

Petitioner Details

Full Name: Mr Caul Silford Grant

Nationality: British

Occupation: Unemployed

Residence: UK

Contact Address: JC8360, HMP Wormwood Scrubs, P.O.Box 757, Du Cane Road, London W12 OAE

Petition Of Request That The European Parliament Consider For Immediate Intervention And Urgent Action, Documented Facts Of Judicial Corruption And Irregularities Resulting In False And Unlawful Imprisonments Of Myself And Other Activist Supporters In The UK, In Contravention Of All International Obligations To Respect Human Rights And The Rule Of Law Under Articles 1, 6, 7(1)(b), 13 & 50 of the European Convention On Human Rights.

SUMMARY GROUND FOR REQUEST

In view of an overall special duty of the European Parliament to uphold the rights of citizens, it is Unlawful by nature of **Article 6 European Convention on Human Rights** for any judge to preside over any issue that is being prosecuted by his or her brother's law firm.

In light of the wholesale failures and ineffectiveness of existing institutions, monitory and supervisory in the UK, (including **Criminal Cases Review Commission, former Lord Chancellor's Department, (new) Ministry of Justice, Home Office, Local MPs, etc.,**) to act judiciously without fear or favor in accordance with both national and international obligations to respect Human Rights and the Rule of Law under **Articles 1, 6, 7(1)(b), 13 & 50 ECHR and HRA 1998 respectively**, I commit this Petition outline of my Unlawful Imprisonments, Wholesale Judicial Corruption and Procedural Abuses employed by judicial authorities in the UK to Deny me and 'Others,' access to a Court of Law.

FULL DESCRIPTION OF CIRCUMSTANCE

The violations began in August 1997 and have continued to the present date. Because of the unlawful acts or omissions of the Judiciary, I have had no recourse to my enforceable rights or protection.

In November 1994, I retained the services of Bindman & Partners Solicitors to pursue a complaint against King's College NHS Hospital Trust for negligently giving me false information about the circumstances leading up to the death of my 14 month old son.

My complaint was funded by the State.

Bindman & Partners advised me, in writing, that there was no law in the United Kingdom which gave protection against false advice. I found this very difficult to accept and sought the advice of several other law firms, who all told me Bindman's were wrong.

I tried to have my Legal Aid Certificate transferred to a firm who were prepared to properly represent my interest, but Bindman's refused to release it.

In August 1997 I issued a writ against Bindman & Partners for several breaches of the Solicitors Code of Conduct, they included a breach of contract, willfully giving false advice and failure to act in the best interest of the client.

Bindman & Partners were represented by another firm of Solicitors, Reynolds Porter Chamberlain (RPC). They offered no defence to my claim and sought only to rely on the influence of their friends or families within the Judiciary.

The Senior Partner at RPC, Alan Toulson, is the brother of a High Court Judge, Mr. Justice Toulson. Alan Toulson, or his firm, went to his brother and arranged to have my claim willfully struck out of Court. RPC also arranged, with Justice Toulson, an unlawful injunction against me contacting Bindman's directly.

The actions of Justice Toulson and his brother, or brother's law firm, is a direct contravention of Article 6, Section 1 of The European Convention (See Exhibits:

1. **Disqualification of Justices and Judges from Hearing Particular Cases.**
2. **20th January 2006 Appeal Judgment Handed Down from the High Court).**

During the abuse of process and infringement of my rights, I made several complains to Downing Street, Members of Parliament, the media and to Her Majesty the Queen. No help was forthcoming. (See Exhibits:

3. **9th January letter to David Cameron MP**
4. **20 December 2005 Oliver Held MP letter**
5. **14th April 2004 Buckingham Palace letter)**

In an effort to attract public attention to all what was taking place, I spray painted the windows of the offices of Bindman & Partners.

I was subsequently arrested and prosecuted for criminal damage. I pleaded not guilty as a result of circumstances.

Whilst I awaited trial on bail, I was subjected to several false arrests and detentions, including on the 12th August 1997 when I was arrested on an allegation of breaching bail conditions. I was taken from the home of my parents to a Police Station, where I was held in custody overnight. Whilst at the Police

Station, I was fearful for my life because of the amounts of people dying in Police custody.

