

Chapter 12: More havoc: the police

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There are two main ways police forces show that they have been captured by the transgender agenda. One is by failing to protect people, mostly women, from the violence of trans mobs; the other is by acting on transgender's equation of disagreement and criticism with hate speech, and taking into custody, giving warnings to, or otherwise focusing police attention on, people who express that disagreement publicly. Because it is the UK police who are peculiarly prone to the latter activity, and because there is a great deal of publicly available information about the situation there, they are the predominant focus of this chapter.

However, police everywhere have been influenced by the transgender agenda, not surprisingly, given its influence on courts and legislatures. Two examples of the failure of police to protect peacefully demonstrating citizens from attacks by trans mobs, are discussed below, one in Auckland in Aotearoa/New Zealand, the other in Portland in the US. The situation in Auckland happened on the occasion of a Let Women Speak (LWS) event, part of the tour in March 2023 planned for all Australian capital cities and Auckland and Wellington in New Zealand and organised by Kellie-Jay Keen (aka Posie Parker). The situation in the US happened in Portland on the occasion of a speak-out by Women's Declaration International (WDI). On both occasions the attacks by the trans mob were extremely violent and women were injured. On neither occasion did the police arrest the offenders, or even turn up at all until after it was all over.

Police in Australia

The situation in Australia, at least in relation to the LWS events, was different. In every capital city except Hobart, the police kept the trans mob at bay and prevented them from getting anywhere near the speakers. In Hobart on 21 March, the next event after the Melbourne event and the confected outrage about the appearance of neo-Nazis (see below), the police failed to stop the mob breaking through the cordon, overrunning the women speaking, and shoving them up against the wall of the parliament building (Peel, 2023).¹ As Kellie-Jay Keen described it (under her Posie

¹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rt09IHWLi_E

Parker sobriquet): ‘The Tasmanian event was pretty horrifying. The women who spoke were visibly terrified and an angry mob drowned out their voices with hysterical screams and cult-like mantras’ (Parker, 2023).

The first four events—Sydney (11 March), Brisbane (12th March), Perth (14th March) and Adelaide (15th March)—were well policed. The organising by the NSW police at the first LWS event in Sydney in particular was superb. They kept the baying mob far enough away from the speakers so that they could be heard, with a double line of police officers making sure the shrieking, noise-making trans protesters kept well back. There were also six police horses, all of them with women riders, although they were not needed (except perhaps as a warning). This is despite the fact that the NSW police are also trans-captured.² But that did not prevent them from doing their job and protecting women from what was clearly a threatening mob.³

Although there were even bigger crowds of trans activists than in Sydney at the next three events—in Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide—and the noise they made was horrendous, the police kept them at a safe distance and they were unable to disrupt the proceedings (Peel, 2023).

At the last Australian event, in Canberra on 23 March, the police were again cooperative and disinterested, keeping the mob at bay and giving the women the chance to speak. Tasmanian Liberal senator, Claire Chandler, had planned to attend and speak at the event, but pulled out because she worried that it would be unsafe, given the publicity after the Melbourne event (see below) (Ilanbey et al, 2023). But while the police did efficiently keep the trans gang in line, there was an unpleasant incident involving Upper House MP and indigenous woman, Senator Lydia Thorpe. She rushed towards Keen waving the indigenous flag and yelling at Keen ‘You are not welcome!’ Public media everywhere (e.g. the ABC, *The Guardian*) immediately reported that she was ‘pushed to the ground’ by a federal police officer. But the video⁴ shows that she pulled herself away from the officer’s hands and threw *herself* on the ground. She was not, as the *Sydney Morning Herald* put it, ‘striding’ towards Keen (Thompson, 2023). She had been running towards Keen shouting insults, obviously enraged, and the police officer had grabbed her to intercept her. In this case, the police officer was simply doing his job protecting Keen from what looked as though it was going to be a physical attack.

It was the police behaviour in Melbourne on 18 March that not only undermined the feminist message about women’s sex-based rights, but brought the whole event into disrepute, at least in the minds of those prone to misogyny as standard operating procedure. The police did keep the trans mob at bay, but they ushered the neo-Nazis who gate-crashed the event through the police cordon and onto the steps of parliament house alongside the women, where they (the neo-Nazis) proceeded to give

² ‘The GLO [Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officer]/ LGBTIQ+ Liaison Officer Program—established in 1990—provides services and programs that are tailored to the needs of LGBTIQ+ communities. LGBTIQ+ Liaison Officers are located in police stations across NSW and actively liaise with their local LGBTIQ+ groups and stakeholders’ – https://www.police.nsw.gov.au/safety_and_prevention/your_community/working_with_lgbtqia

³ I personally attended this event.

