

Facts that Jeremy Dear and NUJ Lawyers do not want NUJ Members to know.

Distribution Proviso

The author and publisher has restricted access to this series of articles to National Union of Journalists (NUJ) and International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) members (also named parties) pending investigation of alleged criminal activity and legal action under: Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992; Solicitors' Code of Conduct 2007; Solicitors Act 1974; Administration of Justice Act 1985; Courts and Legal Services Act 1990; Fraud Act 2006; Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006; Vienna Convention on Consular Relations; and, Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

This proviso in no way restricts NUJ and IFJ members from releasing excerpts (with accreditation) to interested third parties including news media. Separate exposés cover unethical and illegal activities by London Freelance Branch officials in a consort with National Executive Council officers.

Independent investigation by law enforcement agencies involves an alleged pattern or practice of joint and several illegal or criminal activities by: National Union of Journalists (NUJ) executives, lawyers, and staff; National Executive Council (NEC) officers; and, London Freelance Branch (LFB) officials.

The author has little personal knowledge of other branches and chapels which do not form part of intended civil and criminal complaints; therefore, he has no opinion on their activities. Adverse comments, all verified and validated to insure accurate reporting, meet legal requirements.

Judge James A Doerty, Washington Superior Court censored constitutionally protected writing published in print and on a web site. He then jailed a British subject (an NUJ journalist) without due process of law and benefit of legal counsel in violation of Vienna Convention. By that, he permitted torture and established a legal precedent. The finding granted carte blanche for arbitrary prior restraint which negatively affected all journalists; however, Doerty overlooked the fact that ethical journalists meet their responsibility to write about what they know then stand up for their rights to publish it.

Doerty claimed (in a decision later reversed by WA Supreme Court) that interviews by journalists with willing sources defined as harassment and news gathering constituted illegal surveillance and stalking. He then conspired with David C Broom, then British Consul, to ratchet up coercion for removal of EU hosted web sites by transferring the journalist to incommunicado solitary confinement among murderers and rapists. The journalist languished in jail for 111 days of an indeterminate sentence before a public defender had him released on a writ similar to *habeas corpus*.¹

Jeremy Dear, General Secretary, National Union of Journalists (NUJ) and consecutive NUJ lawyers, in a consort with Gareth Thomas MP (West Harrow), neglected to act in accordance with Vienna Convention by not providing member and constituent support. They have since used the politics of deceit and a seven year media blackout to cover up their dereliction and sealed the arrangement with a government grant in a direct conflict of interest.

Dear, a trade union Machiavellian reelected unopposed, and his prince Gareth Thomas MP who will probably not survive parliamentary reelection, have their own rules of order. Dear does not care about the laws that govern other people which gives him an opportunity to act out childish and obnoxious urges: a Machiavellian right which he exercises with pleasure.

Sickening niceness and dumb insolence, always important concepts for obnoxious and incompetent princes and their entourage, allow them to consider themselves nice in the specific, but not in general. They use obsequious niceness to certain people when they want to and dumb insolence allows them to remain unpleasant and difficult the rest of the time. They feel good about this modern version of the divine right of princes and their subjects - the ability to act like shmucks and the pride engendered by flaunting that accomplishment. The end justifies the meanness.²

NUJ Media Blackout

Illegal prior restraint and media blackouts by NUJ warrant a submission for independent, public, or court inquiry into events and actions relative to indeterminate and illegal imprisonment in Seattle and a subsequent cover-up and destruction of evidence by HM Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). That submission will claim conflict of interest and collusion that involves both Jeremy Dear and Gareth Thomas MP, jointly and severally, using derogation, concealment, denial of due process, destruction of records, and obstruction of justice.³

Copies survived the illegal destruction of evidence. FCO officials claimed that documents never existed then contradicted themselves when they learned of the copies by saying that they destroyed the original documents under a "retention policy".

Aidan White (IFJ), Jonathan Tasini (NWU), and about nine hundred journals in Europe published details of the illegal imprisonment while Reginald (Tim) Gopsill, supported by Jeremy Dear, ordered an illegal media blackout. That blackout has lasted for seven years and prevented members from offering solidarity to a union member of sixty years standing (who joined NUJ fifty years ago) now a constituent of Gareth Thomas MP (West Harrow), a junior government minister and Dear confederate. [*Solidarity Statements*]

Jonathan Tasini, President, National Writers Union (NWU) prepared a message to ask NWU members to help the member by seeking his release and, at the same time, help themselves and their colleagues by standing up for their status as freelance writers. He said that Doerty's ruling

struck at the legitimacy of every freelancer not attached to a specific publisher or periodical. [*Solidarity - Jonathan Tasini*]

Aidan White, General Secretary, International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) made a statement which European media widely published. He stated that the judge had advanced the dangerous argument that a freelance writer has no professional status because he edits and publishes his own work. If this courts uphold this argument, then it threatens reporters everywhere, particularly those who live in the real world of journalism dominated by self-starters and independent professionals. [*Solidarity - Aidan White*]

Professor Patrick Denis Brown, Seattle University School of Law, acted *pro bono*⁴ as *amicus curiae*⁵ before Washington Supreme Court. He argued that the case defined as “internationally notorious” and presented an appalling spectacle by throwing an elderly journalist into jail for four almost months and forcing him to endure three weeks in solitary confinement for exercising rights guaranteed by the United States First Amendment, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the United Kingdom Human Rights Act. Brown claimed that the case raised troubling questions about freedom of expression and Internet publication because the Internet, a medium that affords automatic global access to everything published on it, requires civilized standards of freedom of expression that transcend national boundaries. Those standards protect essential human aspiration to freedom enshrined in documents universally recognized by the civilized world no matter what regime prevails. He said that if trial court thinking in this case forms any part of judicial response to journalistic or other expression in any country, then freedom of expression could end. [*United States First Amendment*] [*Solidarity - Patrick Brown*] [*United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights*] [*United Kingdom Human Rights Act*]

