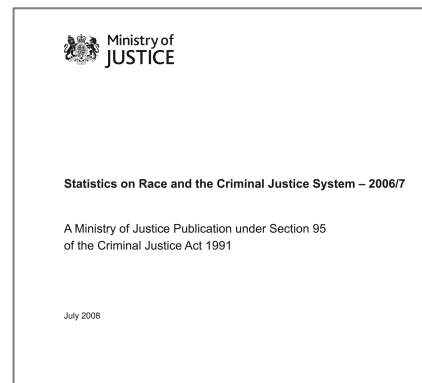


UK STATE DECEIT on RACIST CRIME

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}



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

cps non archived docs - 21102011.jpg. stats-race-criminal- justice 2006-7 copy jpg

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).

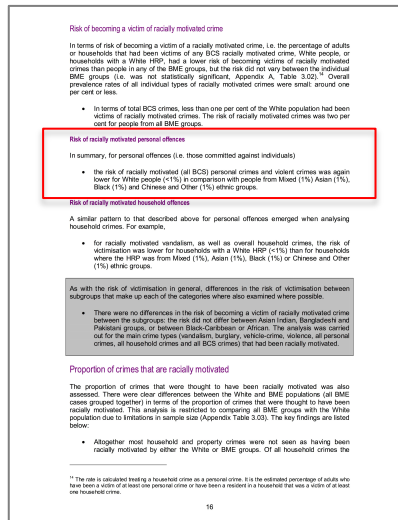
In actuality, historical CJS crime data has shown it to have been the native ('white') people who have suffered the most from such violent, racist assaults - and, indeed, of violent assaults to a hugely disproportionate extent (of white victimhood, see following analysis summary, based upon the use of 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

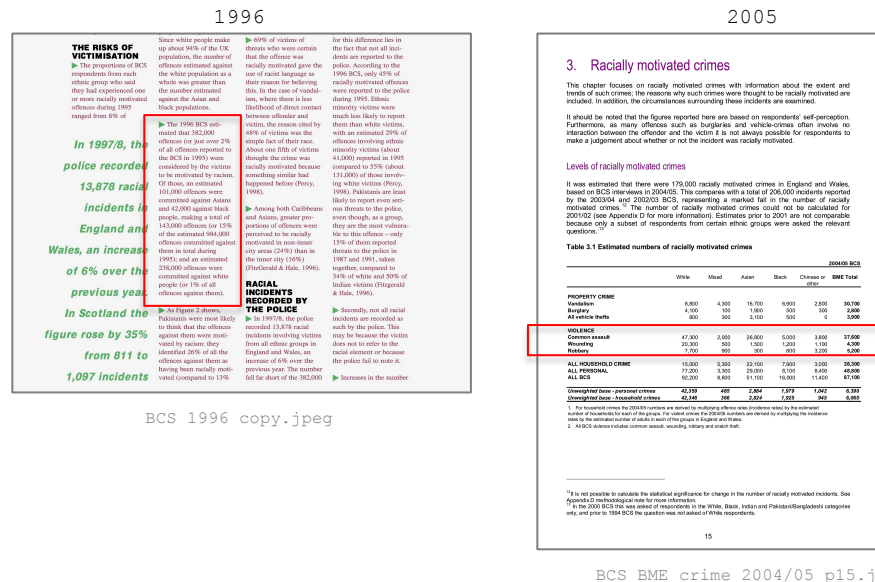
Here, in 2005, a Government Home Office report represents MPS/BCS figures in a way that suggests that the BME community suffers approximately twice the amount of racist violence from native ('white') people than vice-versa - an entirely perverse, disingenuous and preposterous form of 'analysis' that 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.



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.