⁴ <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-03-24/lidia-thorpe-knocked-to-the-ground-after-struggle-police/102140414>

Nazi salutes (Australian, 2023; Bueskens, 2023; Peel, 2023). As a consequence, it looked as though the Nazis were part of the LWS event, at least to a mass media addicted to scandal true or false, and to politicians on the lookout for anything to divert attention from their own malfeasance. (For details, see the 'LWS Australia and NZ' section of the 'Strategies' chapter).

The police took no responsibility for the ease with which the Nazis were able to send their evil message from the steps of the Victorian parliament house. The Police Association secretary was quoted saying that they were "largely under-equipped under legislation" to deal with such displays. He said that he "read messages over the weekend from my members who were at that demonstration who said to me, 'We were utterly sickened by the behaviour of that group ... To be honest, we felt ashamed that we weren't able to do something more. We wanted to but we can't'" (ABC, 2023). This is a lie. Far from trying to stop the Nazis, the police escorted them through the crowd and onto the steps.

This might have something to do with the fact that one of the participants in the Nazi intervention is the 21-year-old son of a senior Victorian police officer. While that officer is not a member of the Nazi group his son belongs to (the National Socialist Network), he sympathises with its values. In 2022, he posted on social media a photo of his son wearing a T-shirt featuring neo-Nazi symbolism, saying how proud he was of him. According to a group of anti-fascist researchers, the White Rose Society, both the Victorian and the Queensland police forces employ members of the National Socialist Network (Anonymous, 2023; Deery, 2023; McKenzie, 2023). And yet, in all the brouhaha about neo-Nazis at the Melbourne LWS event, it was the *women* the politicians and the media blamed for the neo-Nazi presence, not the police.

Still, it must be admitted that the police in Australia, in every state except Tasmania, did their job and kept the transgender hordes away from the women speakers.

Police in Auckland

That was not the case in Auckland. The trans mob surged through the barriers and attacked the LWS attendees, almost overwhelming the security personnel in their enraged haste to get to Keen, who was almost knocked down in the melee. And there was not a single police officer in sight. This is despite the fact that they had been notified six weeks beforehand, on 17 February, and had assured the organisers 'that the matter was well in hand, and that they had a team prepared and a plan' (Henderson, 2023). No one ever found out what that 'plan' was because they failed to carry it out, if there was even a plan in the first place and the police were not lying outright.

And a police presence was certainly needed to protect the attendees from the mob. Keen said that police and security told her that she would have been killed if she had fallen, and that '[w]omen were injured that day' (Parker, 2023). In Keen's own words:

The mob lunged towards me, screeching and grabbing, and I knew that if I fell I would never get up. I've stopped expecting mercy from anyone whose motto is "Be kind" but the event last week was terrifying. I was sure in that moment, on the New Zealand leg of my 'Let Women Speak' tour, that the trans activists who surrounded me would trample me to death if they could ... Where were the police? Not one officer was in that crowd; not one officer was there to protect the brave women who turned

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up. Within seconds a man had tipped tomato soup all over my head ... over the next few minutes the mob took on a life of its own. A frenzy grew until it was a deafening swell, a modern-day “Burn the witch”. Men started ripping down the barriers and charging forward. “The police aren’t coming,” said my head of security. “We have to get you out” ... As we moved, we stumbled. I knew that a body on a floor is fair game and ripe for stomping and kicking (Parker, 2023).

The police eventually turned up as she and her helpers came out of the park, and started to do their job. They took her to a police station where she was guarded for six hours, and three officers took her to the airport and stayed with her till she got on the plane (Parker, 2023). It would seem that they eventually took the danger seriously, but not soon enough to protect her and the other attendees from a terrifying experience, and not soon enough to allow the event to proceed. The mob violence had triumphed, aided by police. Posie Parker’s tour was cancelled before it had even begun, and New Zealand women were deprived of the opportunity to speak publicly about their experiences of the transgender phenomenon.

