Agencies of The Crown: ‘No Borders, No Nations’ Fanaticism – and Treason at Common Law

Tony Shell

Introduction

A key part of the purpose and strategies of ‘progressive’ political activism is the creation and enforcement of extreme social change. It includes the effective destruction of Common Law (that is, of Law to be applied equally, regardless of social position, gender, appearance, ability, wealth, or ethnicity) – and to be replaced by the rule of ‘progressive’ State Law (through politically-inspired statute, and ‘social correction’). And this is seen in the context of other attacks on Common Law in regard to: trial (only) by a Jury of one’s peers; Habeas Corpus; the ‘double jeopardy’ rule; the right to silence; presumption of innocence; et cetera.

This process is politically motivated; and driven ‘top-down’ by closed, elitist organizations, holding considerable power over the general public. We therefore find, for example, the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) colluding with political charities (such as The Monitoring Group – see later) to construct privilege towards politically-defined ‘minorities’; and to do so in such a manner as to incorporate extreme and bigoted innuendo, directed against the native (English) population. It is therefore not too surprising to find, in such collaborations, recommendations to eradicate “colour-blind policing”. Such overtly racist imperatives are, of course, contrary to the principals of Common Law. ¹

Understanding this racist context is therefore crucial, given that Common Law provides (or has the potential to provide) a defence against State tyranny. However the imposition of extremely divisive multiculturalism will, by its very nature (of many different groups holding radically different values, customs and beliefs) requires the elimination of Common Law – and the loss of such protection. Social anarchy is introduced, such that the State can justify the imposition of extreme, authoritarian Government.

Racism, and Citizens’ Advice Bureaux

The National Association of Citizens’ Advice Bureaux (NACAB) document ‘Challenging Racism in The Rural Idyl’ encapsulates much of the purpose and strategies of ‘progressive’ political activism. ² In particular we see efforts to use racist political ideology to gain control of the administration of Law, and the dispensation of Justice; the creation of an essentially negative portrayal of the majority indigenous population (using the derogatory, racist epithet of “white” people) – and the fomenting of a sense of grievance and victim-hood within BME communities.
Inspection of the NACAB document shows, by example, the extent to which ‘progressive’ activism seeks to inculcate a racist ideology into local agencies of State, NGOs, and charity organisations. Of particular relevance to events described within this report are links to Avon and Somerset Constabulary, Devon and Cornwall Constabulary, Plymouth City Council, NACAB South West, and The Monitoring Group (Exeter, Plymouth and Torquay).

It is very obvious that a political purpose is recognised and understood. For example, the document’s reference to the likelihood of “political embarrassment” should local County Constabularies within the South West be perceived as reticent in submitting to the demands of the “Project” ³ Indeed, it is highly significant that references to potential “political embarrassment” should arise in dialogue between HM Constabularies and a charitable organisation (registered with The Charity Commission, and therefore supposedly barred by charity law from having or promoting a political purpose).

Therefore introduction of concerns of a sensitive “political” nature, in discussions between the CAB and State agencies responsible for law enforcement, is seen as especially revealing.

There is justifiable concern that BME clients may be persuaded (by CAB staff) to say they are victims of racism even when they, themselves, have not made any such complaint. Such clients are regularly exposed to the CAB ‘racism’ material, and are specifically asked to identify themselves in terms of ethnic origin. For example, a CAB report that states: “The client did not disclose the racial aspect of this incident [where the CAB client’s dog had leapt up and bit and man; and the altercation between the man and the CAB’s client that then ensued] until the [CAB] adviser asked for the [client’s] ethnic origin during equal opportunities monitoring.” ⁴

Material used by CAB (such as the racial discrimination/harassment form, produced by the Avon and Bristol Law Centre) includes the instruction: “If a Black client seeks advice on another problem, it is still possible that they may have been discriminated against. Questions you should ask the client to make sure that no element of discrimination is involved include: whether they feel they have experienced discrimination; and whether they were treated differently to white people in the following areas – employment (as an employee or job applicant), housing, advice, public services.” ⁵

The approach adopted by the CAB in ‘monitoring’ (supposedly gathering evidence) of rural racism is demonstrated in the statement: “We [CAB] are asking that everyone in bureaux collect any items in the local papers that they consider racist – for example comments made by people interviewed in a press article, letters to the press expressing racist or white nationalist views, reports of racist motivated attacks on people or businesses, negative views about asylum seekers, Travellers or migrant workers.” ⁶

Therefore the CAB approach in the collection of ‘evidence’ is clearly based on a prior- assumption that racist behaviour is only exhibited by ‘white’ people – a position that is, in itself, highly racist.

The Monitoring Group, Rural Racism Unit, circa 2002

The origins of the Rural Racism Project (RRP) appear to have been circa 2002 as the RRU, and instigated by the Southall (West London) charity based organisation The Monitoring Group. Notably the formation of the RRU/RRP also appears to have been in collaboration with the National Association of Citizens’ Advice
Bureaux, Western region (NACC West) – which at that time also involved participation from at least one local police authority (Sussex Constabulary).

