. Too many people accept this and get nailed, when they could have fought it out and, more often than not, won the case.

Most gay people aren't doing anything at the time of arrest, but because the pigs think we freak out easy because of publicity, parents, teachers, employers, friends, they think we are easy game. It happens all the time, and if you fall into their trap, you are allowing yourself to be fucked by them. They enjoy watching you squirm, it gives them a hard-on. Remember your rights and stay alert.

Take a look at the pig officers working in the court. Most gay pigs are employed on clerical work of some kind. These are the closet gays who keep the whole system running. They are the ones off-duty who chat you up for a fuck, who want your arse, but not the rest of you. But on duty, in court, won't lift a cynical finger to help. These are the closet queens who are terrified of being seen to be gay, and would shit themselves rather than identify with you in court.

After the remand, think about whether you want a solicitor to defend you at the actual trial. Could you, for instance, defend yourself with the help of a friend acting as a McKenzie advisor, instead of a solicitor? Remember, solicitors, even gay ones, are right into the system of authority and obedience. They may sympathise with your plight, but to them it's just another case, and win or lose they get paid. In other words, they, the solicitors, have nothing to lose, you probably a good deal. Sure, they know the law and the procedure in court, but that is done deliberately to keep you in the dark, make you frightened of their 'professional' knowledge and make you trust their 'superior' experience. But their experience is of no help to you, simply because they have no experience of what it is like to be gay, and no anger like your own anger at being arrested. In fact 99% of them are prejudiced against you for being gay in the first place, and that's no help to you at all.



So why not use your anger, loves. Direct it out towards the pigs, the magistrate and the court, and trip into fucking it all up as best you can. Despite everything, the dice at the moment is loaded against us all, so why not get in there and enjoy yourself. The pig prosecuting solicitor is as thick as two doorsteps, a has-been that never made it in his shitty profession, who can deal with nothing better than processing drunk and disorderly charges. When he faces a gay in the dock, his neck swells, his collar chokes him, his face is beetroot, and you'll probably have to ask the silly bitch to speak up. It doesn't matter a damn that you don't know the procedure; stick to your guns and don't get flustered on their bigoted and loaded questions. Standing in the dock, cross-questioning the pigs, is a really nice way of getting your own back.



SOURCES & RESOURCES

ADVISE: 313 Upper St. London N1; 01 - 226 - 9365
advise and information for black people.

BIT: 141 Westbourne Park Rd. London W11
01 - 229 - 8219; general information, help

BIT BY BIT: 7 Victoria Rd Brighton (27878)
general information and help.

CITIZENS RIGHTS OFFICE: 1 Macklin St. London WC1; 01 - 405 - 9795, 405 - 5942
general legal information, very useful for advice.

MAGIC: 7 Summer Terrace, Manchester 224 - 9087
information, help service.

OHM: 5 Beacon Terrace, Cambourne, Cornwall (4472)
information help service

NCCL: 152 Camden High St. London NW1
01 - 485 - 9497; citizens rights, etc.

NORTH KENSINGTON NEIGHBORHOOD LAW CENTRE: 79 Golbourne Rd W10; 01 - 969 - 7473
legal help for local people.

PROP: 51 Bride St. London N7; 01 - 607 - 2698
prisoner's rights organization

RELEASE: 1 Elgin Ave. London W9 01 - 289 - 1123
or 01 - 603 - 8654; drugs and legal advice.

RIB: 58 Charles St. Cardiff, Wales (44441)
information, help service.

STREET AID: 13 Shelton St. London WC2; 01 - 240 - 1714; legal help and advice for kids in the West End.

TOUCH: 66 Peddie St. Dundee, Scotland (643367)
information, help service.

