

Final Statement to the Parole Board

1. I would like to refer the Parole Board to my previous statement submitted with the initial application for parole, 15/08/07, and remind them that the only reason, then and now, that I have chosen to activate the process of parole is, to once again bring to attention the circumstances of my wrong and unlawful conviction and imprisonment.
2. As a result of the previous Board's failure to act according to the law governing all Public Authorities, I add the following;
3. The Judiciary of England & Wales and all branches of the Criminal Justice System are complicit in the act of knowingly securing wrongful convictions, false imprisonments, denial of access to justice and an attempt to cover up the death and circumstances leading up to the death of my 14 month old son.
4. I want to go on record, yet again, and make it abundantly clear that I absolutely detest violence. Those who believe and possibly hoped, that I might turn to violence, only do so because of the trust they themselves place in causing harm to others.
5. All Human Beings are born with a conscience. Through this conscience, we are able to determine the difference between right and wrong, and although conscience is individual, we use it collectively to make rules and laws that governs our behaviour and expectations.
6. To some extent, conscience is optional because we can go with it or against it, however, we will have to live the rest of our lives with the consequences, good or ill. Through our individual or collective conscience, we form the values and principles for which we are prepared to suffer and if necessary, die for. Those things that are so passionately dear to us, such as Family, Human Rights, Truth and Justice, to be treated fairly and equally, to be free from want or fear, to be free from bloodshed and violence, to have peace of mind and of body.
7. When we violate the principles of our moral values, we dishonour the memory, courage and bravery of those who have previously suffered and died for those things we today take for granted. This is abhorrent to our conscience and is a mockery of justice. Without a moral compass, we are less than animals and those who can ignore their moral compasses and violate our collective principles, to deny or pervert justice, are amongst those who yearn and crave for the deprived depths of paedophilia.
8. On one hand, if there is no defence of justification in English law then, the United Kingdom, through its own admission, is guilty of murdering and destroying the lives of many thousands of people, including women and children, in Iraq and any where else throughout the World where it has waged war. On the other hand, if there are defences of justification in English law then, the United Kingdom is guilty of wrongful convictions, false imprisonments, and destroying the lives of many thousands. There is no grey area, no room to manoeuvre; it is simply one or the other, justification or no Justification.
9. **In direct response to the most recent internal and external probation reports provided for the benefit of this review, I say the following;**
10. It would appear to be apparent that the authors of these reports are lacking in the necessary skills required for the purpose of accurate note taking or it is possible that their intentions are ill designed.

11. I have already said that I would like to refer the Board to my previous statements and I would also like to refer the Board to the trial Judge's summing up. This should save me from having to repeat much of what has already been said. None the less, for the elimination of doubt, I will attempt once again to put my case forward.
12. I do not accept responsibility for the circumstances that led to me having to act under duress, in Self Defence and in protest against being subjected to many years of abuse and violations of my rights and of the rule of law. There now follows a brief chronology of the tortuous circumstances I have had to endure over the past 14 years since the State killed my son.
13. My language may be emotive but I speak as a parent and a victim of a wicked and cruel corruption. My son was killed in Kings College Hospital 3rd September 1994. He died from dehydration having been kept in casualty for over five hours without fluids, whilst doctors argued over whether or not he should be admitted. In addition to killing my son, the State subjected me to the most horrendous psychological torture by giving me careless and false information about his wellbeing and whereabouts one hour before his death. The State denied me the opportunity to say goodbye to my son and denied me the opportunity to be there in support of my wife. My absence caused my wife to accuse me of contributing to our son's death and this led to the breakdown of my otherwise happy ten-year marriage.
14. Four months after my son's death, the blame my wife levelled at me caused us to become separated. On the 28th January 1995, my wife and I were having a somewhat unfortunate argument how our son had died and a neighbour called the police. On their arrival, the police having listened to both of us individually and despite the fact that there had been no violence, ordered me to pack my things and leave. When I protested that it was my matrimonial home and that they had no right to order me out, they insisted that if I did not leave, they would arrest me and I would spend the night in police cells. I reluctantly packed a few things and left for my parent's home. On my way out, I bumped into my five-year-old daughter who was returning from her Friday evening school club. She asked me "Daddy where are you going" I do not recall if I answered her because I was in a fit of tears and surrounded by police officers.
15. The following Monday, Glazer Delmar Solicitors confirmed with me that, as there had been no violence, the police had no rights to put me out of my home and effectively caused me to become homeless. Armed with that information, I went to Walworth police station, spoke to an Inspector, and demanded a letter to Southwark Council confirming that there had been no violence so that they would consider me for re-housing. The Inspector wrote the letter and said they had escorted out at the request of my wife. Within two months, the council re-housed me.
16. After one-year separation from my family. Whilst trying to grieve the loss of my son and feeling as though I was grieving the loss of my whole family, I was desperate to reconcile my marriage and I felt the only way I could do that was to sue the hospital for giving me false advice, sending me away a whole hour before my son died.
17. At this point a legal aid certificate had already been issued allowing me the pursuit of a case against the hospital but those contracted to act in my best interest, falsely told me that there is no law in this country that would allow me to sue for false advice. They also told me to bear in mind that every penny the hospital spends out in compensation is a penny less to spend on future patients.
18. I contacted the Law Society, they told me that I can sue for false advice and that I should consider changing my solicitors. I found a new firm who were prepared to represent me but Bindman & Partners refused to release my legal aid certificate. Their persistent refusal caused me to suffer a nervous breakdown at my place of work, which resulted in my dismissal.