The Monitoring Group was founded in early 1979. The Group’s ‘monitoring’ activities initially focused on ‘racist’ behaviour in the major UK cities (principally London) and were extended to rural regions some 23 years later, with the formation of The Rural Racism Unit/Project.

TMG-Plymouth declared its principle activities to be combating “racist and domestic violence”, with its staff working closely with the local police service. This appears to have included monitoring ‘white’ people for signs of racist behaviour (as well as providing counselling and assistance to victims of domestic abuse and violence).

In terms of those objectives TMG-Plymouth appears to have been modelled on the MPS-RVCTF (and later, DCC4), launched by John Grieve of the Metropolitan Police Service in 1998. The context here is the known close working relationship between TMG-Plymouth, Devon and Cornwall Constabulary, and the Devon and Cornwall Local Criminal Justice Board (DCLCJB). 7

It is therefore by observation of TMG and RRU/RRP activities that the true purpose can be determined – to ‘monitor’ the behaviour of the native (English) population for signs of ‘racism’. The results of such ‘monitoring’ are then reported to various State agencies, as well as to NGOs, mainstream media, political groups, and change agents.

**An Ad-Hoc Racism Industry**

It is through the emergence of organisations such as the Torbay Racist Priority Action Team (TORPAT) we see the manner in which a political ‘racism industry’ introduces a particular ideological agenda into the workings of the law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, local and national Government, charities, and numerous NGOs.

The attendee’s list of a TORPAT meeting on the 2nd August 2005 is of particular interest, given that it shows the close working contacts between the DCC, ethnic minority organizations, and the many and various ad-hoc ‘monitoring’ groups (such as TORPAT, TRIPAT, TMG-Plymouth and the RRP). 8

Unfortunately, the extraordinarily large number of ‘anti-racism’ and ‘equality’ projects, groups, units, teams, task forces, initiatives, workshops, institutes, *et cetera* make it very difficult to establish the connections (direct and indirect) to local and national State agencies, NGOs, political groups, private corporations, overseas-based organizations – and to the ultimate funding sources.

In April 2007 The Monitoring Group was awarded a contract by the Devon and Cornwall Local Criminal Justice Board to select and train personnel for a BME (Black and Minority Ethnic Group) Scrutiny Panel. The BME Panel members were to be tasked, in collaboration with LCJB representatives, with reviewing (confidential) finalised, ‘racially aggravated’ crime files. The project was to be led by Mr. Jon McKenzie of The Monitoring Group. 9
In addition to his role within The Monitoring Group, Jon McKenzie has also been linked to the local
Citizens Advice Bureau – including working from the CAB premises, in Exeter. 10 11 12

Imported Racialist Politics

A forum-poster in the name of ‘Jon McKenzie’ has been involved in campaign of support for Mumia Abu-
Jamal – the convicted murderer of a police officer in Philadelphia USA, in 1981.

In contributing to that support, ‘Jon McKenzie’ posted: “Onamove! from the rural jungle of Newton Abbot,
South Devon, England, UK! (aka Britain's Deep South) Us Brits better start getting under Mumia to lift him
outta that shit - or we’re next!” – alongside a “racism tears Britain apart” avatar in the shape of the Union
Flag, distored into the shape of a Nazi swastika. 13 On another posting he promises: “Gonna do my shit
from the UK - right now! X” 14 In an article for a UK political forum, in 2002, the ‘Jon McKenzie’ name
appeared above the exhortation: “The only justice for Mumia is complete freedom”. 15

The effect of this import of racialist politics from the USA (in terms of false narratives, and an aggressive
and juvenile use of language) can be to foment animosity within the BME community against members of
the UK majority, indigenous population (the so called ‘whites’).

The Free Mumia Abu-Jamal movement is based upon an extraordinarily distorted account of the murder of
Philadelphia Police Officer Daniel Faulkner (9th December 1981) and the subsequent trial of Mumia Abu-
Jamal – fabricated and espoused by the exponents of an extreme racialist political ideology; using
invention, numerous falsehoods, and distortions. The political purpose appears to have been: to foment
fear, hate, and guilt within targeted sections of society; to present a police murderer as a hero and a
political celebratory; and to help create and perpetuate extreme social conflict.

Notably Mumia Abu-Jamal was a prominent advocate for MOVE – a US-based anarchist-primitivist group
whose leaders used grievance and victim-hood issues (real or imagined) to recruit members from within
the US Black African community.

To appear relevant to the UK, this form of political activism incorporates a denial of the existence of an
indigenous, native English people – who become (for example) merely the “established white community”. 16
It is by such means that any notions of native entitlement, and national sovereignty, can be sneeringly
dismissed.

Racism and ‘No Borders, No Nations’ Anarchism

A web page – from an anarchist group published in June 2011 – indicates close working links between
The Monitoring Group and extremist ‘no borders, no nations’ anarchist groups. 17 The concern is that this,
and previous research, reveals this to be a particular form of anarchism that incorporates not only the
objective to destroy sovereign nations (e.g. of England) and the system of constitutional law (e.g. English
Common Law and governance), but also incorporates an extreme, racist (i.e. an anti-nativist) ideology.