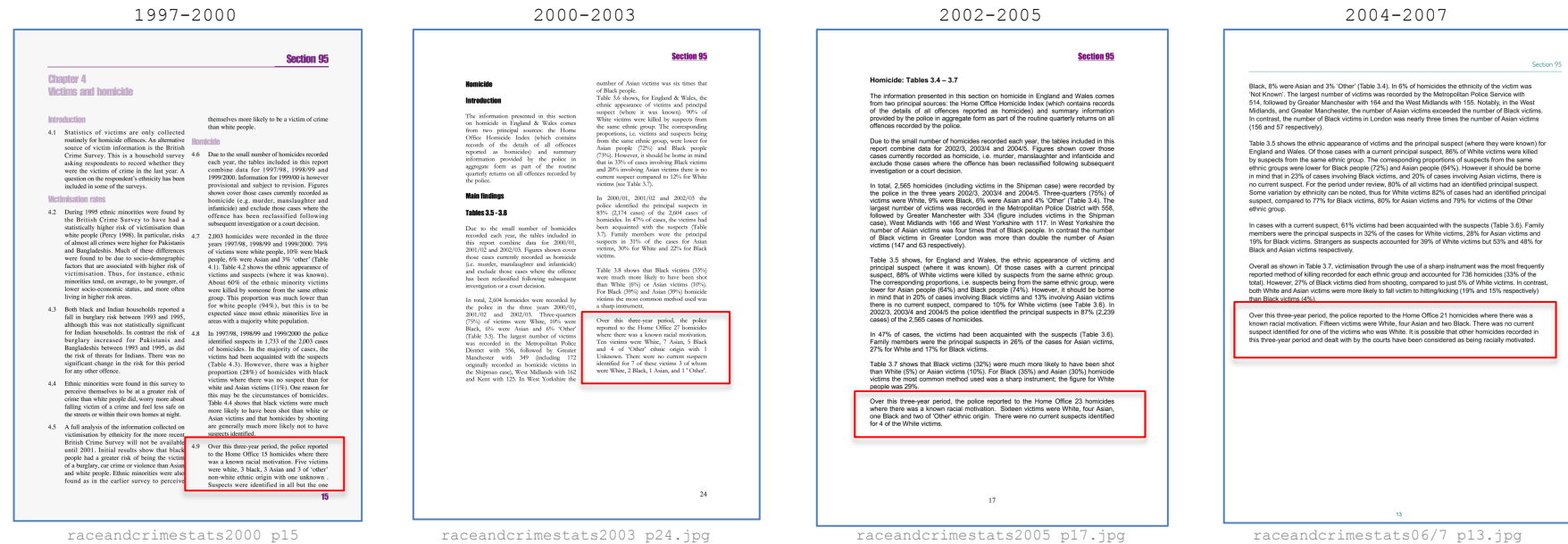
Rather disturbingly, there is also evidence of attempts at data fabrication within these documents, so as to grossly exaggerate, in a rather crude manner, the number of 'Asian' victims of racist violence. Whether or not that fabrication originated in the reporting, or in the recording, of that data will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

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 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



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 current principal suspect ⁽²⁾		Total with no current suspect ⁽³⁾		Total
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not known				
White	1,290	56	26	13	26	1,411	173	1,584	
Black	35	97	6	1	6	145	55	200	
Asian	23	3	66	6	1	99	12	111	
Other	20	6	1	26	0	53	16	69	
Not known	8	2	1	0	14	25	14	39	
Total	1,376	164	100	46	47	1,733	270	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						
Spouse/lover	297	17	21	13	7	355
Other known	666	70	56	25	13	830
Stranger	448	58	22	15	5	548
No suspect	173	55	12	16	14	270
Total	1,584	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
Shooting	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.

raceandcrimestats2000 p17.jpg

Section 95

Table 3.5: Ethnic appearance of currently recorded homicide victims⁽¹⁾ by ethnicity of principal suspect⁽²⁾: England and Wales, combined data for 2003/04 to 2005/06

Ethnic appearance of victim	Ethnic appearance of principal suspect				Total with current suspect		Total with no current suspect ⁽³⁾		Total
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not known				
White	1,305	125	57	30	20	1,537	177	1,714	
Black	39	145	9	5	2	200	42	242	
Asian	39	16	85	3	-	143	28	168	
Other	19	13	4	45 ⁽⁴⁾	14	81	13	94	
Not known	39	4	8	5	-	70	38	108	
Total	1,436	303	163	88	36	2,030	299	2,327	

(1) Offences recorded as homicide as at 31 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 posers 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⁾	686	107	74	53 ⁽³⁾	32	852
No current suspect	177	41	28	13	39	298
Total	1,714	242	168	94	109	2,327

(1) Offences recorded as homicide as at 31 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 posers 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	625	90	49	23	23	710
Blunt instrument	187	11	17	3	3	201
Hitting, kicking etc	310	9	25	6	17	367
Strangulation ⁽²⁾	151	9	14	7	6	187
Shooting	81	67	17	7	11	183
Other ⁽³⁾	470	96	46	48 ⁽⁴⁾	45	669
Total	1,714	242	168	94	109	2,327

(1) Offences recorded as homicide as at 31 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 posers drowned in Morecambe Bay.

Race-and-cjs-stats2006.jpg

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?

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.

The expectation should (obviously) be that the ratio of White victims to BME victims should be 1.0 – i.e. the same number of victims in both categories. However, the actual numbers are seen to be:

(1997 to 2000), W/BME = 1.22

(2003 to 2006), W/BME = 2.26

In other words, an increase to more than twice as many White victims of murder than should be expected.