The trans man called Eliana Rubashkyn, who threw a litre of tomato juice over Keen and her security people just as she reached the bandstand, was eventually charged with common assault. The police couldn’t arrest him, though, because he immediately left the country. He was reported to say, “if I need to be 10 years in prison I’m happy to be 10 years in prison”, but he made sure that wouldn’t happen by going overseas, first to Australia and then to the US. He sounds typically unhinged. He was reported to have addressed the crowd after Keen left, implying that the tomato juice symbolised blood. He wanted Keen to be “full of blood ... because she’s advocating for our genocide” (Reduux Team, 2023a. See also: Block, 2023; Franks, 2023; NZ Herald, 2023).

Police in the US

Women’s Declaration International USA (WDI USA) intended to hold an event called ‘Protecting Women and Children’ at the Multnomah County Library in Portland on Sunday 19 November 2023, having booked a room at the library weeks in advance. Portland police were informed of the event in advance, and also of the threats the women had been receiving for weeks beforehand from antifa, the self-styled ‘anti-fascist’ group of men who have taken up the cause of trans activism, presumably because it gives them permission to engage in violence against women in the streets. There was one of these ‘antifa’ groups at the Melbourne LWS event, but despite their claims to be anti-fascist, they ignored the neo-Nazis at that event (Wyatt, 2023).

One of the indications that there might be trouble was a threat of gun violence by someone planning to attend, that said, “I am going to the event and bringing my gun and if anyone messes with me I will use it” (WDI USA, 2023). Another example was a tweet from a trans activist on 7 November recommending to his followers that they ‘[s]ave the date to give them [the attendees at the event] the welcome they deserve’, with a photo of a bottle of tomato juice [an admiring reference to the man pouring tomato juice over Kellie-Jay in Auckland], a cream pie, and a sandwich wrap with a note saying ‘This is what we do to you’ (Welborn, 2023).

Whatever the significance of the sandwich wrap (which I admit to finding obscure), what they did to them was horrific. The tyres on the attendees’ cars were slashed

overnight as they slept in the Airbnb they had rented. A WDI volunteer had dialled 911 a number of times to report the slashing of the tyres, and she was transferred every time to a non-emergency number that dropped out, when she eventually gave up. The library had also been vandalised overnight—the glass front door smashed and graffiti sprayed on the walls. At the event women were punched, kicked, and pepper-sprayed. Four women had to go to hospital to be treated, mainly for damage to their eyes caused by the pepper spray the trans activists used against them.

The women never got to give their speeches and the police never came ... halfway through the very first speech ... the ... mob ... advanced on them. The mob began screaming, chanting and throwing cans filled with liquid at the speaking women. Cans landed on the ground, exploding with carbonated liquid. They landed on the bodies of the women standing there. Soon, the mob rushed the women and sprayed copious amounts of blinding, burning chemicals in their faces (WDI USA, 2023).

The mob also snatched the women's phones out of their hands, throwing them on the ground and smashing them, and stole two of the three body cameras the women were wearing (WDI USA, 2023).

Several calls were made to 911 while the women were being attacked, but they were all ignored. The police did nothing, despite the advance warnings, despite the number of times people tried to contact them, and despite the fact that the organisers had been given to understand that there would be an increased police presence near the library. In fact the police simply drove past without stopping before the event started but when the mob was already gathering. 'This was a case', said the WDI organisers, 'of the Portland police knowingly and deliberately abandoning us to a mob' (WDI USA, 2023).

The reason why the police didn't turn up, according to the Portland Police Bureau, was that the situation was defined as 'groups clashing', and they were under orders not to intervene in such cases 'unless there is an imminent threat to life'. But as the organisers said, it was not a matter of 'groups clashing', but rather 'a brutal, unprovoked attack on unarmed, unresisting women'. They also pointed out that women being punched, knocked to the ground and kicked in the head were 'a clear imminent threat to life' (WDI USA, 2023). The Portland police were probably acting under the spurious equality assumption, instead of recognising that the 'groups' were thoroughly unequal, one composed largely of angry men, the other of women who were no match for the enraged, physical violence of the men. But seeing that difference would mean caring about what happens to women, and the Portland police were no more capable of caring about women than any other male supremacist institution.