A search of the Internet has also revealed the close working links between The Monitoring Group and a
particular anarchist group, based in Exeter. 18 Such searches have also revealed evidence linking the
TMG organisation to Ultra-Red. Ultra-Red is an international, far-left movement (‘no borders, no nations’ anarchism) that lists, as it’s collaborative partners, various organisations including The Monitoring Group Rural Racism Project (TMG-RRP).

One of Ultra Red’s principle activists is Mr. Elliot Perkins of TMG-RRP, who has also worked in close collaboration with Devon and Cornwall Constabulary (DCC) and Devon and Cornwall Local Criminal Justice Board (DCLCJB).

Information from the website of the No Borders (London) anarchist organization shows the political linking of “whiteness” – as opposed to “people of colour” – and the destruction of sovereign nations within Europe, assisted by means of an extremist “no borders” political agenda. Again, there is the reference to “no borders, no nations” as the aim of this particular form of anarchism.

It is the incorporation of the cod-academic discipline of Critical Whiteness Studies (CWS) into the ‘no borders, no nations’ anarchist ideology that provides such an easy step from racist references to “people of whiteness”, to the false stereotyping of native people as “white supremacists” (or worse).

At the core of CWS activism is to be found extreme malice with a purpose – to fragment society, polarize opinion, and to foment conflict. CWS is being used as the pretext for the destruction of the cultures and the communities of the native European peoples. And this process has largely been made possible by means of the political exploitation of mass immigration to force extreme (and un-consented) social change.

**The Justice System and Anarchism, in Common Purpose?**

During the week 17th to 24th October 2009 a ‘Crime Question Time’ event was organised by the Devon and Cornwall Local Criminal Justice Board (DCLCJB) at the St. Mellion International Resort. This event was a part of the DCLCJB instigated ‘Inside Justice Week’ project.

The invited panel members for the event were: Paul Netherton (DCC Assistant Police Chief Constable, and ACPO member); Tracy Easton (Chief Crown Prosecutor); Mark Flinton (Governor HMP, Exeter); Alan Quattrough (Editor-in-Chief, Western Morning News); Philip Hayton (BBC News); and Elliot Perkins (of the ‘no borders, no nations’ anarchist movements Ultra-Red and Kanak Attak, and representing the Rural Racism Project of The Monitoring Group).

In part, Ultra-red has described its activities in the following terms: "Ultra-red takes up the acoustic mapping of contested spaces and histories utilising sound-based research (termed Militant Sound Investigations) that directly engage the organizing and analysis of political struggles."

The import of anarchist, ‘no borders no nations’ extremism, based on a racist political ideology, is predominantly from the USA and Germany. Notably, in his TMG autobiographical résumé, Mr. Perkins also refers to his 10 years residency in Eastern Germany. The context is therefore Mr. Perkin’s connections to Kanak Attak (and that movement’s connections to Ultra-Red) – a political movement that seeks to: (1) support a ‘no borders, no nations’ regime throughout North America and Europe; (2) support unlimited/uncontrolled immigration; (2) oppose any efforts towards assimilation or integration of migrant communities into host nations, and a promotion of ghetto-ism; and (3) to politically radicalise members and
descendents of immigrant communities, using real and manufactured grievances, into supporting extreme social change – including the destruction of sovereign nations, and the elimination of an identifiable native population (in effect, of ethnic genocide). 29 30 31

On Treason, Tyranny and Anarchy

Treason is the most heinous of crimes at Common Law (and therefore ranks above murder). In particular it has been established in case law that “To destroy the Constitution of the country is an act of treason”. 32

Crucially it is supremacy of the law that is our (the common people’s) essential safeguard against a tyrannical State. This, therefore, is reflected in the opinion by Sir Edward Coke that: “No one, be he king or commoner is above the law”, and is (for example) reflected in the Judicial Oath. 33

The problem explored within this article is the disturbing evidence of efforts through an extreme, anarchist political ideology to undo (and ultimately destroy) our system of Common Law and Constitution.

Of course, those agencies of The Crown included within this article, who may find any exposure of their connections to a ‘no borders, no nations’ anarchist ideology to be somewhat embarrassing, would do well to reflect on the fact that: “There is also a common law offence of misprision of treason which consists of failing to inform of any treasons committed or threatened by others, or of attempting to rescue any traitor from justice.” 34

And Finally, On Trust

If trust is lost in agencies of State, then those agencies cannot be trusted to supply the remedy. Such remedy must come from outside – from, or with the full consent of, the people. Additionally, if there is State malevolence behind that lost of trust then such remedies (as demanded by the people) will inevitably be opposed and undermined by the malevolent State.

In these circumstances recourse to lawful remedy by the people is required (as is their natural right and entitlement) – not to be rid of the State through anarchism, but to reduce those agencies of the State to their proper, servile position; and to bring to account the miscreants, in accordance with the Law.

