

**Collusion between NUJ General Secretary and a Labour Government Ministers.**

***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.

Jeremy Dear, General Secretary and John Toner, UK National Freelance Organiser, National Union of Journalists received repeated requests from Paul Trummel "the Journalist" to petition Gareth Thomas for a public inquiry, but they have done nothing to motivate government on the issues. In associated issues, David Cockburn, Certification Officer, Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations delayed investigation and adjudication for five months by illegal stonewalling. Cockburn compounded the existing dereliction by effectively granting NUJ officers and officials impunity to extend a seven-year pattern of illegal activity for another year.

Inquiries Act 2005 (c.12) "the Act" received Royal Assent on 7 April 2005. Intended to provide a comprehensive statutory framework for Ministers to look into matters of public concern, the Act claims to restore public confidence by independent investigation. It calls for investigation of facts related to public issues in order to produce recommendations that prevent a recurrence of criminal activity; however, a public inquiry does not establish liability. Public inquiries do not classify as courts and their findings do not have legal effect. [\[The Act\]](#)

Interested members of the public and organisations may make (written) evidential submissions and listen to oral evidence given by other parties. The adjudicator releases the conclusions of an inquiry in the form of a written report, first to the government, and soon after publishes them.

The report generally makes recommendations to improve the quality of government or management of public organisations in the future.

Ministers can set up formal, independent inquiries relating to particular events which have caused or have a potential to cause public concern. They can set the terms of reference, appoint a chairman to conduct the inquiry, and appoint additional panel members and assessors where appropriate. An inquiry consists of an official review of events or actions. It accepts evidence and conducts its hearings in a public forum and focuses on specific occurrences.

This sounds like an opportunity for change until one realizes that the Ministers convening the inquiry frequently have a political connection (and therefore a conflict of interest) with those committing the offenses under investigation. In this case, it probably needs a change of government to obtain a fair and unbiased hearing, especially following a seven-year cover-up of allegedly criminal activity and a total media blackout.

#### *Facts*

The Act provides for the enforcement of inquiry orders by the High Court or Court of Session. The provisions grant inquiry members immunity from civil proceedings, place a time limit on bringing an application for judicial review, and allow payment of expenses to witnesses including legal representation.

Ministers must convene a public inquiry into the issues described on this web site. In particular, the fact that Judge James A Doerty, Washington Superior Court (Seattle) claimed that interviews by journalists with willing sources defined as harassment and that news gathering constituted illegal surveillance and stalking then jailed the Journalist (approaching seventy years of age) without trial or legal counsel contrary to international law. [[Kafkaesque Experiences](#)]

David C Broom, British Consul (Seattle) colluded with Doerty to ratchet up coercion which allowed Doerty to transfer the Journalist to incommunicado solitary confinement among murderers and rapists. The Journalist languished in jail for 111 days of an indeterminate sentence and experienced several near-death experiences before release on a writ similar to habeas corpus. [[Metamorphosis](#)]

With full knowledge of the imminent jailing, Jeremy Dear, NUJ General Secretary and Claire S Kirby (then NUJ in-house solicitor) neglected to act under Vienna Convention and other international laws. They delayed then denied solidarity and support guaranteed by Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. [[Solidarity](#)] [[Solidarity Statements](#)]

The Law Society, Legal Complaints Service (LCS) has found probable cause that Claire S Kirby and Roy M Mincoff (successive in-house solicitors) committed professional misconduct and initiated action by Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA) related to the same issues. Meanwhile, Mincoff has delayed LCS resolution processes by providing false and misleading information.

Timothy R Gopsill, Editor, Journalist (NUJ magazine) orchestrated a seven-year media blackout to cover up the neglect by Dear and Kirby which prevented NUJ members from knowing about the case and providing their support. Gopsill allegedly caused British Broadcasting Corporation and Press Gazette to follow suit with additional prior restraints now the subject of a complaint to Press Complaints Commission. [\[The Fifth Estate\]](#)

The Journalist wrote (by recorded mail 05 Apr 04) to Jack Straw MP, then Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, now Secretary of State for Justice and Lord Chancellor, requesting assistance. Straw did not respond. Both Dear and Toner claimed that they sent a letter in support of the Journalist to Straw; however, no record of that document exists. In retrospect, Dear evidently used another fraudulent "bait and switch" for which he used a proxy. Eight months later he accepted a *quid pro quo* from Gareth Thomas. [\[PT-04-0405-1428\]](#)

David Miliband MP, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs; Sir Peter Ricketts, Permanent Under-Secretary and Head of the Diplomatic Service; Sir Nigel Sheinwald, British Ambassador to the United States; Jack Straw MP, Secretary of State for Justice and Lord Chancellor; and Gareth Thomas MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for International Development colluded in a cover-up of HM Foreign and Commonwealth Office dereliction with Jeremy Dear, General Secretary, National Union of Journalists.

[\[Without Let or Hindrance\]](#) [\[Quid Pro Quo\]](#) [\[John Pilger - New Statesman\]](#)

Dear and Roy Martin Mincoff (present NUJ in-house solicitor), while feigning solidarity, actually colluded in a cover up of HM Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) dereliction by negotiating a £262,000.00 quid pro quo in a distinct conflict of interest with Gareth R Thomas MP (Harrow West), Minister of State, Department for International Development (the Journalist's MP) and Jack Straw MP, now Secretary of State for Justice and Lord Chancellor.

A meeting and follow up letter to Gareth Thomas met with dumb insolence. In light of the *quid pro quo*, unknown at the time, his attitude became understandable. Thomas took part in a conspiracy to defraud in a consort with Dear. [\[PT-07-0126-1123\]](#)

### *Conclusion*

The convening of a public inquiry into the issues has become essential for the public good. The public and organisations must have an opportunity to make written submissions and listen to oral evidence. The conclusions of an inquiry in the form of a written report, have become essential to democracy. An unbiased hearing will make recommendations to improve the quality of government or management of public organisations in the future.

It is not merely of some importance but is of fundamental importance that justice should not only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done.<sup>1</sup>

[\[Nmesis\]](#)

1. Lord Hewart, *Rex v. Sussex, Justices*, 9 Nov. 1923, (*King's Bench Reports*, 1924, Vol. 1, p. 259).

### *Related Web Pages*

Silent Withholding

[Contra Cabal 880-43-00](#)

Jeremy Dear, General Secretary, NUJ - Open Letter #1

[Contra Cabal 880-43-01](#)

John Toner, UK Freelance Organiser, NUJ - Open Letter #2

[Contra Cabal 880-43-02](#)

Trade Union and Labour Relations Complaint - David Cockburn

[Contra Cabal 880-43-03](#)

Public Inquiry

[Contra Cabal 880-46-00](#)

© Copyright 2009 by Paul Trummel

All Rights Reserved: 16 Aug 09/13:45

Edition: #880-46-00/09-0824-1819

Feedback: [Webspinner@ContraCabal.org](mailto:Webspinner@ContraCabal.org)