

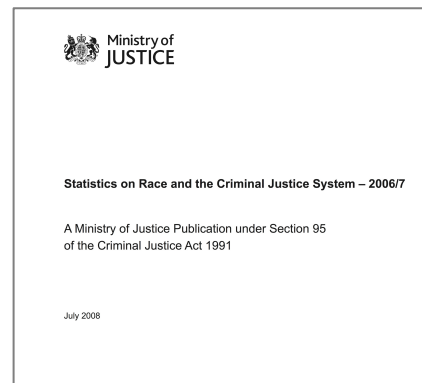
STATE CRIME AUDIT

PREAMBLE

From circa 2011, and onwards, there was a deliberate, systematic effort by the UK Criminal Justice System (CJS) to hide from the public the true facts concerning violent racist crime. For example, post-2008 the Ministry of Justice crime reports (i.e. MOJ, CJS 1991, sect. 95) no longer included important previous information on the ethnicity of the perpetrators and victims of racist violence and murder.¹ In addition, previously published Ministry of Justice and HM Police crime reports - containing that important information - were no longer to be found within the MOJ public websites and archives.^{2 3}



cps non archived docs - 21102011.jpgg.



stats-race-criminal- justice 2006-7 copy jpgg

It was not until search-engine 'key word searches' were done, for the 2006/2007 CJS report (already downloaded) that it was discovered that, by 2011, the CJS was already removing such reports from publicly accessible online domains - whilst omitting to record important data in new, subsequent reports, on the ethnicity of perpetrators of serious crimes.

This can only have been for concealment purposes.⁴

¹ See, for example: 'Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System - A Ministry of Justice publication Under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991': Edition 2008/09 [pub. June 2010]; and Edition 2010 [pub. October 2011].

² 'Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System - A Ministry of Justice publication Under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991': in particular, Chapter: 'Victims and Homicide' and related, tabulated crime data. This covered the period 1997 to 2007. Most fortuitously, this information has previously been downloaded and retained for future reference.

³ However, a limited number of those reports can still be found (for downloading) on the UK National Archives website.

⁴ Not least that, by that time, IT hardware was (and are) very cheap, whilst admin costs were (and are) very high.

Obviously, such actions were intended to make it much more difficult to check (and challenge) the claims being made by the CPS and CJS, from that time and onwards (post-2011). It was a highly manipulative form of 'lying by omission' - of lying to: deliberately enable new, authoritarian legislation; to interfere in the operational practices of the law enforcement agencies; to influence the judicial processes (charging, prosecution and sentencing) - as well giving supposed credence to a pernicious 'minority victimhood' narrative, and for providing a rationale for the numerous organizations operating within the highly lucrative, State-sponsored, 'anti-hate' and 'anti-racism' industry.

In May 2006 the CPS openly bragged that court sentencing was (by then) incorporating a deliberate racist bias into the judicial process: "... as part of CPS role in sentencing, it is important to acknowledge the impact of a racist offence, especially a killing, on the wider Black and Minority Ethnic Community ...".⁵ Obviously, the CPS felt that any impact of a racist killing upon the native 'white' population to be not worthy of any such consideration.

This introduction of a racist dimension to sentencing indicates an intention by the CPS to undermine a key principle of Common Law - that people should receive the same, fair treatment by the agencies of law enforcement, regardless of their race, ethnicity, religion, gender, social position, political or religious beliefs, or their social circumstances.

Therefore, an important feature of the Common Law has traditionally been that the judgment of a person's conduct, and any penalty a person should pay if that conduct is judged to be unlawful, should be only on the basis of what that actual behaviour was - not of the 'type' person that did it, or to whom it was done. Now, however, we find the UK State introducing references, within statute law, to so-called 'protected groups' - on the bases of a false, fabricated 'narrative'.

In late 2009 the CPS (under the DPP, Sir Keir STARMER) attempted to repeat a 2003 CPS Review/audit process, to create a basis for an utterly false and baseless assertion that "hate crimes disproportionately affect minority communities".⁶ The CPS was (is still) attempting to reinforce the fake State narrative that it was 'white' (native) people who were

⁵ Source: 'Handling Sensitive Race Hate Crime', Crown Prosecution Service - Equality and Diversity Unit, May 2006, Lessons Learnt page 17.

⁶ 'Government Accused of Encouraging People to Report Each Other For "Hate Crimes"', by Christopher Hope, Whitehall Editor, The Telegraph, 24th December 2009, source: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/newsttopics/politics/6873922/Government-accused-of-encouraging-people-to-report-each-other-for-hate-crimes.html>

disproportionally committing racist violence against BME people, and that the lack of recorded crime data to back such (baseless) assertions was due to institutional racism of CPS 'front-line' (white) working staff.