END

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Association of Chief Police Officers
England, Wales and Police Service of Northern Ireland

Race and Diversity Business Area

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To all Chief Constables in England, Wales and the Police Service of Northern Ireland,
Commissioners of the Metropolitan and City of London Police Forces

Dear Colleague,

Hate Crime Good Practice and Practical Guidance Manual

On behalf of the ACPO Race and Diversity Business Area and Police Standards Unit, we commend this ‘Hate Crime Good Practice and Practical Guidance’ Manual to all forces.

The Manual is a comprehensive guide, which includes some excellent practice already taking place across the Service. Its aim is to ensure that victims have confidence in our ability to combat hate crime and ensure that those responsible are brought to justice.

To achieve a harmonious society where difference is not only valued but also welcomed, those we serve deserve the highest quality of service we can offer. Adherence to the guidance is essential in ensuring that standardisation is achieved across all forces enabling us to share intelligence and good practice. Members of minority groups are more likely to be victims of crime and they deserve the best protection we can offer.

We are particularly grateful to ACC Roy Toner, Inspector Graeme Bell both from Police Service of Northern Ireland and Chief Inspector Rob Harper from the Metropolitan Police, who have done an excellent job in re-writing the Manual. The Manual should be considered as a ‘living document’ and your views and suggestions for inclusions and improvements in the future will be most welcomed.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Peter Fahy, Chairman, ACPO Race and Diversity Business Area

Neil Evans, Head of the Police Standards Unit

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One such example included an officer saying, 'nothing is happening in the authority', when there was in fact a partnership agreement with a REC.

Other responses have included:

"...we do not see ourselves as able to be seen to be supporters of your Project. However, if this were to cause a political embarrassment ......if we were to stick to a 'businesslike' line, please do get in touch with me.”

(i.e. the authority was only prepared to be involved if it was politically embarrassed by being the only one not involved)

"To gain our active support you need to fulfil one of our priority policy commitments. I do not think that this is the case here. Please do not interpret this as a lack of interest or concern".

These examples clearly demonstrate that some local authorities see race equality as a low priority.

We have had some positive responses too, and have worked on Educational Guidelines for dealing with racial harassment in schools with two authorities, and with another we have undertaken extensive work on training with the social services department.

**Armed Forces**

We have had regular contact with the Armed Forces regarding their commitment to Equal Opportunities and the need to recruit Black and Minority Ethnic people.

**Voluntary sector (other than CABx and Race Equality Agencies)**

We have worked with various agencies in the region on raising awareness, but very little on strategic issues. The wider voluntary sector has yet to address racial equality at this level.

Central Government policy is having a major impact on local action from government services. This has included race equality measures being written into legislation and circulars, and the recent announcement by the Home Secretary on targets for Ethnic Minorities in the Police, Prison, Probation and Home Office departments.

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Bournemouth Conference
A multi-agency group was established, bringing together agencies from both the voluntary and statutory sectors in order to develop a conference addressing racial equality in Bournemouth. ‘Diversity in Strength’ was a successful event and an opportunity for the Project to begin to develop better relationships for working in 1999.

The client is female, 36 years old, Black Caribbean, married. Husband is employed on farm as maintenance engineer and they have no alternative but to live in a small village in tied accommodation.

Client’s son, 11 years old, was approached by an adult male at the end of the boy’s drive. The boy was walking his two dogs, both on leads and under control, neither of which are dangerous. The man kicked the dog who leapt and bit the man as it was protecting its owner. Man threatened boy verbally with the Police and having his dog put down. Client’s family keep a low profile in the village as they believe they are not viewed as “normal” residents.

The client did not disclose the racial aspect of this incident until the adviser asked for ethnic origin during equal opps monitoring.

Education
We have been involved in a number of initiatives across the three counties. One specific example has been the development of guidelines for dealing with racial harassment in schools. Two authorities adopted very different approaches to consultation, development, implementation and dissemination of their initiatives. One adopted a very open approach whilst the other sought for a far more exclusive style. Both authorities had launch events: one launched the document in pilot form to be tried and tested over a defined period of time, whilst the other was launched as the final published document.

 CONTEXT: The Citizens’ Advice Bureau, “Racist Incidence Monitoring” [1]

Racist incidents monitoring
The role of Citizens Advice Bureaux

Summary
Racist abuse and violence is still part of the experience of CAB clients and it is not confined
to larger urban areas with high concentrations of black and minority ethnic (BME)
communities.

Social policy evidence submitted to Citizens Advice nationally by member bureaux contains
significant instances of racist incidents. The evidence from Citizens Advice Bureaux about
such incidents however extends across the range of day to day interactions and activities
that most people undertake without a thought such as, going to work, shopping, leisure
activities, claiming benefits, etc. Much of the social policy work submitted by bureaux
relates to harassment within the clients home environment, striking at the heart of the
clients life and right to quiet enjoyment of their property.

This report is based on an analysis of questionnaires sent to Citizens Advice Bureaux in
England and Wales in 2004 asking them about their involvement in racist incident
monitoring schemes. A number of bureaux have developed significant expertise in this
area of work and have taken on a community leadership role in developing reporting
schemes and multi agency partnerships. A lot of progress has been made in tackling racist
crime since the publication of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report and the development
of the Home Office Guidance on the Reporting and Recording of Racist Incidents.

