

JD-08-0529-1239. When Jeremy Dear received this document he confirmed: "Paul, I will pass it on to the committee on your behalf". Jeremy.

Legal Officer, National Union of Journalists has refused legal assistance. I wish to appeal that decision on grounds that it is not based upon a legal opinion. I wish to make it clear that I am an NUJ member (circa 1960) and a UK citizen domiciled in London with a permanent resident visa in US. I have worked as a journalist in UK since 1957, in both UK and US since 1966, and in continental EU since 2001. The international issues brought to NUJ attention took place in UK, EU and US and come under the auspices of NUJ/IFJ and international law.

My request for legal action predicates in part upon a statement by Aidan White, General Secretary, IFJ who said about the circumstances surrounding this request:

"The judge has advanced the dangerous argument that this freelance has no professional status because he edits and publishes his own work. If this argument is upheld it is a threat to reporters everywhere, particularly those who live in the real world of journalism which is dominated by self-starters and independent professionals."

"Journalists' unions in the US and elsewhere are right to deplore any judgment that denies writers the status of journalists simply because they publish their own work. Freelance reporters must have the same professional rights as those employed by media outlets."

Referring to this journalist's solitary confinement while denied access to a prison telephone or a lawyer, White said: "This victimization has gone on for long enough".

Ongoing Internet denial-of-service attacks add another dimension to White's statement. Coercion not to report the truth increases daily through attempts to destroy the journalist and his medium.

NUJ/IFJ is requested to provide relief from ongoing and precedent-making prior restraint and to protect journalism rights for future generations:

1. Petition for international cease and desist orders (Interpol and FBI) to stop Internet denial-of-service attacks and negotiate or bring an intentional tort suit for damages to replace and/or repair equipment and databases subjected to malicious damage. Enforce the WA Supreme Court findings (NUJ/IFJ *amicus curiae*) by the issue of a court order to cease repeated attempts to deny publication of news stories through harassment and death threats. Instead of responding to words with more words, University of Washington tried to destroy the medium to counter exposure of their malfeasance in articles. Unwilling to use rational discourse, they used power and money to suppress publication by vandalizing computer systems and destroying intellectual property. The articles contained pure speech and qualified as a public forum fully protected by the First Amendment to the US Constitution. Complaints about content have no legal merit in light of constitutional protections yet UW and Council House (CH) "flooded" the sites on the Internet and downloaded "bots" thereby preventing legitimate traffic to flow. Those attacks disabled a web site and by extension an electronic magazine. Denial-of-service attacks aim to prevent readers from accessing specific web sites contrary to international law.

2. Bring an intentional tort action against Council House for arbitrary eviction and imprisonment based upon publication of an article on Islamic terrorist activity (pre-911)

and denial of legal counsel which ranks as an offense under international human rights charters. The member discovered that Islamic terrorist sympathizers used computers located at Council House (a Jewish building in Seattle) at night to access terrorist information and informed CH directors. When the administrator failed to act, he reported the danger of a terrorist threat to FBI and received an acknowledgment. FBI later arrested members of an Islamic terrorist cell based upon that information. In retaliation for publishing an article about the incident, Stephen A Mitchell and his directors conspired to effect eviction, death of the member's dog, and loss of all his possessions because the essay reflected badly upon them. They ordered removal of a web site containing the story. The member did not comply with this abrogation of his First Amendment rights to publish as a freelance journalist and ended up in jail for 111 days. The judge opined that freelance journalists not regularly employed by publishers do not rank as *bona fide* and, therefore, do not qualify for protection under US First Amendment.

3. Bring the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office to account for dereliction with an action for malicious damage by conspiracy to commit solitary confinement and torture without legal counsel or probable cause contrary to Vienna conventions for consuls. David C. Broom (formerly HM Consul, Seattle) now living in retirement in Seattle, colluded with the judge to move the member to solitary confinement when he did not take down the web site. The judge locked down the member incommunicado, then guards made him lie on a cold concrete slab 23 hours a day for 25 days (without his gout and prostate medication) to coerce him. The reason: someone had distributed a draft article that the member had written about elder abuse without his knowledge while he languished in jail which evidently provoked the torture. Later, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) officials learned of Broom's conspiracy. Instead of addressing the issues and convening an inquiry into his involvement, they retroactively destroyed all documents and proof to cover up the dereliction.

~~Addendum – Alternative to #3:~~

~~If item #3 is of concern to the committee and/or NUJ from a political perspective, then the same legal criteria apply to a law suit against King County. It is just a matter of changing the target and making FCO a witness instead of a defendant. In effect, this alternative gives the committee political wiggle room; however, I do not want to hear a switch from FCO to King County used to dump the issues as all being US and of no concern in the UK to NUJ/IFJ. NUJ Legal Officer falsely claimed: "I do not consider it appropriate to grant Legal Assistance for these matters in the UK, and am unable to do so for actions in the USA". That assumption stands as a principle criterion for my appeal to the committee. I have not asked for legal assistance; instead, I asked for solidarity under NUJ rules. I stress the international rights of journalists. Politics are of little concern to me and national boundaries do not affect the issues. Item 3b is an alternative . . . possibly an accommodation. Broom is allegedly guilty of conspiracy while King County is allegedly guilty of wrongful imprisonment, jailing without due process (legal counsel), solitary confinement with torture, and abrogation of human and civil rights with utter disregard for the rights of journalists – the same issues that Broom condoned. The perjured declarations were set aside long before the supreme court hearing as being inadmissible. Mineoff falsely claimed that: "I understand from you [Toner] that all bar one of the charges he [PT] faced were successfully appealed". In fact, there were no "charges" because all court actions predicated upon judicial misconduct without due process of law which was addressed by unanimous decision of WA Supreme Court which reversed all trial court decisions. If Mineoff had read the transcripts and held a discovery process (the required procedure for a solicitor before rendering a legal opinion and submission of a legal brief), then he would have known that.~~

Multiple grounds and sufficient evidence exist for a UK or EU law firm with US connections to file suit on a contingent fee basis. The Law Society (UK) lists more than 800 law firms experienced in these areas. Participation will cost NUJ virtually nothing and damages will probably cover any incidental costs. It is suggested that three international law firms be given an opportunity to make proposals with a view to obtaining the right to act for NUJ/IFJ on these particular issues. The member will cooperate with those law firms by answering specific interrogatories and providing evidence and documentation.

The member recommends Professor Patrick Brown <brownp@seattleu.edu>, Seattle University School of Law (the lawyer who successfully represented NUJ/IFJ in the supreme court action as *amicus curiae*) to act as NUJ/IFJ coordinator and legal advisor due to his international experience and expertise. He occupies a law research position within a Seattle university which keeps him outside the commercial and law firm establishment. He also has an impartial though intimate knowledge of Seattle law and politics particular to this case.

Any damages will accrue to the newly formed Contra Cabal Foundation, London which will own all publication rights. The Foundation will publish Contra Cabal in perpetuity in the way that Sonia Orwell posthumously published the collected works of George Orwell. Foundation trustees and directors (professional people, lawyers, and academicians in UK and US connected directly and indirectly with the International Federation of Journalists) will supervise editorial and design functions using young investigative reporters and graphic designers who wish to further their education in journalism. They will receive trade union freelance rates of payment for their work.