For a video in which WDI USA president Kara Dansky and WoLF founder Lierre Keith, talk about the slashing of the tyres of their cars outside the Airbnb where they were staying, see: https://twitter.com/WDI_USA/status/1726273394667082018;

for another account of the incident, with a quote from Martina Navratilova criticising the police for their inaction, see: Mehra, 2023;

for a brief pro-trans account with no mention of the violence, see: Thompson and Deml, 2023.

Police in the UK

As already noted (in the ‘Crime’ section of the ‘... and statistics’ chapter, and the ‘More havoc: the law’ chapter), police forces in the UK have been thoroughly captured by the transgender agenda. They have accepted all the demands of the trans lobby, seemingly without any doubt or questioning. They record offences committed by men claiming to be ‘women’ as though those offences were committed by actual women; they define disagreement as ‘non-crime hate incidents’; and they take into custody those who have supposedly committed such an offence. In doing so, they are simply following the guidance issued by their bosses.

For details of police forces ‘trained’ (i.e. programmed, brainwashed) by transgender organisations, see: Egret, 2019.

Police policy

As noted in the last chapter, ‘transgender’ is one of the five ‘strands of hate crime’ monitored and recorded by the police (the other four being disability, race, religion and sexual orientation—NB ‘sex’ is not included). The 2023 version of the College of Policing’s *Hate Crime Operational Guidance* (HCOG), ‘Responding to hate’ (UK College of Policing, 2023), is an improvement on their 2014 version (UK College of Policing, 2014), in the sense that the 2023 version is less captive to transgender demands.

‘Transgender’ is still one of five ‘monitored strands of hate crime’, i.e. to be recorded (‘monitored’) as such. But the 2023 version of the Guidance doesn’t go into detail about hate crimes or non-crime hate incidents (NCHI) against ‘persons who are transgender’, nor about any supposed reasons why ‘transgender’ should be singled out for special consideration by the police. (See below for the distinction between ‘hate crimes’ and ‘non-crime hate incidents’). It simply mentions ‘transgender’ as one of the five categories, and describes it as ‘a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender including people who are transsexual, transgender, cross dressers and those who hold a Gender Recognition Certificate’ (passim). There is no special pleading on behalf of such persons, and no heart-rending descriptions of the supposed reasons why they might be subjected to ‘hostility or prejudice’. It also includes ‘a (stronger) warning [than the 2014 version] against police taking a disproportionate response to reports of a non-hate crime incident’, and a link to Justice Knowles’ judgment in the judicial review brought by Harry Miller (UK Court of Appeal, 2021: para.12—first parenthesis in the original).

Indeed, the one example the text gives of a complaint on the grounds of ‘self-identified gender’ found the complaint ‘irrational’. The Guidance says:

[A non-crime hate incident] must not be recorded if the complaint is trivial, malicious or irrational ... For example, if there is *no evidence* to support the perception of the complainant—or any other person—that the incident is motivated by hostility or prejudice against a monitored strand or particular characteristic, an NCHI must not be recorded (UK College of Policing, 2023: 11—emphasis added).

The example the 2023 HCOG uses to illustrate this point looks very much as though the College of Policing has changed its collective mind about the validity of transgender complaints. The College now subscribes to a belief in freedom of expression:

The police must respond to allegations of hate speech proportionately, in a way that does not have a chilling effect on the speaker's freedom of expression. Any interference with the speaker's freedom of expression must be no more than is strictly necessary to achieve the legitimate policing purpose (UK College of Policing, 2023: 13-14).

Officers are even explicitly told that they can assess complaints as irrational and dismiss them, if they find that what is being complained about is part of 'a lawful debate'. They give the example of 'an online social media post' where someone says that 'biological sex is more important than self-identified gender, and that biological sex should be prioritised when decisions are made about access to single-sex spaces'. Someone else reports it to the police as 'transphobic', but '[t]he reviewing officer assesses that the perception of hostility is irrational'. The Guidance then goes on to say,

The expression of a view that conflicts with those of other people is not an indication of hostility without further evidence. The subject's [i.e. the online poster's] views are an example of a person exercising their freedom of expression to outline a personally held belief and a reasonable person would accept the discussion as a contribution to a lawful debate, even if they found it offensive or disagreed with it (UK College of Policing, 2023: 11-12).

The police are then advised *not* to record the social-media post as a 'non-crime hate incident', nor the details of the person who posted it, and to remove any identifying information (p.12).