This report outlines the involvement of the Citizens Advice service in England and Wales in
reporting and recording racist incidents. It provides information about the types of racist
incidents reported by victims to Citizens Advice Bureaux. The report identifies examples of
good practice and makes recommendations, improvement in training and capacity
building for voluntary sector members of multi agency partnerships. The Code of Practice
is currently under review and this report makes recommendations regarding minimum data
content of reports and feedback to partner agencies. The report reiterates the link
between community safety and community cohesion and the importance of the
contribution Citizens Advice Bureaux make to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships.

Inside
- Introduction
- A national strategy
- The national picture
- Incidents reported to Citizens Advice Bureaux
- Citizens Advice Bureaux involvement in monitoring schemes
- Conclusions and recommendations

studies of rural racism across the UK. Because of this track record, the region has never felt complacent that the issue of racism in the South West was being adequately addressed and the rise of far right activity in the region has added another cause to be vigilant.

Racist incidents in the South West have continued to rise in most counties in the region – figures from South West Police Force areas show an overall steady increase from 528 (1996/97) to 2,436 (2001/02). While the latter figure represents a 9 per cent drop over the previous year, incidents have continued to rise in Devon, Cornwall and Gloucestershire and in 2003/04 incidents rose in Dorset by over 200 per cent.

A recent evaluation of the social policy evidence submitted to the regional office of Citizens Advice in the South West suggested that the experiences of BME groups in the region were not being adequately reflected. As a result the region has started the What the Papers Say Project.

“We are asking that everyone in bureaux collect any items in the local papers that they consider racist – for example comments made by people interviewed in a press article, letters to the press expressing racist or white nationalist views, reports of racist motivated attacks on people or businesses, negative views about asylum seekers, Travellers or migrant workers.”

Bureaux are being encouraged to discuss their findings in their offices, trustee board meetings and report incidents to the monitoring group based in the South West. All of these activities are intended to raise the profile for racist incident monitoring in the South West.
SUSSEX RACIST INCIDENT REPORTING LINE (SRIRL)

Feasibility Research Study
Commissioned by Sussex Police Authority

REPORT
April 2002

Potential providers:
THE MONITORING GROUP, SOUTHALL
(directors: Co-ordinators www.monitoring-group.co.uk)

An independent, national voluntary organisation that has been working for 15 years, providing support to victims of racial harassment. The unit provides 24 hour telephone first aid advice and if the caller's location is unknown, a call operator then makes contact. The unit offers support to ethnic minority groups, and works closely with local police forces, schools, businesses and the community. They provide a regular service to the police, and their work is supported by the Home Office

They are currently developing a Rural Racism Unit with the involvement of police forces in the rural areas of West Sussex and East Sussex, working with all local authorities. They also have a specific unit for rural areas and work with ASBA housing association.

Rural: The unit is mainly run by volunteers, who are on the front line taking the phone calls. These then feed into the caseworkers and befriender who provide support. The unit is not involved with counselling but offers advice, information and support, and casework. 50% of those doing casework and support are women.

Language: At present the unit covers 14 languages (main South Asian, Chinese, Eastern European, French and Urdu, although not Arabic).

Scale of homicides: Approximately 200 calls a month are received, mainly by police, but also by the local communities.

Role of SRIRL: An emergency line is not a reporting centre. It should always provide information, first aid response and an overview of geographical patterns. SRIRL should also inform police and practice. It must have minimum services level.

Would be concerned about police involvement.

SUSSEX RACIST INCIDENT REPORTING LINE Report of Feasibility Study. April 2002

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Details from the SRIRL report (Sussex Constabulary), April 2002.

© Tony Shell October 2013
9  CONTEXT: Racialist Politics and Bogus Victim-hood

Details from Facebook forum postings by ‘Jon McKenzie’, on the Mumia Abu-Jamal campaign.
In the context of this article, and the material posted by Jon McKenzie, it is entirely apposite to review the facts concerning the events in December 1981, and the shooting dead of a police officer by Mumia Abu-Jamal.

On the 9th December 1981 Philadelphia Police Officer Daniel Faulkner attempted to arrest a driver of a car, William Cook for a traffic violation. Whilst Officer Faulkner was requesting assistance on his police radio, William Cook’s brother, Wesley (aka Mumia Abu-Jamal) ran across the street and shot the police officer in the back. Despite being seriously wounded, Officer Faulkner was able to turn and fire a shot (which struck Abu-Jamal in the abdomen) before slumping to the pavement. Mumia Abu-Jamal then stood over the prone police officer and fired shots at him a further four times – including one shot in the face at very close range. The shooting was observed by a number of witnesses including a cab driver, and passing pedestrians. The wounded Abu-Jamal was arrested by police officers, arriving at the scene shortly afterwards – with his own handgun, containing five spent cartridges, by his side.