In that process, in 2009, the UK CPS proposed to create 'scrutiny panels' to re-examine previous case-files on 'hate crime', in order to improve the future "hit rate". However, the true purpose was inadvertently revealed by a CPS spokesman during the project launch, who stated: "*It is vital that all communities have confidence that their complaints will be taken seriously, including hate crimes, which disproportionately affect minority groups.*" ⁷

That CPS statement was also untrue. The CPS had decided, before the work was even begun, the required outcome (to 'justify' the promulgation of a false narrative - that it was predominantly 'white' people who perpetrated racist crimes, and that it was the institutional racism of the mostly 'white' CPS staff that was preventing that 'discovery' from being made).

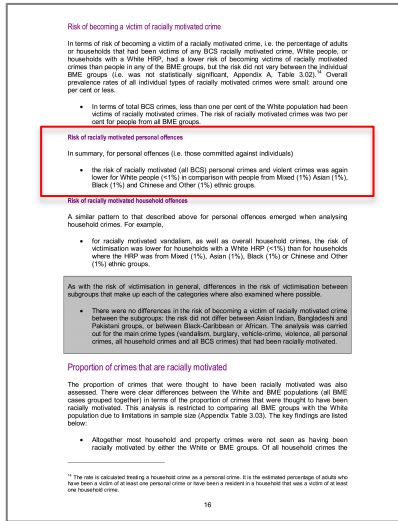
In actuality, historical CJS crime data has shown it to have been the native ('white') people who have suffered the most from such violent, racist assaults - and, indeed, of violent assaults to a hugely disproportionate extent (of white victimhood, see following analysis summary, based upon the use of official Home Office / Criminal Justice System data). ^{8 9} Indeed, this data shows an extraordinary tolerance having been exhibited by the native (white) UK toward the 'other' (those of immigrant-settler heritage).

⁷ 'Government accused of encouraging people to report each other for "hate crimes"', Christopher Hope, The Telegraph, 24 December 2009.

⁸ 'Statistics on Race and The Criminal Justice System'; Published by The Home Office. Documents: 1997-2000, ISBN 1-84082-587-1; 2000-2003, (pub. 2004, 2nd Edition) ISBN 1-84473-247-9/ISSN 1473-1967; 2001-2004, (pub. 2005), ISBN 1-84473-508-7; 2002-2005, (pub. 2006), ISBN 1-84473-895-7/ISSN 1473-1967; 2003-2006 (pub. October 2007), ISBN/ISSN not given; 2004-2007 (pub. July 2008), ISBN/ISSN not given. A total of six HO documents. Source: <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/statistics.htm>

⁹ 'Black and Minority Groups Experiences and Perceptions of Crime, Racially Motivated Crime and The Police', Home Office online report OLR 25-06, including BCS data for racially motivated violent assault (page 15).

[1] ALL ACTS OF RACIST CRIME [ref. UK Govt. Home Office + MET Police/British Crime Survey]



BCS BME crime 2004/05.jpeg

Here, in 2005, a Government Home Office report represents MPS/BCS figures in a way that suggests that the BME community suffers approximately twice the amount of racist violence from native ('white') people than vice-versa - an entirely perverse, disingenuous and preposterous form of 'analysis' that totally ignores the demographics and of the complex interrelationship between inter-ethnic crime, in such matters.¹⁰

Therefore, the irony of this is that - given the population demographics - the figure for the 'white' population should not be a half (0.5) of the figure for the BME population (as claimed by the UK Home Office), but (for the 'all other things being equal' scenario) the expectation is that it should be less than 1 tenth (i.e. 0.089) that of the BME numbers.

Notably there is no comment within this Government document, regarding the experiences of the majority group (white, native) victims of racist crime, perpetrated by members of the BME minority groups. Which begs the question - why not?

However, the following analysis (of published State data) shows that it is the native (white) population that has historically suffered disproportionately from violent racist attacks by members of the minority communities (people of immigrant-settler heritage) - and to a humongous extent (and often of orders of magnitude greater than should be expected, given the population demographics, and an otherwise 'all things being equal' reasonable expectation of behaviours).

¹⁰ Indeed, by ignoring the demographics, it contains the implied suggestion that the problem is due to the excess numbers of 'white' people.

1996

THE RISKS OF VICTIMISATION

► The experience of BCS respondents from each ethnic group who said they had experienced one or more racially motivated offences during 1995 ranged from 1% of

► Since white people make up about 94% of the UK population, the number of offences estimated against the white population as a whole was greater than the number estimated against the Asian and Black populations.

► The 1996 BCS estimated that 382,000 offences (or just over 2% of all offences reported to the BCS in 1995) were considered by the victim to be motivated by racism. Of these, an estimated 103,000 offences were committed against Asians and 42,000 against black people, making a total of 145,000 offences (or 15% of the estimated 984,000 there in total during 1995) and an estimated 238,000 offences were committed against white people (or 1% of all offences against them).