As a result of my fear, I tried to avoid sleeping. However, I must have dozed off because at 2am in the night, I suddenly woke up to find a Police Officer slowly creeping into my cell. The Officer said they had just changed shifts and were wondering if I wanted something to eat. I feared that if the Officer had gotten close enough to me, he might have smothered me with the pillow in the cell.

My fears were warranted by the fact that there were no conditions attached to my bail and I had not done or committed any acts which could be regarded as a breach. The motivation behind my arrest was questionable.

The following Morning, 13th August 1997, I was brought before a District Judge, Mr. Baker and despite the documented fact that there were no conditions attached to my bail, the Judge remanded me to 4 days in prison.

At the age of 35, this was my first time to experience imprisonment, and it was frightening, humiliating, degrading and torturous. The fact that I was still mourning the loss of my son and separation from my family made it all the worse.

On the 17th August 1997 I was taken back to the same Court before a different Judge, Mr. Johnstone.

Mr. Johnstone stated, in Court, he would not become involved in what was taking place and he confirmed that there were no conditions attached to my bail and released me from custody.

The United Kingdom, through its Public Authorities, had begun my persecution.

In June 1998 I was eventually convicted for the allegation of criminal damage.

I appealed against my conviction and in July 1998 my conviction was overturned. The Appellate Court presided over by His Honor Judge Inman, accepted my defence of duress of circumstances.

Clearly not all the Judiciary was corrupt at this point in time.

However, I had received a reply to my complaint from Buckingham Palace, written on behalf of the Queen. It is clear from that letter that the Queen could not intervene directly. However, she instructed that my letter of complaint be sent direct to the former Head of the Judiciary, Lord Irvine. The letter from Buckingham Palace also confirmed Lord Irvine's awareness of my case. **(See Exhibit:**

6. 9th January 1998 Buckingham Palace letter)

Lord Irvine's failure to act on the issues raised in my complaint allowed the corruption to spread out of control and because he was the Head of the Judiciary I was denied the right to be heard by an impartial, independent Tribunal, the basic principles of fairness.

In September 1998 I reissued my writ, this time there were four Defendants, Bindman & Partners for reasons already given, the Solicitors Indemnity Fund, the Hospital responsible for subjecting me to mental torture and the Hospital responsible for deliberately over prescribing me antidepressants.

At this stage the full force of the United Kingdom stood against me.

Alan Toulson, or his firm, went back to his brother to have my writ struck out, again unlawfully.

In an effort to break me once and for all, RPC also alleged that I had breached their unlawful injunction. In February 1999 Mr. Justice Toulson conducted a hearing, in my absence, without legal representation and without my knowledge, prosecuted by his brother or his brother's law firm.

At the conclusion of that unlawful hearing, Justice Toulson ordered that I should go to Prison and serve 6 months for Contempt of Court. **(See Exhibit 7: 02 March 2001 Lord Chancellor's Department letter).**

When I found out about this I was petrified and worst of all, I had no one, in or out of authority, to whom I could complain. Out of fear I went into hiding but I soon learnt that imprisonment without bars is worse than Prison with bars.

I had appealed against the unlawful striking out of my claim in January 1999 but my appeal was disallowed.

I needed to know how far the corruption had spread, so in March 1999 I surrendered myself to Scotland Yard and again I was detained and held in Police custody overnight. I was once again deprived of my liberty without any due process of law.

The following morning I was collected and taken direct to Prison by civilian staff from the High Court.

My life was in ruins. I pleaded, I begged but no one listened. I had no recourse.

Whilst in Prison I explained to a Prison Officer how I came to be there. The Officer assisted me with a phone call to the High Court.

Sometime in April 1999 I was presented before Mr. Justice Buckley. He ordered that if I agreed to see the Prison Medics he would consider releasing me but I

was afraid and untrusting of his order. I did not, nor do I currently, have a mental problem. I had not committed any crime or been convicted for any crime. According to the Judge, my imprisonment was for contempt of Court and I did not see or understand what my stage of mind had to do with wanting my release from unlawful imprisonment.

I refused to see the Medics and was re-presented on 28th May 1999. I told Mr. Justice Buckley why I had refused and he turned and told me "Mr. Grant the background of your case is extremely tragic. There are many ways in which you can pursue it, go home to your family".

I tried my best to get on with my life. During February 2000 and May 2001 I was employed in the London Borough of Westminster as a Traffic Warden Supervisor. My responsibilities included the issuing of Penalty Charge Notices (PCN's) and the supervision of others issuing PCN's.