COMPENDIUM: 240 Camden High St. NW. 1
(bookshop)

NETWORK: 234 Liverpool Rd. London, N. 1.
(library/information/distribution)

BOOKS/REFERENCES

Stone's Justices Manual (Magistrate's court)

Archbold, Criminal Practice and Pleading

Tony Lyne, Supplementary Benefits (Penguin special)

Law List (judges, barristers, solicitors, attorney-general)

Hill and Redman or Woodfall, Law of Landlord and Tenant (very heavy)

Salmond on Torts (wrongful arrest, malicious prosecution) (may be useful)

County Court Practice

Supreme Court Practice

Halsbury, Laws of England

All England Law Reports

NCCL booklets on bail, your rights, etc

The Bust Book (available from Agit-Prop)

Childrens Bust Book

The Release Report (drugs)

on what the police are really like:

Who Killed Stephen McCarthy? (a brilliant documentation of police murder, available from the Stephen McCarthy defence Committee, 50 Courtney Court, London N 7.)

The Black Book of the Police in Britain (available from Compendium Bookshop; 240 Camden High st. London)

Who Killed Hanratty by Paul Foot

Most Unnatural - An Inquiry

Most Unnatural - An Inquiry into the Stafford Case by David Lewis and Peter Hughman

42

There are two sorts of law applicable to squatters. The first "allows" you to squat in the sense that it protects the occupier of any property and recognizes your right to essential services (gas, water, electricity) while the second consists of the laws which will probably be used by the police as an excuse to get you out. It's worth bearing in mind that if anyone (Council, landlord, police) really want you out, they'll manage it, but the legal situation is as follows:-

In law there is no such thing as squatting. If you are squatting you are a simple trespasser. When the police come to your door (as they almost inevitably will) tell them that you are squatting and that it is a **CIVIL MATTER BETWEEN YOU AND THE LANDLORD - IT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THEM.** The police may enter on private premises without a search warrant if a breach of the peace is taking place or if they are in pursuit of a criminal who has entered on those premises, or if they suspect a crime is taking place (damage), or there is a criminal on those premises. There must be rea-