RACIAL INCIDENTS RECORDED BY THE POLICE

► In 1996, the police recorded 13,878 racial incidents involving victims from all ethnic groups in England and Wales, an increase of 6% over the previous year. The number fell for about of the 382,000

► 69% of victims of crimes who were racist that the offence was racially motivated gave the use of racist language as their reason for believing this. In the case of vandalism, where there is less likelihood of direct contact between offender and victim, the reason cited by 69% of victims was the simple fact of their race. About one fifth of victims thought the crime was racially motivated because something similar had happened before (Percy, 1996).

► Among both Caribbean and Asian, greater proportions of offences were perceived to be racially motivated in non-metropolitan areas (24%) than in the inner city (16%) (Hutson & Black, 1996).

► Recently, not all racial incidents are recorded as such by the police. This may be because the victim does not refer to the racial element or because the police fail to note it.

► Increases in the number

BCS 1996 copy.jpeg

2005

3. Racially motivated crimes

The chapter focuses on racially motivated crimes with information about the extent and trends of such crimes. The reasons why such crimes were thought to be racially motivated are discussed. In addition, the circumstances surrounding these incidents are examined.

It should be noted that the figures reported here are based on respondents' self-perception. Furthermore, as many offences such as burglaries and vehicle crimes often involve no interaction between the offender and the victim it is not always possible for respondents to make a judgement about whether or not the incident was racially motivated.

Levels of racially motivated crimes

It was estimated that there were 175,000 racially motivated crimes in England and Wales, based on BCS data from 2004/05. This compares with a total of 204,000 incidents reported by the 2003/04 and 2002/03 BCS, representing a marked fall in the number of racially motivated crimes.¹¹ The number of racially motivated crimes could not be calculated for 2001/02 (see Appendix D for more information). Estimates prior to 2001 are not comparable because only a subset of respondents from certain ethnic groups were asked the relevant questions.¹²

Table 3.1 Estimated numbers of racially motivated crimes

| | White | Black | Asian | Black Chinese or Other | BME Total | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|------------------------|-----------|--------|
| PROPERTY CRIME | | | | | | |
| Vandalism | 8,800 | 4,300 | 16,700 | 6,000 | 2,800 | 36,700 |
| Burglary | 4,100 | 100 | 1,800 | 500 | 300 | 2,600 |
| All vehicle thefts | 800 | 300 | 3,100 | 500 | 0 | 5,500 |
| Violence | | | | | | |
| Common assault | 17,300 | 2,000 | 24,800 | 6,000 | 3,500 | 57,600 |
| Minor assault | 20,300 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,100 | 4,000 |
| All other | 7,700 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 3,200 | 6,300 |
| ALL HOUSEHOLD CRIME | 16,600 | 5,300 | 22,100 | 7,800 | 3,300 | 54,300 |
| ALL PERSONAL | 21,200 | 3,200 | 23,000 | 8,100 | 4,400 | 60,000 |
| ALL BCS | 10,200 | 8,800 | 11,100 | 10,900 | 11,400 | 52,100 |
| Unreported race-related crimes | 42,339 | 495 | 2,847 | 7,979 | 1,042 | 6,300 |
| Unreported race-related crimes | 1,818 | 118 | 1,026 | 1,026 | 415 | 4,800 |

1. For household crimes the 2004/05 estimates are based on the British Crime Survey (BCS) and are based on the estimated number of households in each of the ethnic groups. The 2003/04 and 2002/03 estimates are based on the BCS and are based on the estimated number of households in each of the ethnic groups. The 2001/02 estimates are based on the BCS and are based on the estimated number of households in each of the ethnic groups. The 2000/01 estimates are based on the BCS and are based on the estimated number of households in each of the ethnic groups. The 1999/00 estimates are based on the BCS and are based on the estimated number of households in each of the ethnic groups.

2. All BCS surveys include common assault, vandalism, robbery and vehicle theft.

15

BCS BME crime 2004/05 pl5.jpeg

Crime analysis data, contained within official HM Police and Home Office / CPS crime analysis reports, can be used to both demonstrate and to quantify the above arguments.

Examples are shown opposite.

Rather disturbingly, there is also evidence of attempts at data fabrication within these documents, so as to grossly exaggerate, in a rather crude manner, the number of 'Asian' victims of racist violence. Whether or not that fabrication originated in the reporting, or in the recording, of that data will have to be addressed in subsequent analysis.

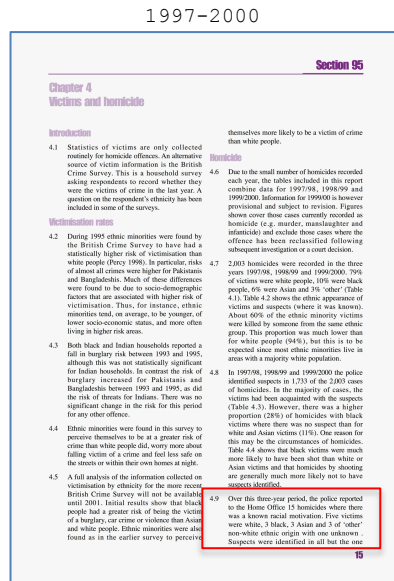
A proper analysis of this MPS / BCS data (above) therefore shows that the experiences of white (native English people) of being victims of violent racist assault by members of the settler-immigration heritage BME 'community' to be: of **almost 32-fold greater** than should be expected, for circa 1996; and of **almost 57-fold greater** than should be expected, for circa 2005 - with respect to the demographics and of an 'all things being equal' behavioural expectation criteria.^{11 12 13}