In contrast, the earlier 2014 version had fully embraced transgender's view of itself. (This is the version that informed most of the incidents described below). It was especially prone to the view that to be 'transgender' is to be particularly 'vulnerable'. '[T]he release of information regarding their gender status', the 2014 Guidance said,

could have a damaging, and in some cases catastrophic, impact on the individual, their partner, family, neighbours, and employers. The individual may, as a result, suffer verbal and physical threats, violence or damage to their property as a result of such disclosures. They may also suffer the breakdown of personal and significant relationships (UK College of Policing, 2014: 47).

Why the police should be concerned with someone's 'personal and significant relationships' is not made clear. Neither is it clear what is meant by 'release of information regarding their gender status'. In fact, it's meaningless. Their 'gender status' is that they are men claiming to be 'women', and there is no need to 'release' that information because it is glaringly obvious.

Again, the 2014 version regarded 'transgender' as particularly susceptible to hate crimes 'but less likely to seek support when they do' (along with another three categories, which in this context are: 'asylum, refugee and new migrant communities; disabled victims, particularly those with learning disability or mental ill health; and Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities') (UK College of Policing, 2014: 50). But while the other three categories have every good reason to fear being subjected to attacks motivated by hate, that is *not* the case for transgender men, a category—adult heterosexual men—who are the least vulnerable persons on the planet. Besides, every example of 'transphobia' without exception (although 'phobia' means 'fear' its usage

suggests it means ‘hate’) is either disagreement that men can be women, or a defence of women’s right to be free from uninvited encroachment by men.

The later 2023 version contains none of this pandering to transgender sensibilities. It also introduces a stricter test for police recording of reported incidents than simply a complainant’s perception:

Personal data may only be included in an NCHI record if the incident “presents a real risk of significant harm to individuals or groups with a particular characteristic(s) and/or a real risk that a future criminal offence may be committed against individuals or groups with a particular characteristic(s)” (UK College of Policing, 2023: 8—quoting the NCHI ‘Code of Practice for the Recording and Retention of Personal Data’).

The Home Secretary was very clear about what this meant. ‘Offending someone is not a criminal offence’, she tweeted on 3 June 2023. ‘Our new code of practice on non-crime hate incidents comes into force today. Now the police will only record them when it is absolutely necessary and proportionate and not because someone is offended’ (Phillimore, 2023).

But the police have a lot invested in transgender. Not only does it still appear in the 2023 Guidance, the 48 police services in England and Wales spent more than £10 million a year paying staff whose only job is promoting ‘equality, diversity and inclusivity’ (largely a code for transgender). On average, there are five full-time members of staff in every police force, on salaries of more than £40,000 per year, whose sole job is promoting the transgender cause. West Yorkshire Police alone have 16 full-time staff who focus on it either mainly or exclusively. The £10 million doesn’t include the £3.6 million lost from staff days spent on ‘equality training programmes’, and it doesn’t include what the police pay to the outside organisations that run those sessions. Essex Police, for example, spent £167,000 on just one company that does this (rip4nutmeg, 2022. This resource also has brief descriptions of the behaviour of some of these people working for the police, not all of whom are police officers).

Whether the new guidance means that police practice, illustrated by the examples below, will change, remains to be seen, although police actions in 2023 (see the cases of Harry Miller and Louise Distras below) suggest either that the Guidance in the 2023/2020 version has not yet percolated down to the local police forces, or they are simply ignoring it. As Sarah Phillimore (2023) put it, ‘the message still hasn’t got down the food chain’.

For links to explicit and publicly-voiced misogynist stances of many of the those who ‘train’ the police in all things transgender, see: Egret, 2019;

for an account of an attempt to introduce the policing of children’s language in schools, under the aegis of a ‘LGBT+ Bullying and Hate Crime Schools Project’, see: Fair Cop, 2020a;

for an account of the decision not to proceed with that project, see: Fair Cop, 2020b.