On the 2nd July 1982 Mumia Abu-Jamal was found guilty of the murder of Officer Daniel Faulkner by a jury of ten white and two black people. Officer Faulkner had been married for a little over one year before being gunned down. For the next 30 years his wife, Maureen Faulkner, campaigned to counter the disinformation and demonising being disseminated by members and supporters of the ‘Free Mumia Abu-Jamal’ movement – who have sometimes responded to her public appearances with verbal and physical abuse (including spitting at her).

The above picture is that of Maureen Faulkner at the funeral of her husband in 1981 (accompanied by her parents).

A detailed factual account of the murder of officer Daniel Faulkner, and the subsequent trial of Mumia Abu-Jamal, is available online at http://www/justice.daniefaulkner.com. This includes a refutation of the numerous falsehoods, distortions, and inventions being propagated by the ‘Free Mumia Abu-Jamal’ movement – see, in particular the ‘Summary of Case Facts’ document. An especially insightful interview with Maureen Faulkner was published in May 2008.
### TORBAY RACIST PRIORITY ACTION TEAM

**TUESDAY 2nd AUGUST 2005, 7.00 PM**

**AT BRIXHAM YOUTH ENQUIRY SERVICE, NEW ROAD, BRIXHAM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Organisation/Agency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amy Lee</td>
<td>AL  Safer Communities Torbay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chetna Tucker</td>
<td>CT Westcountry Housing Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackie Page</td>
<td>JP Devon &amp; Cornwall Constabulary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jo Hopper</td>
<td>JH Torbay Primary Care Trust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jon McKenzie</td>
<td>JM Tmg Rural Racism Project/Chair of TRPAT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Hall</td>
<td>MM Member of Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nariman Oubadih</td>
<td>ND Devon &amp; Cornwall Probation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paul Fuller</td>
<td>PF Member of Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sally Jewett</td>
<td>SJ Member of Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stuart Landley</td>
<td>SL Devon and Cornwall Constabulary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanya Till</td>
<td>TT Victim Support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tricia Han</td>
<td>TH Torbay Council – School Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yousef Al-Hassar</td>
<td>YA Islamic Centre</td>
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<th>Item No</th>
<th>Discussion</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Welcome and Apologies</td>
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<td>SL proposed that the group cover the technicalities of the agenda and not the whole agenda as the Chair had given their apologies and the Vice-Chair’s transport had broken down. The group agreed to discuss agenda items 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9 and not 3, 4, 5 and 6 as they felt that the Chair and Vice-Chair needed to be present to discuss these items.</td>
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<td>MH volunteered to chair the meeting in ND’s absence.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Introductions were made and apologies were received from Gail Rogers, Iris Butler, Margaret Denkonin, Kirky Rosemore, Stan Stanislaus, Ernest Freed, Michael Jash and Jackie Thomas.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Minutes of Last Meeting &amp; Matters Arising</td>
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<td>SJ said that the Hate Crime manual mentioned in the minutes of the last meeting had not been put on the agenda for this meeting. JP replied that due to the Police being on high alert she has not had the capacity to look at</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A good proportion of clients came as a result of visiting cells. (19 males and six females). The Desk is getting very positive responses to services being available in this area. Issues raised were varied but by far the most common problem raised linked into homelessness, of which there were 15 cases. Thirteen cases involved family issues, which heavily reflects work that arose from cell visits. Nine cases involved substance misuse, seven were for alcohol issues, six involved fines, five each for debt and other housing issues, four cases each involved domestic violence and employment, two each for theft, benefits, driving, CJS enquiries and other issues, which involved general prison information and carer contacts. There were enquiries also regarding health, anger management and legal information.

Ushers are directing people to the desk if they are highlighting issues raised in court. Clients are usually very happy with this action, which reinforces the need for a CASS presence within the courtroom. CASS is also starting to get referrals from solicitors, which although thin on the ground, is an encouraging move in the right direction! Staff have also made links with police colleagues and staff at Plymouth Crown Court who are all very positive about the project. More and more agencies in the community are also becoming aware of the scheme. For further information contact Hannah Duncan on 01392 453642.

LCJB Performance - August
All green this month, with the exception of warrants and asset recovery. Warrants work planned includes joint work with the Plymouth Community Safety Partnership on warrant execution in Plymouth, looking at the way Avon and Somerset deal with traffic warrants. The Force is also writing a new warrant policy.

Asset recovery, CPS and the Constabulary’s Criminal Justice Department are conducting a pilot in Plymouth. The MG3b form is being developed - this will trigger both the Police and CPS to consider asset recovery.

Although PYO performance is currently green, the number of days from arrest to sentence has crept up to 68 days only 3 days away from the 71 day target and on a worryingly upward trend. Would all practitioners please be reminded that PYO’s must be treated in a timely manner and dealt with according to the LCJB and internal protocols. For further information, contact Lucy Cottell, 01392 224114.

LCJB BME Scrutiny Panel – Torbay
The Monitoring Group was successful in bidding for the LCJB scrutiny panel contract. The project will be led by Jon McKenzie who will be consulting with the BME communities in Torbay, then recruiting and training community panel members. The community members will sit on a panel with criminal justice agency representatives to critically review finalised, racially aggravated crime files. The scrutiny panel model has been received positively by the BME community members spoken to and by the voluntary agencies supporting them. The LCJB looks forward to hearing the feedback from the panels in the autumn. Contact Hannah Duncan for further information.