The linked précis relate to amicus curiae briefs filed with Washington Supreme Court (25 Oct 04 and 23 May 05). [*Washington Supreme Court - Abstracts*]

Jeremy Dear and Reginald [Tim] Gopsill, in a consort with other members of the Cabal, deliberately and with malice aforethought, published nothing. They effected an illegal prior restraint and media blackout for their own political purposes for which Gareth Thomas MP has generously rewarded them. Recent publication has shown a pattern or practice of discriminatory behavior that will evidence these illegal activities. [*Solidarity - Jeremy Dear*]

By unanimous decision of nine judges, Washington Supreme Court concluded that the trial court abused its discretion in restraining the author from contacting non-parties and in adding content restrictions to an anti-harassment order. It also concluded that the trial court erred in multiple findings of contempt of court. It reversed draconian trial and appellate decisions which resulted in the author spending time in jail.

All the contempt motions based upon alleged violations of an original flawed and unconstitutional anti-harassment order. The trial court denied the author his right to counsel and jailed him for

111 days (including 25 days in comunicado solitary confinement). By failing to address that neglect in violation of Vienna Convention, the appellate court concurred with the draconian trial court order - prior restraint, constructive eviction from a residence, and jail time, without considering constitutional and international rights. Supreme Court found that trial and appellate courts had absolutely no justification for refusing a continuance and neglecting to provide legal counsel.

Supreme Court considered the specter of preventing journalists from publishing information then jailing them. The case captured the interest of national media and broached a worldwide outrage in the journalism community. Supreme Court also addressed questions related to the issues that both Superior Court and Court of Appeals studiously evaded:

Should trial courts allow the anti-harassment statutes to be misused as a prior restraint to abridge a citizen's constitutional right to free speech?

Should the trial courts allow the anti-harassment statutes to be used in a retaliatory manner to circumvent other laws, such as actions for defamation, or the landlord-tenant statutes?

Should the trial courts interfere with the right of *pro se* litigants to representation by counsel?

The case involved significant questions of constitutional law under both state and federal constitutions: primarily, First Amendment rights to free speech. Trial court improperly denied those rights by entering an anti-harassment order that constituted a significant prior restraint.

Respondent had a clear remedy at law if he could prove the published material malicious, false, and misleading, as he claimed. His sole complaint rested upon such claims; however, he tried to silence the reporter using non-applicable laws. Moreover, the trial court based its anti-harassment order on those claims without any evidence to support them. Respondent could have brought an action for defamation but chose not to do so, probably because they could find no evidence of malice or libel and would surely lose the case.

Robert Ménard, Secretary-General, Reporters Without Borders then published five recommendations for online free expression. He said that the editors of online publications must have the same protection and be shown the same consideration as professional journalists since, like them, they exercise a basic freedom, that of freedom of expression.

[*Land of the Free - Seattle, Washington*] [*Solidarity - Robert Ménard*]

Conclusion

The investigation into illegal prior restraint and media blackouts involves Dear, Doherty, Gopsill, Kirby, Mincoff, and Sutcliffe. Illegal prior restraint and media blackouts by NUJ warrant a submission for independent, public, or court inquiry into events and actions relative to indeterminate and illegal imprisonment in Seattle and a subsequent cover-up and destruction

of evidence by HM Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). That submission will claim conflict of interest and collusion that involves both Jeremy Dear and Gareth Thomas MP, jointly and severally, using derogation, concealment, denial of due process, destruction of records, and obstruction of justice.⁶

London Freelance Branch (NUJ) published in its newsletter: "Hail to the chief Jeremy Dear, General Secretary of the NUJ . . . pledged to protect journalists and journalism . . ." The term "chief" implies an important person who leads a trade union and controls staff to insure a smooth running, unbiased, and legal operation. The term also means leader of a disingenuous Cabal which applies in this case.

Dear, has reached his level of incompetence as a manager. He does not lead; instead, he relies upon sycophantic relationships and sociopathic manipulation to achieve his personal goals without establishing solidarity in the interest of members. Ethical trade union members do not conceal abuse of office to give the appearance of justice. They voluntarily reveal what they know to insure due process of law and freedom of expression through solidarity - union of fundamental interests, purposes, and sympathies based in law.

Nmesis.

1. *habeas corpus*. The civil right to obtain a writ as protection against illegal imprisonment.
2. Bing, Stanley, *What would Machiavelli Do?* (HarperCollins Publishers Inc. 2000) pp. 41-42.
3. In law, the term "concealment" implies an intention to withhold or secrete information so that a member entitled to receive it will remain in ignorance. Obstruction of justice, a criminal offense under common law, applies to those who abuse executive powers and evade their responsibilities to impede trade union members who seek justice and due process of law.
4. *pro bono*. For the public good without compensation.
5. *amicus curiae*. An adviser to the court on law not a party to the case; usually someone who wants to influence the outcome of a lawsuit involving matters of wide public interest.
6. In law, the term "concealment" implies an intention to withhold or secrete information so that a member entitled to receive it will remain in ignorance. Obstruction of justice, a criminal offense under common law, applies to those who abuse executive powers and evade their responsibilities to impede trade union members who seek justice and due process of law.

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