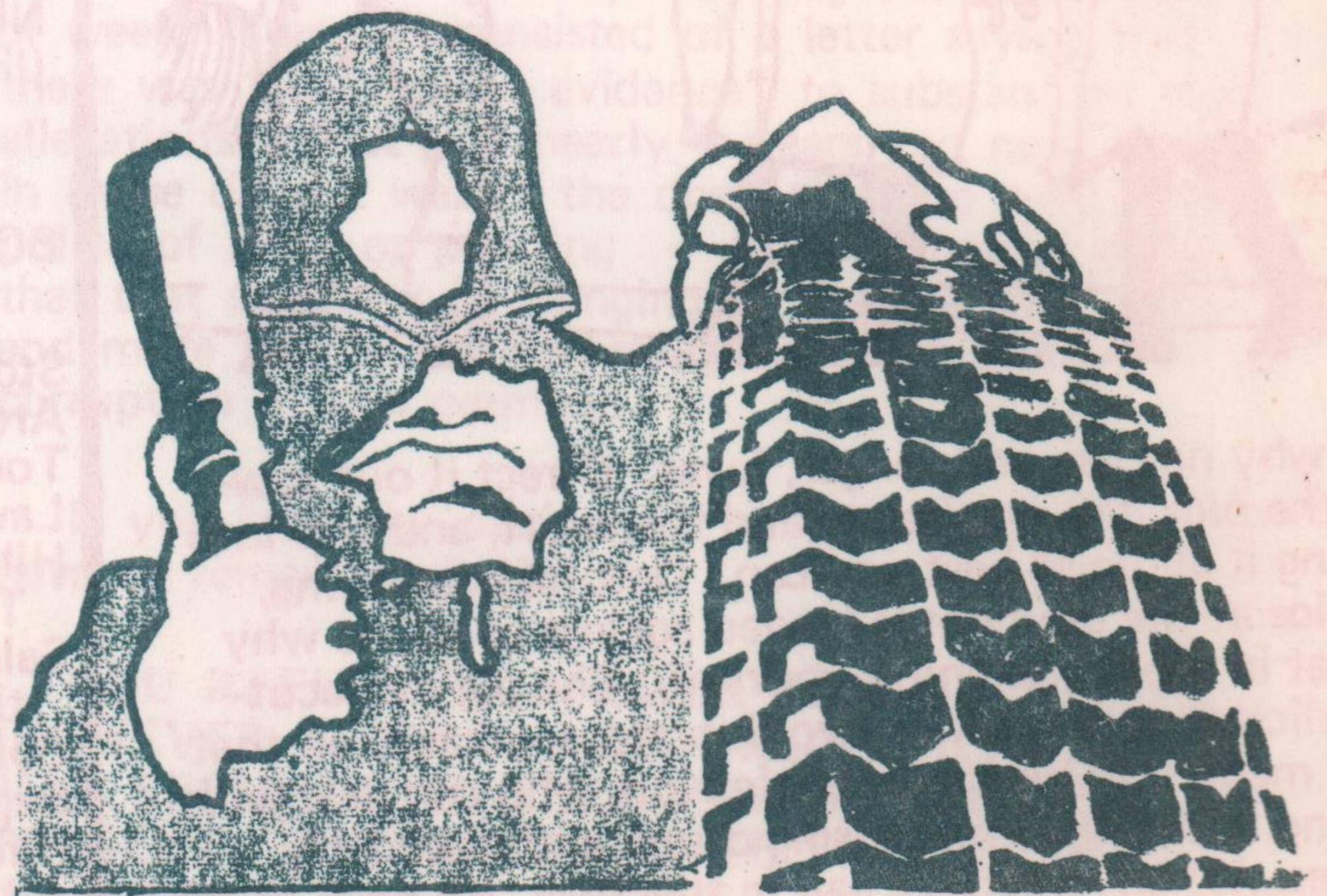


PROPERTY PAGE

...SQUATTING & LAW

Squatting is about homelessness. Laws relating to squatting are about property. A whole area of political consciousness lies between these facts. This article is not an examination of why people squat or a guide to guerrilla plumbing. It simply recognises that no matter if you're a woman trying to bring up your kids on a totally inadequate income or if you squat as a deliberate form of direct action, you're making the same statement - there's a lot of empty property about, there are a lot of people who need a place to live, and the agencies and services which are supposed to match up the two are ill-informed, hopelessly slow, buck-passing, exploitative and hostile.

A lot of people who choose to squat don't want to make it their life's work. The history of squatting organizations shows that they can easily end up contained by the Council, doing their dirty work for them, instead of making them publically confront the issues which squatting implies - the sale of land to property developers, their unacknowledged determination to drive the poor out of their borough, their pitifully inadequate housing programs. For these reasons, much of the movement's strength is in the way it is spread out. Solidarity must not end in happily paying Student Community Housing £2 a week for a roof over our heads. Whether squatting is effective depends on the direct action of small groups of people who acquire and pass around some basic information and support each other in ways which are best measured by the people living in the squats.



sonable grounds for these suspicions. Unless he is after Dangerous Drugs or explosives, or stolen property and has a search warrant, a policeman has no right to enter on private premises simply in order to make inquiries or because he thinks there is something wrong.

TRESPASS is a civil wrong, which means that you can only be proceeded against by means of a possession order, obtained in the County Courts or in a High Court. The only thing you can be found

liable for (in a separate civil action for trespass) is the value of any damage you may have done. If you have occupied a house, then no one can compel you to leave without first obtaining a possession order. The summons to the court hearing can be served on you personally or to the occupiers. The landlord must have taken "reasonable steps" to discover the identity of the occupiers. If these enquiries have not been made the case cannot be heard. Even if a possession order is granted, appeal can be made to the Court of Appeal if there are fresh grounds, or if the squatters feel the decision was legally wrong.

FORCIBLE ENTRY ACT 1381

"And also the King defendeth that none from henceforth make any entrance into any lands and tenements but in case where entry is given by the law; and in such not with a strong hand nor with a multitude of people, but only in lawful, peaceable and easy manner. . ."

This is your protection against attempts to evict you without a court order because it makes it a crime for anyone (police or landlord) to enter the property by force once you have occupied it. Make sure you can't be accused of entering forcibly. Be careful to secure your doors and windows so that if the owners try to get in they have to make a forcible entry. Don't let anyone trick you into letting them in. Private landlords, especially property companies with their squads of heavies can be real bastards, but local Councils will normally act quite legally.