New LCJB Diversity Sub-group Chair
David Gentry, HMCS Area Director takes over as chair of the Diversity sub-group to allow Mary Anne McFarlane (Chief Probation Officer and Chair of the LCJB) more time to dedicate to the LCJB as chair. David is Vice Chair of the LCJB and Chair of the SW Regional Forum Equality and Diversity Group for Courts and as such is a member of the National Forum Group HMCS. David will continue to work to the agreed diversity action plan and will take responsibility for the scrutiny panels.

www.lcjb.org.uk
2

If you have news / updates you want included in LCJB Briefing email: lan.wills@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk
DEVON AND CORNWALL CRIMINAL JUSTICE BOARD

CRIMINAL JUSTICE BOARD SEEKS VOLUNTEERS TO REVIEW RACE CRIME CASES

THE Devon and Cornwall Criminal Justice Board is looking for members of the public who are from black or minority ethnic communities to become part of a scrutiny panel to review randomly selected, finalised, racially and/or religiously aggravated crime case files. This follows a successful Torbay area pilot in 2007.

The scrutiny panel will be overseen by The Monitoring Group, a charitable organisation providing assistance and support to victims of racial harassment and violence. Working alongside the Criminal Justice Board, the panel will identify and suggest best practice on how cases could be managed in the future. In particular, the panel will be asked to recommend ways that the service could be improved for victims and witnesses.

Elliot Perkins, Community Empowerment Worker at The Monitoring Group said: “This year’s panel will again give those suffering racist or religious violence and harassment the opportunity to articulate their experiences to those who can inform policy and practice. The panelists’ input will enable a critical appraisal of services provided to victims of racist and religious hate crime by criminal justice agencies. Direct input from target communities is paramount in keeping the combating of hate crime and delivery of racial justice high on the local and national agenda.”

Informal interviews with prospective panel members will be held in October 2008. People who are interested should complete a simple application form available from www.dlcjb.org.uk. This is also available by emailing lb52@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk or call 01392 452080. For an informal chat please contact Hannah Hart on 07736083601 or Elliot Perkins at The Monitoring Group on 01803 203525.

Details of a Devon and Cornwall Local Criminal Justice Board (DLCJB) newsletter, September 2008.
### Re-Imagining Society Together: New Directions in Radical Practice Programme

**12:00 – 1:15 Thinking Beyond Borders.**

- **Nick Gill** – No Borders: Pros and Cons
- **Kerry Burton** – Alter-Geopolitics: Solidarity Without Borders
- **Adam Draper** – Walls Turned Sideways Are Bridges: autonomous spaces and their challenge to ‘democratic’ borders.

**1:15 – 2:15 Lunch 1 hour**

**2:15 – 3:30 Learning, Practice, Collectivity**

- **Mia Papasteriou** – Freire’s liberatory pedagogy/ participatory design process.
- **Becky Harrison** – Community Engagement and Consultation Methods: A Basic Tool Kit.
- **Julie Newton & Alison Parfitt** – Striving for mutuality in research relationships

**3:30 – 3:45 15 min break**

**3:45 – 5:00 Re-imagining the University,**

- **Andre Posey & Bertie Russell** – Value Struggles In and Against the Sausage Factory.
- **Justin Pollard** – Transition Exeter University
- **Christian Garland** – The re-appropriation of doing: communizing knowledge, breaching its enclosure
- **ReallyOpenUniversity** – Re-Imagining and Re-composing the University
- **Exeter University Uncut**

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### WORKSHOPS

**10:35 –11:50 Beyond New-Age Narcissism and Religious Martyrdom: Anarchy, Empowerment & Care of the Self. Nate Eisenstadt**

**12:00 – 1:15 A Common Sense Ideology? How neoliberalism dominates discourse. Tim Gulliver**

**2:15 – 3:30 What is the sound of the border? Ultra-red/Rural Racism Project**

**3:45 – 5:00 Resilience. Kelvin Mason, Centre for Alternative Technology**

**5:15 – 6:00 Closing Discussion**

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[ASN] Exeter Anarchist Reading Group Summer Conference!

Catherine Owen catawcompass@hotmail.com
Wed May 25 05:35:06 CDT 2011

- Previous message: [ASN] Documentaries on anarchism?
- Next message: [ASN] A Users Guide to (Demanding) the Impossible
- Messages sorted by: [ date ] [ thread ] [ subject ] [ author ]

Hi folks,

Saturday 11th June 2011, St. Sidwell’s Centre, EXETER,
9.30am - 6pm 'Re-Imagining Society Together: New Directions in Radical Thought and Practice'
This AHRC-funded event is FREE AND OPEN TO EVERYONE!!
Please find attached the conference programme, poster and flyer. Please print out and distribute if you can.