19. My GP referred me for bereavement counselling and placed me on anti-depressants. I was now in receipt of Incapacity Benefit. I was living alone, dealing with depression, bereavement and the loss of my whole family. My world had collapsed and I was fighting for survival.
20. A doctor at the Maudsley Hospital agreed to have fortnightly meetings with me until a place became available for bereavement counselling. During one of our meetings, I told her that if I did not get justice I would kill myself and at that time I truly meant it. By now, through my common sense knowledge, I had issued a writ against Bindmans for a breach of contract. Due to my lack of legal knowledge and experience, the writ was poorly drafted but none the less, it outlined the main thrust of my complaint.
21. It soon became apparent that this doctor I was seeing had an interest in my action against Bindmans and it was plainly obvious she was collecting information from me and passing it on to them. I put this to the test. When I had told her I would kill myself if I did not get justice, she supplied me with an additional quantity of anti-depressants even though I already had a sufficient amount to last until our next meeting. The supply of this additional quantity coincided with the date that was set to have my writ struck out of court. I found the doctors behaviour, in relation to her duty of care, very irresponsible and in my view, she had assisted me with the tools to kill myself. In comparison, when I told her, in a different conversation, that if I did not get justice I would get satisfaction by burning down the offices of bindman & Partners, She did not inform the police but instead informed Bindmans. This revealed her hand and thereafter I stopped seeing her.
22. My writ was struck out September 1997. The State overruled my doctor's diagnosis and insisted I was fit for work. My Incapacity Benefit was stopped. I was ready to kill myself but I could not bear the thought of leaving the pain of bereavement to my daughter and parents as an inheritance or maybe, I was simply a coward. I decided to endure my pain and began thinking of ways to bring the tragic circumstances of my son's death to public attention. I made up a placard with my son's picture and the details of how he was killed at king's college hospital and decided to do a march from my home in Dulwich to the offices of Bindmans in Kings Cross, passing the hospital on the way. When I arrived outside the hospital, I was met by some of their staff who invited me in for tea and informed me that they had received a writ from my solicitors. They told me that as this case involved the death of a baby, they were not going to be dragging their feet over the matter. Although I was aware of a certificate issued in the joint names of my wife and myself, in relation to the negligent care of our son, I was not aware of the progress being made because I had no idea which firm of solicitors my wife had instructed and it seemed as though her motivation was different to my own.
23. After my brief stop at the hospital, I continued my lone man march to Bindmans, they were desperate and determined to suppress the truth and I was determined to expose it. I engaged different actions, ranging from putting up posters to spray painting their windows. This was an indirect way of getting my writ back into court. It became extremely difficult for bindmans to resist pressing charges against me but they avoided any action that would get me before a jury in a crown court. If I was facing any charges that was either way and insisted on trial by jury, the charges would be dropped or reduced. I was eventually convicted for criminal damage but later acquitted on appeal. Despite my acquittal, The State still have me on record as being convicted. Whilst on bail for this charge, I was arrested for allegedly breaching bail conditions. I was remanded in custody between 13th and 18th August 1997 despite the fact there were no conditions attached to my bail and therefore no conditions for me to breach.

24. One year later, 3rd September 1998, I re-issued my writ. This time there were four named defendants, Bindman & Partners, King's College Hospital, The Solicitors Indemnity Fund and The Maudsley Hospital.