¹¹ MPS / British Crime Survey, summary report for 1996

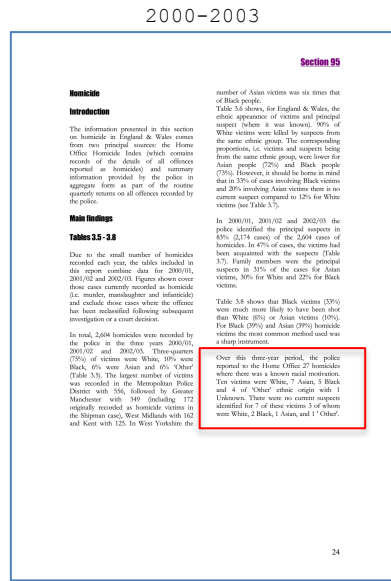
¹² This HO 'analysis - 'Black and Minority Ethnic group's experience and perceptions of crime, racially motivated crime and the police: findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey, Home Office Online Report 25/06. Attempts were later made (unsuccessfully) to 'disappear' this information by removing the report from the UK State website archives.

¹³ This needs to be emphasised - these are many-fold differences in values estimated that, for example 10-fold means a 'times' differences of 1 order of magnitude (10 times or 1000% greater).

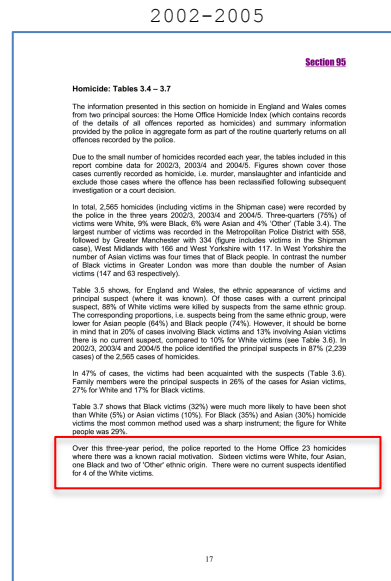
[2] ACTS OF RACIST MURDER [ref. UK Govt. Home Office] 14 15



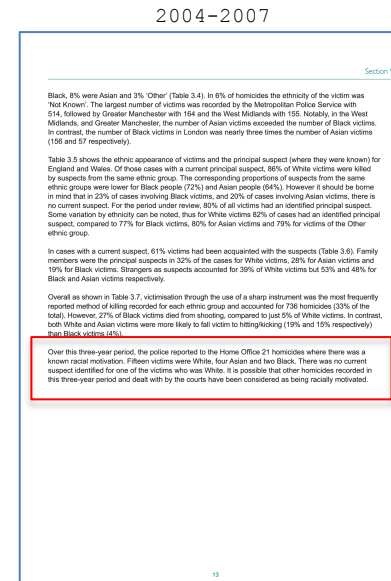
raceandcrimestats2000 p15



raceandcrimestats2003 p24.jpg



raceandcrimestats2005 p17.jpg



raceandcrimestats06/7 p13.jpg

Calculations show native 'white' people experiencing victimhood of racist murders to have been many times greater than should be expected - of **9-fold greater** for 1997-2000, **9-fold greater** for 2000-2003, **22.3-fold greater** for 2003-2005, and **22.5-fold greater** for 2004-2007.

These comparative, 'likelihood/expectation' racist murder figures are also calculated regarding the likelihood numbers of victims based on the size of the actual population demographics, and an expectation that there should be no difference in propensity for racist violence between the different racial/ethnic communities (of equal 'behavioural expectations'). 16 17

14 Greater than expected given 'all things being equal' and on the demographic numbers re. White, Asian, Black and 'other' populations.

15 Given that the BCS data is generally considered the most reliable data on actual criminal offences being committed - and that the BCS violent racist assault figures contain actual evidence of physical harm (not just hearsay testimony or victim allegations) - suggesting that the CPS has not been pursuing prosecutions of racist crime in a fair way (i.e. biased against 'white' people).