[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

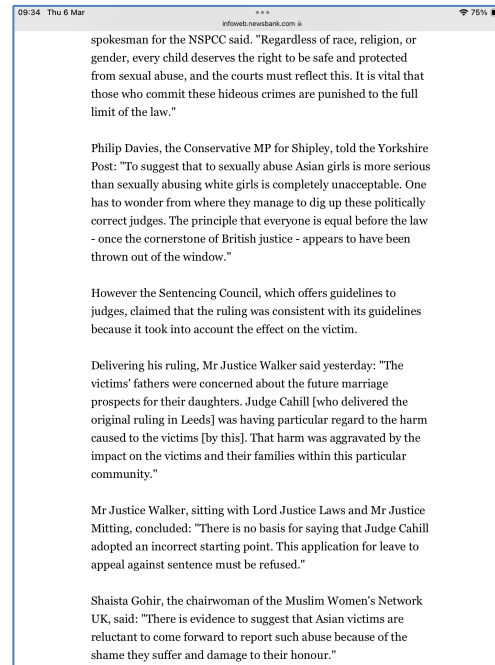
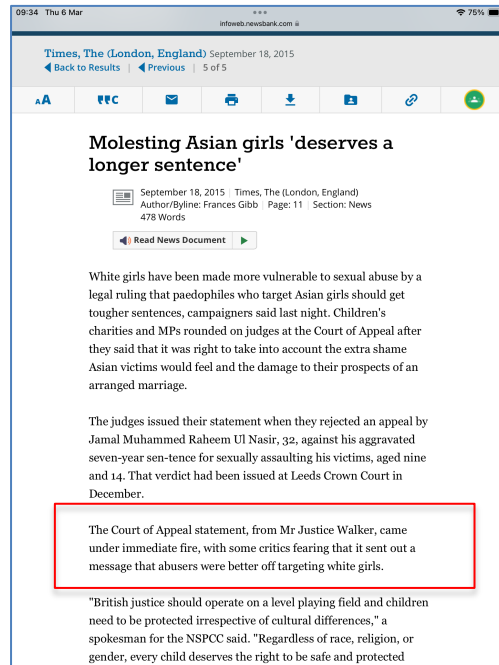
Based on an analysis of court records, sentencing statements, newspaper court reports, etc. good estimates can be made in regard to the 'propensities' of different ethnic groups for being members of the rape gangs - gangs that have become so prevalent throughout the UK. That analysis shows an 86-fold 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

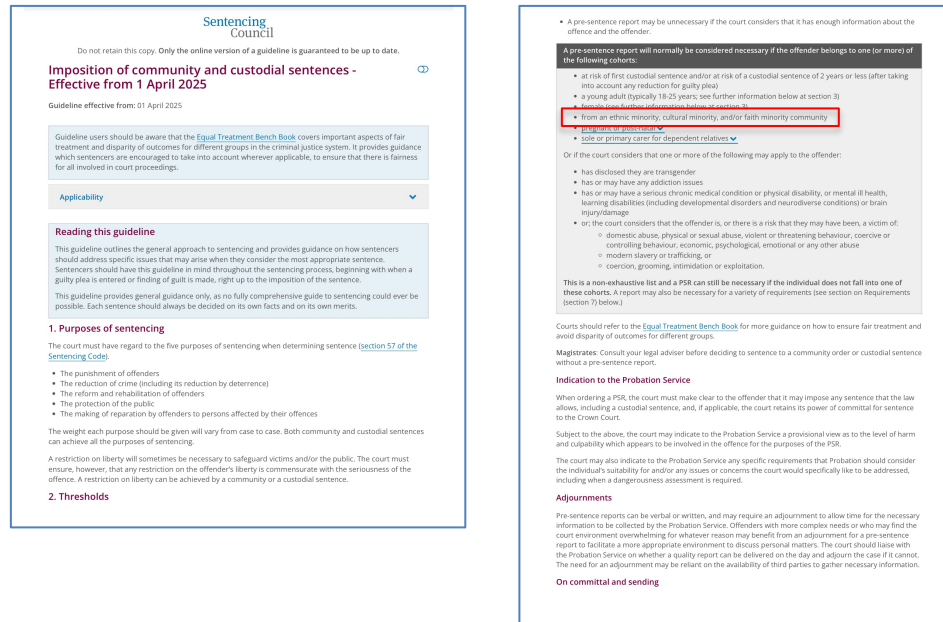


In 2015 the senior-most UK judges, of The Appeals Court, ruled that the sexual molestation of 'Asian' girls should be treated as a more serious offence than that of the sexual molestation of white (native, English) girls.

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



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 deceptions, 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