Morning song by Wren Music youth choir Roots Amapella
Open Space forum on Re-Imagining the Community
Panel on 'Re-Imagining the University'
Panel on 'Urban Resistance, Urban Resilience'
Panel on 'Thinking Beyond the Border'
Panel on Panel on 'Critical Pedagogy and Community Engagement'

Workshop on 'What is the Sound of the Border?' by Rurral Racism Project/Ultra Red
Workshop on 'Resistance' by Kelvin Mason from Centre for Alternative Technology
Workshop on 'Beyond New-Age Narcissism' by Nate Eisenstadt from University of Bristol Sound visual exhibition on the gentrification of Hackney prior to the Olympics by Elly Rosenblum from Goldsmiths University

Vegan/vegetarian food provided by Herbies Vegetarian Restaurant
Kids Space provided by Woodcraft Folk
Art Space facilitated by Tribal Roots Sustainable Unity Project
Free books from Bookcycle
Film room

For more information on our projects please visit
http://blogs.exeter.ac.uk/radicallIdeas/
To register your interest in attending the conference, please e-mail anarchistexeter.at...
No Border camp

No Border Camp Koeln/Duesseldorf, 13-22 July 2012

10 February, 2012 - 13:35 — London NoBorders
Cologne, Germany, 13-22 July 2012

A gathering/exchanging/networking/empowering

Took place in various forms with
'Chains', deportations, Frontex, assimilation, everyday racism and far-right discourses; institutional racism, the disintegration of community and struggles of migrants and refugees, colonialism, the horrible situation on the external frontiers, and other issues. Also critical whiteness and empowerment will play an important role.

The camp is intended to be a place of discussion on antiracism, a critical view on assimilation, with open perspectives on antiracism and feminism. A place to exchange experiences and plan actions, where the struggles of refugees and People of Colour meet the engagement of racism-critical white people.

Come to the campsite, take part, bring workshops and actions and participate!

No borders - No nations

For more info, go to camp website

No Border Camp in Stockholm, 17-22 June 2012

8 November, 2011 - 23:17 — London NoBorders

We invite you to the international No Borders Camp in Stockholm from 17th-22nd June 2012: a week of civil disobedience, discussions, film screenings and direct actions against the European migration policy.

Read more
During the week 17th to 24th October 2009 a ‘Crime Question Time’ event was organised by the Devon and Cornwall Local Criminal Justice Board (DCLCJB) at the St. Mellion International Resort. This event was a part of the DCLCJB-instigated ‘Inside Justice Week’ project.

The invited panel members for the event were: Paul Netherton (DCC Assistant Police Chief Constable, and ACPO member); Tracy Easton (Chief Crown Prosecutor); Mark Flinton (Governor HMP, Exeter); Alan Quatrough (Editor-in-Chief, Western Morning News); Philip Hayton (BBC News); and, shown ringed in the above picture in red, Elliot Perkins (of the ‘no borders, no nations’ anarchist movements Ultra-Red and Kanak Attak, and representing the Rural Racism Project of The Monitoring Group (TMG-RRP).
NOTES and REFERENCES


8. Torbay Racist Priority Action Team (TORRPAT), minutes of meeting on the 2nd August 2005, document downloaded on the 30th April 2007


12. In ‘Notes [2]”: ‘Jon McKenzie: 01392 455619 (work) 07770 981035 (mobile) … email j.on.mckenzie@citizensadvice.org.uk”, note that the telephone number is for the Race Equality Project, Floor 2, Quintana Gate, Bartholomew Street East, Exeter EX4 3BH – the same office building as for the local (Exeter) Citizens’ Advice Bureau; source: http://www.indymedia.org.uk/en/regions/westcountry/2003/07/273918.html


15. “‘Millions for Mumia” in Devon on A24′, by Jon McKenzie for ICFFMAJ in Devon, Bristol Indymedia, 14th February 2002, source: http://bristol.indymedia.org/article/244


19. For example, Mr. Elliott Perkins of TMG appears to have been involved with Ultra Red.


22. Source: http://london.noborders.org.uk/taxonomy/term/185


24. Source: This is Google's cache of http://www.northdevongazette.co.uk/news/last_chance_to_question Justiça_leaders_1_429852


26. Picture shown is a screen ‘grab’ from http://www.youtube.com/user/DCLCJB


29. For example, see: http://www.desk.org/8080/ASU2/ultraRedPlaysKanakAttak.
30 For example, see: http://www.ultrared.org/pso7a.html

31 “Writing in THE WIRE magazine, British cultural critic Mark Fisher describes Ultra-red’s practice as a ‘quest to build a version of the public that does not have homogenising and normative connotations.’”, http://www.visibleproject.org/projects/Ultra_Red.php - Google cache snapshot of the page as it appeared on 1 Oct 2013 22:16:28 GMT.

32 R V Thistlewood (1820).

33 Judicial oath: “I, ______ do swear by Almighty God that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth the Second in the office of ______ and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this realm, without fear or favour, affection or ill will.”. Source: http://www.judiciary.gov.uk/about-the-judiciary/introduction-to-justice-system/oaths/

34 Letter from The Ministry of Justice, 14th June 2012, source: https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/treason_does_the_crime_still_exist

35 Source: http://justice.danielfaulkner.com/