‘Non-crime hate incidents’

There is a distinction between ‘hate crimes’ and ‘non-crime hate incidents’ (NCHI). Hate crimes are actual crimes (e.g. homicide, manslaughter, threats to kill, ‘acts

causing or tending to cause Danger to Life or Bodily Harm’, assaults),⁵ that receive a harsher sentence if it can be shown that they were motivated by hate or hostility. ‘Hostility’ isn’t defined, and neither is ‘hate’, but the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), the HCOG says, has given the following guidance for prosecutors: “In the absence of a precise legal definition of hostility, consideration should be given to ordinary dictionary definitions, which include ill-will, ill-feeling, spite, contempt, prejudice, unfriendliness, antagonism, resentment, and dislike” (UK College of Policing, 2014: 5; UK College of Policing, 2023: 4). A ‘hate crime’ is difficult to record because ‘any hate crime fits into another crime category as well’ (UK College of Policing, 2014: 2). However, the majority are ‘both recordable and notifiable ... [although] [h]ate crime is not recorded as a single category of crime. Instead, it occurs as a feature of different types of crime’ (UK College of Policing, 2023: 36). The murder of Stephen Lawrence was a hate *crime* because murder is a crime and it was motivated by racist hatred.

A NCHI is, as the name suggests, ‘[a]ny incident where *a crime has not been committed*, but where it is perceived by the reporting person [i.e. the one making the complaint] or any other person that the incident was motivated by hostility or prejudice’ (UK College of Policing, 2023: 2—emphasis added). Because they are not crimes, they are ‘not included in the annual data return, but this data may be collated locally to inform community engagement initiatives’ (p.2).

The earlier version of HCOG said that the ‘victim’s’ perception was sufficient justification for recording the activity complained of as a ‘hate’ incident: ‘The victim does not have to justify or provide evidence of their belief, and police officers or staff should not directly challenge this perception. Evidence of the hostility is not required for an incident or crime to be recorded as a hate crime or hate incident’ (UK College of Policing, 2014: 5). However, the later version acknowledged that evidence *is* necessary to decide whether or not an incident was motivated by hate. It said that a NCHI can only be recorded if the police assess the person’s perception to be reasonable, for example, that ‘the complaint is not irrational, trivial or malicious’ (UK College of Policing, 2023: 6). Moreover, this version warned against the use of crime terminology when the incident was not a crime. ‘When making a record about a non-crime incident’, it said, ‘call takers should always use non-crime terminology for the parties involved, such as “complainant” and “subject” (do not use “victim” or “suspect”)’ (UK College of Policing, 2023: 25). Presumably the police have taken note of Justice Knowles’ comments in his judicial review of the police management of the complaint against Harry Miller.

It would seem that the police are not coping very well with the volume of ‘non-crime hate incidents’, or at least not well enough to be able to give anyone accurate information. Counsel for the College of Policing conceded (in the Court of Appeal hearing of Harry Miller’s appeal) that it was impossible to subject ‘non-crime hate incidents’ to any kind of analysis, because there were now so many of them (Phillimore, 2023).

For a criticism of NCHIs as ‘fetishised’ because the emphasis on ‘perception’ means that ‘they provide means to judgment without trial’, see: Miller, 2021.

⁵ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/24-25/100/contents>

Stephen Lawrence

As noted in the last chapter, Harry Miller's successful challenge in the Court of Appeal raised the question of the police relying on the victim's perception as sufficient to justify recording something as a 'non-crime hate incident'. Also as noted there, the original source for this practice was a recommendation in the 1999 Macpherson inquiry into the racist murder of Stephen Lawrence. HCOG is the police response to the recommendations in that report. Those recommendations were solely focused on racial hatred, and the situation where the perceptions of the 'other persons' (his parents in particular) had been ignored or trivialised by the police:

Plainly Mr & Mrs Lawrence were not dealt with or treated as they should have been ... The fact that they were in their eyes and to their perception patronised and inappropriately treated exhibits plain but unintentional failure to treat them appropriately and professionally within their own culture and as a black grieving family ... Inappropriate behaviour and patronising attitudes towards this black family were the product and a manifestation of unwitting racism at work ... [This was] a clear example of the collective failure of the investigating team to treat Mr & Mrs Lawrence appropriately and professionally, because of their colour, culture and ethnic origin (Macpherson, 1999: para.26.37).

Moreover, prior to the emphasis on the *victim's* perception, or the perception of those speaking for him, the advice to the police (and 'other agencies') was that '[a] racial incident is any incident in which *it appears to the reporting or investigating officer* that the complaint involves an element of racial motivation' (Macpherson, 1999: para.45.16—emphasis added). The emphasis on the victim's perception was a justified response to the utter failure of the 'reporting or investigating officers' to take seriously the racism motivating Stephen Lawrence's murderers.