My employers wanted me to engage and encourage others to engage in activity aimed at targeting motorists in order to increase the number of PCN's and therefore increase revenue.

I refused to deliberately target unsuspecting drivers and refused to encourage my team members to do the same. This led to my suspension despite my employers' Lawyers, advising them to allow me back to work; my employers dismissed me from my employment.

As a direct result of the United Kingdom's failure to afford me the protection of Law, I was unable to take my employers to Court for unfair dismissal.

I have three children within my current relationship and three from my previous marriage, which was destroyed by the State.

My persecution by the United Kingdom impacted upon my ability to lawfully earn a living which would afford me the dignity to do the best I can towards the welfare of my children.

It was at this point I decided that the United Kingdom cannot deny me all protection of Law and still seek to punish me by the same Law. Rebellion was my last recourse against the flagrant abuse, total disregard and contempt of the Rule of Law by the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom has ignored citations from its own Attorney General, Lord Goldsmith, who quoted Justice Brandeis of the United States of America who said, over 50 years ago:

"In a Government of Laws, existence of the Government will be imperiled if it fails to observe the Law scrupulously. Government is the potent omnipresent teacher. For good or ill, it teaches the

whole people by its example. If the Government becomes a Law breaker, it breeds contempt for the Law and invites every man to become a Law unto himself, it invites anarchy”.

As a direct result of the United Kingdom's contempt for the Rule of Law it has failed to secure me my enforceable rights guaranteed by the Magna Carta, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

I rebelled. On the 16th August 2003 I imported 44 kilos of cannabis into the United Kingdom. I was arrested at Gatwick Airport and immediately gave my reasons for my importation.

Despite the fact that the United Kingdom could not guarantee my absolute right to a fair trial by an independent and impartial Tribunal, I was prosecuted, tried and convicted by a Jury acting on the misdirection of an un-independent, partial Judge.

I gave evidence in Court and told the Jury I acted as a direct result of the circumstances described above. The Judge told the Jury:

“There is no defence of justification in English Law, nor is there any defence of justification conferred on anyone by virtue of the European Convention on Human Rights”. (See Exhibit 8:

a) **page 5, lines 13-15 of the Judge's summing up)**

This deliberate misdirection is a flagrant lie, because Section 2 of Article 2 of the Convention Rights are clearly defences of justification.

I sought permission to appeal against my unlawful conviction and detention, but was refused.

The decision to refuse me the right to challenge my detention is a direct violation of Article 5, Section 4 of Convention Rights.

I was not represented and was denied the right to represent myself. I was denied all access to Court. The denial of access to Court is a direct violation of Article 6, Section 1 and 3C of the Convention Rights.

My grounds of appeal are not reflected in the transcript of the Judgment refusing me access to Court. If I was afforded my rights in accordance with the Rule of Law I would not have been prosecuted for acting in self defence.

The United Kingdom are Judges in their own cause, as a result I am denied the basic principles of natural justice, fairness, independence and impartiality. Based on the facts I should not have faced trial and conviction. I

would therefore not be imprisoned and separated from my family and being subjected to mental torture.

Non-violent actions, (or even violent actions) carried out in the face of injustice was not invented by me. To prevent the need for such actions, the Rule of Law was established.

Every living creature, man or animal, is entitled to self defence, self protection and self preservation.

Considering that over 800 years ago the United Kingdom declared in the Magna Carta that:

"No free man shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseisin of his freehold, or liberties, or free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, nor condemn him but by lawful judgement of his peers, or by the Law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer any man either Justice or right".

Considering that the United Kingdom is signatory to the aims and democratic enforcement of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms based on the Universal Convention, and considering the United Kingdom's own Human Rights Act 1998 based on the European Convention, the actions of the United Kingdom and its failure to secure me my rights are in direct violation of its International, National and Domestic obligations to the Rule of Law.

The United Kingdom has had every opportunity to settle and resolve this matter, but has chosen, rather unwisely, to continue its violations and ignorance of the Rule of Law. As a result, the integrity and credibility of the United Kingdom and its observance of the Rule of Law is seriously damaged.

Although publicity is not and should never be a prerequisite for justice, the actions and violations by the United Kingdom is aided by a conspired silence of the media.

