



**CAMPAIGN FOR
TRUTH & JUSTICE**

Fighting Judicial Corruption, State Lawbreaking & Human Right Abuses in
the UK under Articles 7, 6 & 5 Human Rights Act 1998 -
NO LAWBREAKER CAN BE A LAW ENFORCER!!!

25 Swinford Gardens
Barrington Road
London SW9 7LA

Phone: 0208-5164668
Mobile: 07950827015
http: www.ctjnet.co.uk

A PROVISIONAL RESPONSE

16th December 2005

Mr. Graham Zellick
Criminal Cases Review Commission
Alpha Tower
Suffolk Street Queensway
Birmingham B1 1TT

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: JC8360 Mr Caul Silford Grant.
REF: 00439/2005

Further to the Campaign's letter of 15th December 2005 we enclose the following submissions in response to the Provisional View outline of 12th December 2005 in regards to application reference 00439/05 concerning Mr. Caul Silford Grant.

Herein for the CCRC's record and filing, we markedly disagree with the Commission's expressed opinion that Mr. Grant's application should not be referred back to the courts for the following reasons:

1. The safety of Mr. Grants' conviction has never been tested, nor allowed a thorough due examination thereof in the Appeal Court, as the permission to appeal and allow the oral examination was refused without any hearing or representation of the applicant, as should have been allowed under Article 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998.
2. It is not sufficient and should never be allowed for it to be sufficient for the Appeal Court to decide, (as it has done in this case) the assumed guilt or innocence of a contested appeal conviction without proper thorough examinations, or representation of the applicant and his explanations, in being self representing, solely on the basis of a Brief Summary taken by the Court Summary Writer's, from the Trial Judge's Summing- Up and interpretation of events, which in exceptional circumstances such as this can be deliberately misleading.
3. Never before has the process of appeal, been so Abused and Closed by the Appeal court administrations to a citizen, that the battle now enjoined in this Campaign is the assurance that no quango, elites, gangs or cults is ever allowed to stifle the process of Justice as is currently evident and apparent.
4. Whilst the CCRC in its remit, is supposed to be an independent body charged with neutrality, it is noticeable however that it has relied overwhelmingly on its premise of analysis on the Court Summary Writers' version, taken from the Trial Judges' Summing-Up interpretation of events prepared for the Appeal Court. Much of which is a noticeable distortion of the real facts before the Commission for consideration in place of the readily apparent admission of guilt which the allocated case worker needed to be able to reason beyond competently.

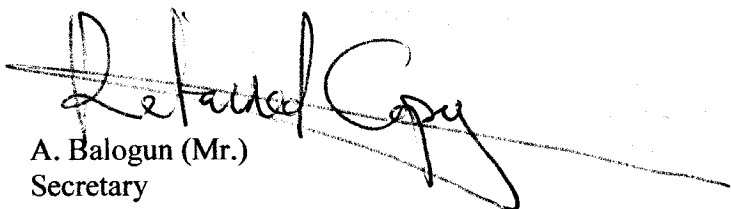
5. The Commission's analysis and comprehension of the background, evidence and arguments put forward in the case by the Defendant and applicant, (Mr. Grant) is gravely inaccurate, distorted and misinterpreted.
6. Whilst the Prosecution argument is straight forward, Mr. Grant's application disputes not the fact that he conducted the activity(s) as claimed. The reasons for him having behaved so is central to the Commission's considerations, so much so, because if true and substantiated, should be reason enough for an unquestionable right of referral back to the courts for the proper process of appeal, to be engaged.
7. The argument of the Applicant (Mr. Grant) is that he had resulted to the importation activity in defiance of U.K. laws as a last resort of an earlier consequential False and Unlawful Imprisonment, derived from Judicial Corruption and Improprieties long complained of for several years to all the relevant authorities to no avail. Evidence to this effect include Her Majesty the Queen's letters directed to the Home Office and the Lord Chancellor's Department respectively, etc.
8. Also in evidence of the apparent Judicial Corruption and improprieties the applicant Mr. Grant have had to endure, perusal of the Lord Chancellor's Department letter dated 02 March 2001 on its own speak volume as to the levels of contempt and arrogance of the Law officers. After all they would not have replied in the same way had it been his brother, family relative or friend that was the presiding Judge on the day.
9. At trial in evidence, Mr. Grant expressed he was the chairman of Campaign for Truth & Justice. He gave an account of how the Campaign came into being after the subsequent death of his son in 1994 at Kings College Hospital. He also gave an account of the subsequent improprieties which ensued and lead in result to his False and Unlawful Imprisonment at the hands of Justice Toulson, in discharging an application on behalf of his brother, (or brother's law firm Reynolds Potter Chamberlain) as Justice Toulson's brothers' law firm were representing parties being sued by Mr. Grant for several breaches of the Solicitors codes of conduct.
10. In addition Mr. Grant also gave evidence at trial as to why he embarked on his cause of action, stating clearly that the conspiring silence of the media (and institutional establishments) in their failure and unwillingness to give exposure to the Misfeasance and Abuses, made it difficult and impossible to bring the improprieties to public awareness for adequate and proper redress and correction so that, the misdemeanour is not allowed to continue and effect other unsuspecting members of the public. Organizing campaign demonstrations and marches aimed at bringing the alarming levels of Judicial Corruption and Improprieties to light so it could be resolved was his pursue. These required much needed resource and materials his activity sought to raise funds for.
11. Finally, in a matter involving gross Judicial Corruption and Improprieties at the level extent to which Senior High Court Judges' (like Justice Toulson and his cohorts at the Administrative Court) complained of by the applicant since long are able to use their connections and influence to frustrate and deny a full and unobstructed right of the applicant, access to the Appeal Courts for a proper test and determination of his conviction in an oral examinations of the damaging evidence of State Misfeasance and improprieties which him pushed him outside the protection

of the law (and consequent its punishment under Article 7 section 2 of the Human Rights Act 1998, in failing to protect him and secure him his enforceable rights) it remains negligently naïve of the CCRC to assume without concrete facts and evidence other than speculative suppositions and unsupported assumptions that the Appeal Processes were fully complied with.

12. As members of the public sited in the appeal court hearing on the day, there was no evidence of Mr. Grant's Grounds of Appeal having been included in the case papers given to the court as naively assumed in the Commission's analysis. There was also no mention, or reading to the court any part of Mr. Grant's penned Grounds of Appeal submissions, despite the fact that he was not present at court on the day, nor represented as should have been allowed under article 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998.

Together all of the above provided the CCRC with ample opportunity and scope in this particular instance with a most exceptional of circumstances in its remit to refer Mr. Grant's application back to the courts.

Yours


A. Balogun (Mr.)
Secretary

c/c

The Attorney General

The Prime Minister

The Home Secretary

The Lord Chancellor's Department

The Lord Chief Justice

David Cameron

Oliver Heald

Lord Strathclyd

Francis Maude

David Davis

Charles Kennedy

Press Association