Although the number of cases is small, it should be noted that they cover a period of 10 years, and that they are of proven crimes of racially motivated murder (with the crime being proven through the judicial process, and with the perpetrator and victim ethnic/racial identity being recorded).¹⁸ ¹⁹ Most notably, by 2003 there was already a consistent, established, almost order-of-magnitude (i.e. 9-fold) excess in the number of murders of white people (people of native heritage) – being in excess of expectations of equivalencies of behaviour, and adjusted for demographic differences.²⁰

Racial murders: nearly half the victims are white | UK news | The Guardian 28/02/2015 06:28

theguardian

Racial murders: nearly half the victims are white

Home Office release official figures as police claim that political correctness is stifling the debate

Antony Barnett, investigations editor
Sunday 22 October 2006 00:55 BST

Nearly half of all victims of racially motivated murders in the last decade have been white, according to official figures released by the Home Office. The data, released under Freedom of Information legislation, shows that between 1995 and 2004 there have been 58 murders where the police consider a racial element played a key part. Out of these, 24 have been where the murder victim was white.

The disclosure will add to the intense debate over multiculturalism in British society. The figures also overturn the assumption that almost all racial murders are committed against ethnic minority victims.

Senior police officers have admitted that 'political correctness' and the fear of discussing the issue have meant that race crime against white people goes under-reported. One chief constable has claimed that white, working-class men are more alienated than the Muslim community.

Peter Fahy, the Chief Constable of Cheshire and a spokesman on race issues for the Association of Chief Police Officers, said it was a fact that it was harder to get the media interested where murder victims were young white men.

These counter-narrative findings in the actual racist murder data had been noticed (and reported upon – see opposite) as early as 2006 by the UK newspapers. [Note: Guardian journalists had to raise a FOI request to gain access to this information].

However, nothing whatsoever changed – the establishment narrative that it was the working-class native (white) people who were the problem, and that it was the minority BME people who were suffering disproportionately (and to a huge extent) from aggressive behaviour from that majority native population, continued unabated.

That the actual data showed that narrative as being false (and, in fact, the exact opposite of the truth) was never given proper, serious attention.

¹⁶ Whilst the HO/CJS clearly understand this important feature, they put this important aspect aside in order to bolster their fake analysis regarding the characterisation of violent racist crime.

¹⁷ These figures do not include acts of terrorism (such as the London 7/7/2005 London bombings) – and will therefore very much tend toward the ‘conservative’ (low) side.

¹⁸ Here, the demographic proportions (white, black, asian, other) are: 1997-2000, (0.942, 0.018, 0.03, 0.01); 2001-2004, (0.924, 0.024, 0.041, 0.012); and for 2004-2007, (0.907, 0.03, 0.05, 0.103). [ONS + UK 2001 Census data]

¹⁹ Note: these numbers do not include victims of terrorist incidence such as that of the July 2005 London bombings.

²⁰ Note that this was the situation prior to 2003 – and therefore prior to both the significant influx of immigrants from eastern and central Europe, and prior to the onset of terrorism attacks within the UK by resident Islamist extremists.

[3] ACTS OF INTER-RACIAL KILLING [HO/CJS]

Section 95

Table 4.2 Ethnic appearance of currently recorded homicide victims by ethnicity of principal suspect⁽¹⁾ combined data for 1997/98 & 1998/99 & 1999/2000

| Ethnic appearance of victim | Ethnic appearance of principal suspect | | | | Total with no current suspect ⁽²⁾ | Total principal suspect ⁽³⁾ | Total |
|-----------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|--|--|-------|
| | White | Black | Asian | Other | | | |
| White | 1,290 | 56 | 26 | 13 | 26 | 1,411 | 1,714 |
| Black | 35 | 97 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 145 | 200 |
| Asian | 23 | 3 | 66 | 6 | 1 | 99 | 111 |
| Other | 20 | 6 | 1 | 26 | 0 | 53 | 69 |
| Not known | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 25 | 39 |
| Total | 1,376 | 164 | 100 | 46 | 47 | 1,733 | 2,003 |

(1) Those recorded as homicide as at 31 October 2000.
 (2) A principal suspect is included for each victim, therefore a suspect may appear in the table more than once.
 (3) Includes cases where a former principal suspect has been acquitted etc.

Table 4.3 Relationship of currently recorded⁽¹⁾ homicide victims to principal suspect combined data for 1997/98 & 1998/99 & 1999/2000

| Relationship of victim to principal suspect | Ethnic appearance of victim | | | | Not known | Total |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | White | Black | Asian | Other | | |
| Family | 297 | 17 | 21 | 13 | 7 | 355 |
| Spouse/lover | 666 | 70 | 56 | 25 | 13 | 830 |
| Other known | 448 | 58 | 22 | 15 | 5 | 548 |
| Stranger | 173 | 55 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 270 |
| No suspect | 1584 | 200 | 111 | 69 | 39 | 2,003 |

(1) Those recorded as homicide as at 31 October 2000.