25. At this stage, I had gained much valuable experience of both the law and procedure of court and it was much more difficult to have my writ unlawfully struck out. The solicitors representing Bindmans and the Indemnity Fund presented an argument that I was suing their client for "missed opportunity". I made it absolutely clear that I was suing for a breach of contract. Reynolds Porter Chamberlain were ordered by District Judge Litchfield not to interpret any part of my claim as a "missed opportunity". Before we left that preliminary hearing, the judge told me to quickly file my case against the hospital because I had a very good claim.

26. November 1998 my writ was once again unlawfully struck out. This led me to draft a document containing a threat to walk into a hospital of my choice and set fire to it. I sent copies of this document to one hundred hospitals throughout the United Kingdom and I also handed out copies to police stations. I was arrested 30th December 1998 but I was not charged for such a grave offence, threatening to endanger lives and destroy property, the lives of sick and injured, young and elderly, women and children. I am not proud to have sent out that document, nor could I ever have committed such a depraved act but the State could not have known if I was or

ed to engage the arm of the State
on, turned to his brother Mr Justice
nd sought his assistance in issuing
later went back to his brother and
n. Justice Toulson issued a warrant
the streets and taken straight to
for 72 days without charge or trial
e. Upon ordering my release, Mr
und of your case is extremely tragic
pursue it, go home to your family".
ish Justice, Mr Justice Buckley re-

oking for my documented evidence
e repossessed. This caused me to

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the hands of the corrupt Toulson
ect myself to further abuse from the
dy for the violations of my rights.
ancellor's Department and they had
s as brothers but denying any bias

ts, I presented a complaint to the
d in June 2001 they responded by
e court rules regarding time limits do
my complaint to the United Nations
without permission from the United

27. This is when Reynolds Porter Chamberlain decided to use their legal machinery. The senior partner at RPC, Alan Toulson, sitting at The Royal Courts of Justice, issued an unlawful injunction against me. Alan Toulson claimed that I had breached his unlawful injunction for my arrest and I was later kidnapped from Pentonville Prison where I was unlawfully held. Before a Mr Justice Buckley ordered my release, Justice Buckley said to me "Mr Grant, the background and there are many ways in which you can proceed. Previous to that day, if I had lost all faith in British Justice, I would have ignited it 28th May 1999.

28. Whilst in prison the police broke into my home looking for evidence of State corruption. They caused my home to be destroyed and become homeless through no fault of my own.

29. Some months after my release from prison, I was interviewed and told about the trauma I had experienced and the actions of my brothers. I told Mr Blair that I had no desire to sue in the courts but that I insisted on some kind of remedy. The Home Office and Downing Street referred the matter to the Lord Chancellor who had the audacity to write back confirming the Toulson injunction and the appearance of bias.

30. As a result of the ongoing violations of my rights, I applied to the European Courts of Human Rights in April 2001 and they said they could not intervene because I had come too late despite the fact that the time limits do not apply to issues that are ongoing. I presented my case in Geneva but they said they could not intervene because of the United Kingdom.

31. With the conspired silence of the media, the violations of my rights and total disregard for the rule of law continued.
32. I met my current partner December 1998 and in November 1999 she gave birth to our daughter. I was trying to put my best foot forward in re-constructing my life. February 2000 I began working in the borough of Westminster as a Traffic Warden. Within a short period of time, I was promoted to a supervisor's position with the responsibility of 8 to 12 Attendants. Each attendant would issue an average of thirty tickets per day.
33. One evening, following my return from my on-street duties, I was called into the manager's office and told I had to encourage my team to issue more tickets. This meant employing a variation of means that are unknown to the driver and could include the issue of "dodgy" tickets. For example; claiming to have placed a ticket on a car windscreen when in fact the driver had returned and drove off before the ticket was issued. The owner of that vehicle would not be aware of that ticket until 28 days later when the charge would have doubled.
34. I refused to engage or encourage any of my team members to become involved in the issuing of "dodgy" tickets. As a result of my refusal, the company covertly sent out on-street monitors to monitor me working with my team. The monitors drafted a report, which led to my suspension. In their report, they claimed that two of my team and I walked past a bay of parking meters in full penalty with vehicles parked and did not issue any tickets, however, what the monitors failed to observe was that the meters were free on that particular day. They also claimed that we walked down another street ignoring another bay of meters and did not issue any tickets despite the indisputable fact that I observed one of the attendants issuing a ticket to a disabled badge holder parked on a single yellow line, details of which were recorded in my own pocket book as required by company procedure.
35. The rest of the monitor's reports were pretty much of the same standard described above. The company could not find a manager on the Westminster contract that was prepared to subject me to disciplinary hearing on the above evidence so; they sent me to a manager in the Borough of Kensington & Chelsea. Fortunately, for me, the manager was someone I previously worked with and he informed me that the company's lawyers, First Business, had advised them that they had no case against me and that I should be allowed to return to my job.
36. I had been on suspension for about six weeks and had lost over £2,000 but my employer refused to re-imburse me my losses. The company transferred me to a different branch, claiming that I needed re-training. In my view, this was constructive dismissal and I wanted to take them to court but because of the difficulties I was experiencing with both the Civil and Criminal Justice System, I was unable to pursue a claim.
37. I began claiming Job Seekers Allowance whilst looking for another job. A short while after my claim began; the Benefits Agency wrote to me and said they were going to review my claim because I had been dismissed for gross neglect of duty. It was at this point I decided I could take no more.
38. The system put in place by the State to protect was not offering me any protection and instead had become my persecutor.
39. I left School at 16 and apart from a few periods' in-between jobs, I have always been in full employment and very successful in all the jobs that I have had. When I got married and started a family, I took on my responsibilities in the same manner I learned from my parents and was never envious of others.