The police response to the Macpherson recommendations was less than adequate (to put it mildly). As Miller pointed out, it took until 2014 for the professional body overseeing the police service to get round to implementing the findings, and even then it was grossly deficient, 'all shadow and no substance', as Miller put it:

In place of the call for increased police scrutiny came a doubling down on public scrutiny; the recommendation to believe communities was replaced with the requirement to believe any blue-haired activist with a grudge; the implied demand to protect women was replaced with a fanatical protection of gender identity; the 9 Protected Characteristics of The Equality Act were replaced with 5 Monitored Strands, and the requirement to consider subjective experience was replaced with the canonisation of perception (Miller, 2021).

To place 'transgender' on a par with race (or even the other 'strands'—religion, disability and sexual orientation), is to place the very real harms of racial hatred on the same footing as transgender's pathetic whinging as they lie about their 'vulnerability'. To place 'transgender' at the same level of hatred as race is a grave insult to those people attacked and even murdered out of racial hatred. The only solution to this kind of vicious absurdity is to delete 'transgender' from HCOG. There are no rational grounds for including it. There is no evidence that 'trans people' are hated to anywhere near the extent that black, Muslim or disabled people or lesbians and gay men are, or even at all. There is, however, plenty of evidence that the *trans lobby is hateful*, with its bullying, browbeating and censorship of any disagreement, and its

threats of physical assault, rape and death. These people are not victims, they are perpetrators, and the sooner the institutions that have succumbed to the transgender enticement wake up to what is really going on, the better.

APPG

In 2018, an inquiry by an All Party Parliamentary Group on Hate Crime was launched, ‘to bring together civil society, parliamentarians, law enforcement, academics, and specialist support agencies to improve public knowledge and awareness of hate crime in the UK’ (APPG, 2019). But this is hardly likely to achieve its aim, at least in relation to the ‘LGBT++’ issue, because the way it deals with it is ‘irrational, trivial or malicious’ (to quote HCOG’s advice to the police of what to avoid)—well, perhaps not malicious, but certainly irrational, an inexorable result of believing transgender’s lies. Particularly irrational is their ‘both sides’ argument: ‘there are some on both sides of the divide who are resorting to extreme measures and tactics’ (APPG, 2019: 27). But that is simply not true, as their own evidence shows:

Several of the submissions referred to a few [sic] women’s gatherings that were targeted for harassment and threats by trans activists, including a bomb threat ... On one hand, there are clear examples of threats and calls to violence against women ... On the other side of the divide, there are trans activists and their supporters who are reporting similar attacks ... vulnerable [trans] people are being made to feel unwelcome, that they are viewed as a threat and that their identity is invalid. It should be clear that neither is acceptable (APPG, 2019: 25, 26, 27).

But ‘being made to feel unwelcome’ is not at all similar to threats of violence; feeling threatened is an understandable reaction to *being* threatened; and ‘gender identity’ *is* invalid because men cannot be women. The MPs responsible for this report couldn’t see that, which says a great deal about the power of the transgender influence (not to mention the ubiquity of misogyny). With this kind of advice from on high, it is no wonder the police have been captured.

Examples of police acquiescence in transgender complaints

It is the 2014 version of police guidance that motivated incidents described below, most of which happened before the release of the 2023/2020 Guidance. This has been entirely successful in bolstering the transgender cause. Some sense of this success should already be clear from what was said in the last chapter about their behaviour in relation to Kate Scottow, Linda Bellos and Harry Miller. These, however, were not isolated incidents. Not a single one of the incidents described below involved a crime. All were acknowledged by the police to be ‘*non-crime* hate incidents’ (they didn’t involve any hate either). Police forces are over-worked and under-funded, and yet they can find the time and resources to do the bidding of a lobby group pushing a ludicrous lie.

Miller

Harry Miller, businessman and former policeman, was investigated by his old employer, Humberside police, because of his trans-critical posts on Twitter. The complainant had found out where Miller worked, although the information was not on Miller’s Twitter account, or even his full identity. Part of the complaint to police was that the firm was an unsafe environment for transgender employees because of what Miller was saying on social media (Miller, 2019; Tominey and Walsh, 2019).