Table 4.4 Apparent method of killing of currently recorded⁽¹⁾ homicide victims combined data for 1997/98 & 1998/99 & 1999/2000

| Apparent method of killing | Ethnic appearance of victim | | | | Not known | Total |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | White | Black | Asian | Other | | |
| Sharp instrument | 479 | 77 | 38 | 25 | 5 | 624 |
| Blunt instrument | 166 | 9 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 204 |
| Hitting/kicking etc | 173 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 202 |
| Strangulation | 113 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 134 |
| Stoning | 78 | 64 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 161 |
| Other | 575 | 31 | 29 | 19 | 24 | 678 |
| Total | 1,584 | 200 | 111 | 69 | 39 | 2,003 |

(1) Those recorded as homicide as at 31 October 2000.

raceandcrimstats2000 p17.jpg

Section 95

Table 3.5 Ethnic appearance of currently recorded homicide victims⁽¹⁾ by ethnicity of principal suspect: England and Wales, combined data for 2003/04 to 2005/06

| Ethnic appearance of victim | Ethnic appearance of principal suspect | | | | Total with no current suspect ⁽²⁾ | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|
| | White | Black | Asian | Other | | | |
| White | 1,305 | 125 | 57 | 30 | 20 | 1,537 | 1,714 |
| Black | 39 | 145 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 200 | 242 |
| Asian | 26 | 16 | 85 | 3 | - | 160 | 168 |
| Other | 19 | 13 | 4 | 45* | 1 | 81 | 94 |
| Not known | 29 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 70 | 109 |
| Total | 1,438 | 303 | 163 | 88 | 36 | 2,008 | 2,327 |

* If not
 (1) Offences recorded as homicide as at 9 October 2006. Figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.
 (2) A principal suspect is included for each victim, therefore a suspect may appear in the table more than once.
 (3) Includes cases where a former principal suspect has been acquitted etc.
 (4) Includes 20 cocaine possums drowned in Morecambe Bay.

Table 3.6: Relationship of currently recorded homicide victims⁽¹⁾ to principal suspect by ethnic appearance of victim: England and Wales, combined data for 2003/04 to 2005/06

| Relationship of victim to principal suspect | Ethnic appearance of victim | | | | Not known | Total |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | White | Black | Asian | Other | | |
| Family | 484 | 36 | 42 | 16 | 23 | 601 |
| Of which: spouse/lover | 307 | 21 | 21 | 10 | 12 | 371 |
| Other known | 448 | 58 | 24 | 12 | 15 | 557 |
| Stranger ⁽²⁾ | 466 | 107 | 74 | 53* | 30 | 630 |
| No current suspect | 177 | 41 | 28 | 13 | 39 | 298 |
| Total | 1,714 | 242 | 188 | 86 | 109 | 2,327 |

* If not
 (1) Offences recorded as homicide as at 9 October 2006. Figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.
 (2) Includes 20 victims of the 7 July 2005 London bombings.
 (3) Includes 20 cocaine possums drowned in Morecambe Bay.

Table 3.7: Apparent method of killing of currently recorded homicide victims⁽¹⁾ by ethnic appearance of victim: England and Wales, combined data for 2003/04 to 2005/06

| Apparent method of killing | Ethnic appearance of victim | | | | Not known | Total |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | White | Black | Asian | Other | | |
| Sharp instrument | 629 | 90 | 49 | 23 | 23 | 716 |
| Blunt instrument | 187 | 11 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 211 |
| Hitting, kicking etc | 310 | 9 | 25 | 6 | 17 | 367 |
| Strangulation | 151 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 187 |
| Shooting | 91 | 67 | 17 | 7* | 11 | 193 |
| Other ⁽²⁾ | 470 | 96 | 46 | 48* | 45 | 665 |
| Total | 1,714 | 242 | 188 | 94 | 109 | 2,327 |

* If not
 (1) Offences recorded as homicide as at 9 October 2006. Figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.
 (2) Includes 20 victims of the 7 July 2005 London bombings.
 (3) Includes 20 cocaine possums drowned in Morecambe Bay.

Race-and-cjs-stats2006.jpg

The 'likelihood' figures are calculated to represent the model of population demographics and inter-racial killing, using data from the UK State (HO/CJS).

The presumption should be that racism was neither a motivation or an aggravating factor in those crimes - and hence the categorisation as such by the CPS.

However, calculations show the native 'white' people having been victims of inter-racial murders significantly higher than is to be expected: of 19.8-fold greater for 1997-2000; and of 22-fold greater for 2003-2006.

Notably, the number of white (native) victims almost doubled over that 10-year period (by x 1.89).

This strongly indicates that many of these inter-racial killings were, in fact, racially aggravated or motivated - that (in these cases) a very significant proportion of people from the white (native) population were being victims of racist murder - but that the police/prosecution services (CPS) were not identifying these horrific cases, as such.²¹

²¹ Which rather begs the question - was this deliberate State policy?

[4] RAPE-GANG CHARACTERIZATIONS [UK Court convictions data]

At the beginning of January 2025, the UK Government refused a request from Oldham Council for a national inquiry into the 'grooming gang' scandal - a scandal that has so blighted working-class communities throughout the UK for at least the past 30 years.