40. The State had left me feeling like a beggar without any rights. No employment rights, no access to court and no benefits. As a result of the circumstances described above, I decided to do something that would either get me into court or allow me to feed and clothe my family with dignity. Long before this decision, I complained to The Queen, The Prime Minister, The Press, numerous Members of Parliament, past and present, Members of The House of Lords and various other organisations. I also conducted various forms of protests and marches. With the exception of The Queen, it would appear that all others have become complicit in my ongoing persecution.
41. Between May 2001 and July 2003, I was subjected to several more periods of false imprisonments founded on false allegations. Allegations similar to that which is contained within the Prison security file. It is alleged that I sent a threatening letter containing a confiscation order to the Queen but no one has provided me with any such evidence. It is also alleged that I made threats to start a riot and take hostages at HMP The Verne September 2003, even though I was not there and had never been there before March 2004. It further alleged that my visitors were stopped attempting to bring weapons in on a visit October 2003. If this was true, it had never been brought to my attention, it was not in the dossier compiled in 2007 and I have never been placed on closed visits. Furthermore, it was HMP The Verne that sent me to Ford Open Prison, so they could not have been too concerned about my alleged threats.
42. Whilst at HMP Latchmere House, I was engaged in paid external employment, 5 days per week. This allowed me to contribute towards my family's needs but once again, due to false allegations, the State pulled the rug from under my feet and returned me to closed conditions, compounding the pain and suffering heaped upon my family.
43. How does a Human Being, a Father, a Husband or even an Animal, stop fighting when they are constantly under attack.
44. It is claimed in the OASYS Report at R6.2, that I "took the matter too far and committed offences". However, the report also acknowledges that I wrote letters to "The Queen, The Prime Minister, The Press, My MP, and many others". The report goes to say that this is "the correct manner for having your grievance addressed".
45. So having done those things, as suggested, and much, much more, over many years before reaching breaking point, I am still waiting hear what more I could have done before turning to last resort.
46. Never has the preamble of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights been so poignant. "Whereas it is essential if man is to be prevented from having rebellion as a last resort, his rights should be protected by the rule of law".
47. The issue for a jury is whether, because of all what I have been subjected to, justified my action. However, the trial Judge withdrew that decision from the jury and told that my motive was irrelevant. If this was not a fixed jury, they would have been totally confused when the Judge finally said to them "**so finally he ask you to acquit him for the reasons he has put forward...because if he is right, no Jury or Court can stop him or convict of anything**"
48. I have been locked up in Prison for 5 years, with my life placed at risk, without having had a Fair, Independent, Impartial trial and without having had the Right of Appeal.
49. If there is no defence of justification in English law, why have I been locked up in Prison for so many years?

50. Finally, I say this; I did not set out to cause the collapse of the Constitution of this Country. All I ever wanted was to be treated fairly and equally as any other Human Being with dignity and respect for my rights and for my family. If the law cannot afford these basic fundamentals then, how can the law expect to be respected? If the State does not settle this matter now, it runs the risk of losing control of the entire United Kingdom.

I believe in the power of Almighty God.

Caul Grant (JC8360)

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1. (Dated 31st July 2008)