The issue of integrity and credibility to act without fear or favor, accountable only to the Rule of Law is now forced upon the European Court of Human Rights.

The evidence submitted with this application proves beyond all reasonable doubt that the United Kingdom has violated my rights guaranteed by the Rule of Law and by so doing, renders my current imprisonment unlawful.
I therefore submit my case against the United Kingdom before the European Parliament via the Petitions Committee and pray the Rule of Law will prevail.

The United Kingdom has breached its obligation guaranteed under Article 14 of the Convention Rights and Article 1 of Protocol 12 of the Convention Rights. The United Kingdom has denied me my right to protection against discrimination because of my political and legal status, and by so doing, has discriminated against me.

As a direct result of the United Kingdom's discrimination against me, it has violated Article 6, Section 1-2 and 3c of the Convention Rights. The United Kingdom has denied me my right to a fair, independent and impartial Tribunal and by so doing, the United Kingdom has violated Article 5, Section 1, 4 and 5 of the Convention Rights.

As a direct result of the United Kingdom's violations of Articles 5 and 6, the United Kingdom has violated Article 4 of the Convention Rights by subjecting me to compulsory labour.

The United Kingdom has shown no respect for my private and family life and by so doing has violated Article 8 of the Convention Rights.

The United Kingdom has denied me all rights of appeal, and by so doing, the United Kingdom has violated Article 2 of Protocol 7 of the Convention Rights.

As a direct result of the above violations, the United Kingdom pushed me outside the protection of law and has prosecuted and punished me for actions outside the protection of law aimed at self defence, and by so doing, the United Kingdom has violated Article 7 of the Convention Rights which guarantees no punishment without outside law.

The United Kingdom failed to secure me any of the Convention Rights and by so doing, the United Kingdom has violated Article 1 of the Convention Rights.

As a direct result of the United Kingdom's violation, the United Kingdom has violated Article 17 of the Convention Rights. The actions of the United Kingdom have destroyed the rights and freedoms set forth within the Convention Rights.

The United Kingdom has shown contempt and disregard for the Rule of Law and has subjected me and my family to years of torture, and by so doing, the United Kingdom has violated Article 2 of the Convention Rights and Article 3.

Enclosed

Documented

Evidence

BRITISH LEGAL ASSOCIATION

(Incorporating the Solicitors Association)

Administration Office: Metropole Chambers, Salubrious Passage, Swansea, SA1 3RT
DX: 92057 Swansea 3 Tel/Fax: (01792) 648096

9 January 2003

As from: Glebe Cottage
Broadwoodkelly
Winkleigh
Devon EX19 8ED

A Balogun Esq
Secretary
Campaign for Truth and Justice
32 Riverside Road
Stratford
LONDON
E15 2RG

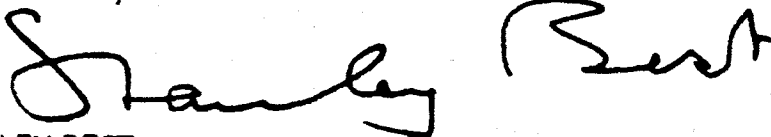
Dear Mr Balogun,

Thank you for the copy of your letter to The Attorney General dated 15 December 2002, which has only just reached me.

If you will let me have full details of the facts which are claimed to support your criticisms, I will happily look at them. My chambers, some distance away, have facilities for searching the web, but I really cannot find room for it here, so that I have to rely upon you.

The charges you make are very serious indeed, but whilst I have always shared the view of Lord Devlin, a judge of absolute integrity, that Henry Cecil (in his book Tipping the Scales) 'shows that judicial integrity in England has been painfully achieved. I think we may now say without complacency that it has been achieved; and also, which is just as important, that it is now manifestly seen to have been achieved' is correct, nevertheless, in the light of what you say, I shall keep an open mind. I do wonder, however, whether what you call corruption would be better termed a perception of bias, but I shall not make any judgment until I have considered your material. As a practising barrister, I am well aware of the concerns of members of the public from time to time, but so often the more startling the complaint, the less there is in it when examined. However, the most unlikely things do happen in this world and, as I have said, I shall keep an open mind, because if only a scintilla of what you claim was right, then it would be a matter for very serious concern indeed.

Yours sincerely



STANLEY BEST
Chairman