Although the term 'grooming gang' term is routinely used by the political establishment for this particular form of crime, it is more accurate to describe the phenomenon as that of the activities of organized, racist rape-gangs, of almost exclusively of Muslim (and mostly of Pakistani) heritage, targeting (almost exclusively) white English girls for extreme forms of sexual abuse (including forced gang-rape), accompanied threats and extreme violence (with some of the girls being murdered).

Notably, conservative estimates are that between 1997 and 2013 (just 17 years) more than a quarter of a million young white girls were targeted victims of those organized, racist, rape-gangs. ²²

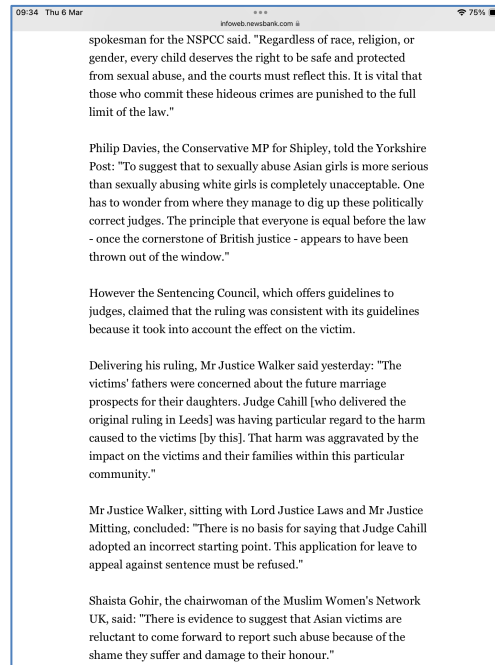
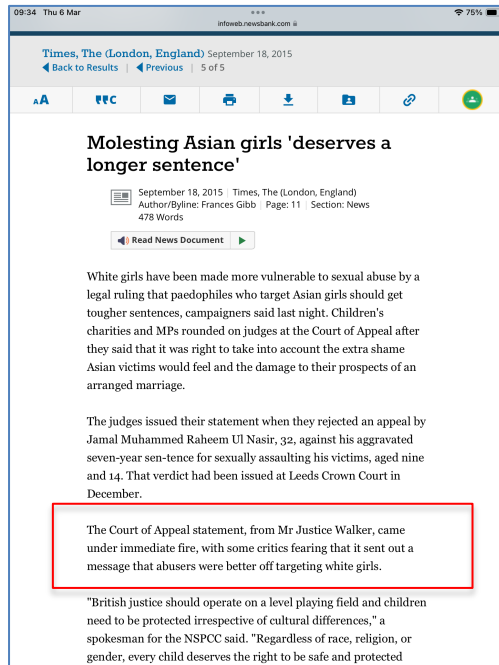
Based on an analysis of court records, sentencing statements, newspaper court reports, etc. good estimates can be made in regard to the 'propensities' of different ethnic groups for being members of the rape gangs - gangs that have become so prevalent throughout the UK. That analysis shows an 86-fold greater propensity for BME (ethnic minority) people to be rape gang members, than for native (white) people, and a 215-fold greater propensity for Muslims being gang members, than for native (white) people. ^{23 24}

²² Source: www.darklake-synectics.co.uk/docs/how_many.pdf

²³ Source: www.darklake-synectics.co.uk/docs/rape%20gangs%20UK.pdf

²⁴ Source: www.darklake-synectics.co.uk/docs/rape%20gangs%20UK%20data.pdf

[5] THE COURT OF APPEAL RULING, 2015



In 2015 the senior-most UK judges, of The Appeals Court, ruled that the sexual molestation of 'Asian' girls should be treated as a more serious offence than that of the sexual molestation of white (native, English) girls.

This decision was based upon the presumption that feelings of young white girls (as victims), and the feelings and concerns of the parents/siblings of those white girls, were less worthy of a proper, fair and equitable remedy under the law, than for young 'Asian' girls (as victims).

As with the decisions by The Sentencing Council ten years later (in March 2025 - see below), this shows the extent and depth to which a toxic contempt for the basic principles of Common Law (that of all people being equal under the law) had, already, become entrenched within the State agencies of law and justice.

[6] SENTENCING GUIDELINES, 2025

Sentencing Council

Do not retain this copy. Only the online version of a guideline is guaranteed to be up to date.

Imposition of community and custodial sentences - Effective from 1 April 2025

Guideline effective from: 01 April 2025

Guideline users should be aware that the [Equal Treatment Bench Book](#) covers important aspects of fair treatment and disparity of outcomes for different groups in the criminal justice system. It provides guidance which sentencers are encouraged to take into account wherever applicable, to ensure that there is fairness for all involved in court proceedings.

Applicability

Reading this guideline

This guideline outlines the general approach to sentencing and provides guidance on how sentencers should address specific issues that may arise when they consider the most appropriate sentence. Sentencers should have this guideline in mind throughout the sentencing process, beginning with when a guilty plea is entered or finding of guilt is made, right up to the imposition of the sentence.

This guideline provides general guidance only, as no fully comprehensive guide to sentencing could ever be possible. Each sentence should always be decided on its own facts and on its own merits.