THE FORCIBLE DETAINER under the FORCIBLE ENTRY ACT 1429 makes it an offence to hold a property by force even though you didn't use force to enter the property. To occupy a dwelling, to shut the door in the face of the owner and refuse him entry is not force under the Act. There must be actual physical force or show of force likely to intimidate him. The Act does not prevent you resisting any attempt to evict you without a court order.

THEFT ACT 1968 Section 9 replaces the crime of breaking and entering with ENTRY AS A TRESPASSER

WITH INTENT to steal, rape, cause grievous bodily harm or do unlawful damage. None of this applies to squatting because intent has to be proved. (In a recent case charges of theft of the front door lock were dismissed—the judge upheld that the intent of the defendants was clearly to squat.) But make sure that you can't be accused of any theft. Take gas and electricity meter readings - stealing "power" is a crime.

CRIMINAL DAMAGE ACT 1971 is a vicious Act which the police may try and use against you. If you have broken in and have been seen doing so, or have left signs of your forced entry, or do not have a good explanation of how you got into the premises, then this may amount to an offence under the Act. Remember - there must be an obvious means of entry into the premises. If you are arrested and taken to the station, try to secure the premises behind you or else they'll have effectively evicted you.

Assuming that you're safely in, you have every right to get the services fixed up. The Electric Lighting Act 1899 Section 27 states that the Electricity Board must supply power to any house, owner or occupier who asks for it. Failure to do so is punishable by fines under Section 30 of the same Act.

The Water Act 1945 Schedule 3, Section 40 states that the Water Board is obliged to supply water to any owner or occupier who asks for it. Failure to do so is a punishable offence under the same Act.

The Gas Act 1948 Part IV, Schedule 3, Section 56 similarly gives you the right to be supplied with gas and provides penalty for default.

If you're at all harassed, you may want to post copies of these Acts as well as the Forcible Entry Act outside the squat. Whatever they get you for, don't let it be your ignorance. People are being allowed to stay in squats, possession orders are being delayed and Councils are being made to leave squatters alone as they can offer no solutions to the problem.



MCKENZIE LAW AND LEGAL AID

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If you are defending yourself, you still have a right to legal aid for a solicitor. A solicitor prepares the case for a barrister (in all important cases.) You should apply for legal aid, and then your McKenzie advisor can be employed by your solicitor as a part-time clerk. If the judge gets stroppy, just remind him that it costs legal aid a lot more to keep all those barristers in booze and nosh-ups. Precedents: R. v OZ Magazine; R. v Greenfield and others.

UPAL GETS MCKENZIE HAMBERS

Against the Law now has offices at 66 York Way London 1. Telephone 01- 837-4194 you want to defend yourself, want to be a McKenzie, get a mckenzie, or lend a hand, or arm to peoples' justice men come along. Suggestions and social visits welcomed' It could be good to see everyone who has defended themselves assist the UPAL organisation Bring your own bottle of cotch.



C. Bill Othen, the village lobby who was transferred or not making enough arrests as now quit the police force. We're printing his happy, cheerful face just to prove our critics wrong - we are not anti all policemen. In fact, rumour has it that Bill may be joining the Up Against the Law collective soon.

*If you're up against
the lie of the law,
only fools distain
to fabricate the truth.*

"Ring the bell, thump the book, and blow out their candles." Squinting Hogg.

"This magazine must be kept away from normal, decent, law abiding defendants at all costs." Peter Sprawlinson.

"Magazines that are obviously guilty should not be allowed to offer legal aid." Lord Droning, Master of the Rolls and Butter.

"Disgusting corruption of the lower classes." Judge Gargoyle.

"This scurrilous magazine undermines the very basis of prosecutions in this country...it wants people to get off scot free." Lord Piggery.

"Should not be allowed on sale in this country." Magistrate Philipps.

Can it be that our aim is to get all people off the charges, and all the prosecutors on the charges?

"This is a very valid point." David Frost

on the charges off the charges on the charges off the charges on the charges off the charges