1. Purposes of sentencing

The court must have regard to the five purposes of sentencing when determining sentence (section 57 of the Sentencing Code).

- The punishment of offenders
- The reduction of crime (including its reduction by deterrence)
- The reform and rehabilitation of offenders
- The protection of the public
- The making of reparation by offenders to persons affected by their offences

The weight each purpose should be given will vary from case to case. Both community and custodial sentences can achieve all the purposes of sentencing.

A restriction on liberty will sometimes be necessary to safeguard victims and/or the public. The court must ensure, however, that any restriction on the offender's liberty is commensurate with the seriousness of the offence. A restriction on liberty can be achieved by a community or a custodial sentence.

2. Thresholds

• A pre-sentence report may be unnecessary if the court considers that it has enough information about the offence and the offender:

A pre-sentence report will normally be considered necessary if the offender belongs to one (or more) of the following cohorts:

- at risk of first custodial sentence and/or at risk of a custodial sentence of 2 years or less (after taking into account any reduction for guilty plea)
- a young adult (typically 18-25 years; see further information below at section 3)
- **from an ethnic minority, cultural minority, and/or faith minority community**
- **pregnant or postpartum**
- **sole or primary carer for dependent relatives**

Or if the court considers that one or more of the following may apply to the offender:

- has disclosed they are transgender
- has or may have any addiction issues
- has or may have a serious chronic medical condition or physical disability, or mental ill health, learning disabilities (including developmental disorders and neurodiverse conditions) or brain injury/damage
- or, the court considers that the offender is, or there is a risk that they may have been, a victim of:
 - domestic abuse, physical or sexual abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, coercive or controlling behaviour, economic, psychological, emotional or any other abuse
 - modern slavery or trafficking, or
 - coercion, grooming, intimidation or exploitation.

This is a non-exhaustive list and a PSR can still be necessary if the individual does not fall into one of these cohorts. A report may also be necessary for a variety of requirements (see section on Requirements (section 7) below.)

Courts should refer to the [Equal Treatment Bench Book](#) for more guidance on how to ensure fair treatment and avoid disparity of outcomes for different groups.

Magistrates: Consult your legal adviser before deciding to sentence to a community order or custodial sentence without a pre-sentence report.

Indication to the Probation Service

When ordering a PSR, the court must make clear to the offender that it may impose any sentence that the law allows, including a custodial sentence, and, if applicable, the court retains its power of committal for sentence to the Crown Court.

Subject to the above, the court may indicate to the Probation Service a provisional view as to the level of harm and culpability which appears to be involved in the offence for the purposes of the PSR.

The court may also indicate to the Probation Service any specific requirements that Probation should consider the individual's suitability for and/or any issues or concerns the court would specifically like to be addressed, including when a dangerousness assessment is required.

Adjournments

Pre-sentence reports can be verbal or written, and may require an adjournment to allow time for the necessary information to be collected by the Probation Service. Offenders with more complex needs or who may find the court environment overwhelming for whatever reason may benefit from an adjournment for a pre-sentence report to facilitate a more appropriate environment to discuss personal matters. The court should liaise with the Probation Service on whether a quality report can be delivered on the day and adjourn the case if it cannot. The need for an adjournment may be reliant on the availability of third parties to gather necessary information.

On committal and sending

In the first week of March 2025 the UK Sentencing Council (an official advisory body to the UK judiciary) issued new guidelines to UK judges.

Included within those putative guidelines were recommendations that (and contrary to the principles of English Common Law) defendants belonging to minority 'protected' groups should be granted privileged leniency by UK judges, in terms of sentencing decisions.

This, the publication of this press release by the Sentencing Council - coming (as it did) when this audit report was in its final stages of completion - couldn't have been more apposite. The sentencing guidelines encapsulate many of the manipulative, fabricated false-narrative issues addressed within this report - not least, the gross deceit that 'minority group' members live in a condition of oppression and violence from the majority demographic, necessitating special privileges and exceptions to be given to them by the State.

CONCLUSIONS

The main findings of this audit are: (1) in the last 30 years the native (white) people of the UK have experienced hugely disproportionate (of up to many orders-of-magnitude/10-fold and greater) levels of racist violence from members of the non-native population; and (2) the UK State has done everything within its power to conceal that fact - indeed, it has promulgated (and continues to do so) a grossly false narrative that has been (and is) the exact opposite of that truth.

It is therefore the concealments, the deceits, and fabrications of a false narrative (including outright lying), by the State, that has (to a very considerable extent) created the basis for new (and arguable anti-native, anti-working-class) legislation on 'hate crimes' to be enacted, and for new procedures regarding police and justice-system policy and practices to be introduced - such as in regard to the supposed problem of 'Islamophobia'.

It has been by having access to, and by making detailed examinations of, official documents of various UK State agencies and departments, that this audit is able to establish and provide proof of the above claims.

END