Denise Thompson

In January 2019, a police officer went to find him at his workplace. He wasn't there, so the officer left a message asking him to phone the police. When he did so he was told that the police had been sent 30 of his tweets by someone 'down south' who complained that they were 'transphobic'. He wasn't told what was 'transphobic' about most of those tweets, but particular mention was made of a limerick he had reposted:

“Your breasts are made of silicone/ your vagina goes nowhere/ And we can tell the difference/ Even when you are not there/ Your hormones are synthetic/And let's just cross this bridge/What you have, you stupid man/Is male privilege” (UK High Court, 2020: para.56).

He was told that he hadn't committed any crime, and when he asked why the complainant was being called a 'victim' then, the officer told him: “We need to check your thinking”. (The officer later denied he said that). Miller's response to this was: “Have you any idea what that makes you? *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is a dystopian novel, not a police training manual” (UK High Court, 2020: para.88).

Miller said that the police officer warned him that continuing to tweet comments that 'upset the transgender community' would be an escalation from non-crime to crime:

“He warned me that continuing to tweet gender critical content could count as an escalation from non crime to crime, thus prompting further police intervention. PC Gul did not elaborate on how such escalation might occur. However, the clear implication was that, in order to avoid such escalation into criminality, I would be strongly advised to cease tweeting gender critical content” (UK High Court, 2020: para.90, quoting Miller's witness statement to the court).

Miller also said that the police officer said, “I've been on a course and what you need to understand is that you can have a foetus with a female brain that grows male body parts and that's what a transgender person is” (UK High Court, 2020: para.90). Here, he is probably referring to the 'training' the police forces have accepted from the trans lobby. Later, the same officer told the *Telegraph* newspaper that he had learned about the foetus “on a training course ran by a transgender person last summer”. He was also quoted saying,

“Although none of the tweets were criminal, I said to Mr Miller that the limerick is the kind of thing that upsets the transgender community. I warned him that if it escalates we will have to take further action. If someone comes forward and says: 'I'm the victim of a hate incident and it's really upsetting me', then we have to investigate” (Tominey and Walsh, 2019).

In fact, it wasn't any 'transgender community' who complained to the police about Miller's tweets. It was a single person, a 'Mrs B', whose attention was drawn to the tweets by one other person. 'I find', said the judge in the judicial-review hearing Miller brought against the police, 'that the only people who definitely read the tweets were Mrs B and the friend who told her [sic] about them, and that the only person who complained to the police was Mrs B' (UK High Court, 2020: para.99). 'Mrs B' was self-described as “post-operative transgender lady” (UK High Court, 2020: para.58). In other words, this was a castrated man claiming to be a 'woman'.

Moreover, the police are highly selective about which 'hate incidents' they investigate. Miller said that he and his family had been threatened on social media with rape and murder and being skinned alive, and the 2020 judgement in the judicial review

reported that he had said that ‘he and his family [had] been the subject of threats and intimidation from a number of individuals, which caused the Claimant [i.e. Miller] and his wife briefly to leave the family home’ (UK High Court, 2020: para.93. See also: Karim, 2020). He and his family were clearly victims of hatred, although not because they possessed any of the five characteristics named in the policy. The police crime report noted that “the victim has herself [‘Mrs B’—sic] been making derogatory comments on [social media] about people who are making comments about transgender people” (quoted in para.75). This ‘Mrs B’ was clearly a perpetrator of hate but there is no record of the police investigating him for these incidents (although that may have been because Miller did not bring a complaint about them to the police). Nonetheless, even a cursory comparison between Miller’s tweets and what he was being subjected to on social media should have been enough to indicate the real source of hate incidents.

As already discussed in the previous chapter, the judge in Miller’s judicial review, Justice Knowles, was highly critical of the police behaviour. ‘[T]he undisputed facts plainly show that the police interfered with the Claimant’s right to freedom of expression’, he said. The police constable’s appearance at Miller’s place of work, and his warning that continuing to post trans-critical tweets would amount to ‘escalation’ from a non-crime to an actual crime, ‘all lead me to conclude that the police did interfere with his Article 10(1) rights even though he was not made subject to any formal sanction’ (UK High Court, 2020: para.256). It would seem that the UK police have taken some notice of Justice Knowles’ decision, given the improvement in the 2023 version of HCOG.

For a further discussion of Miller’s judicial review, see: Manning and Walsh, 2019b; for a discussion of the actions of the police in relation to Miller’s tweets, see: Tominey and Walsh, 2019.

Whether this will make any difference to police on the ground remains to be seen, although if the actions of the Northumbria police on 10 November 2023 are any indication, it would seem that the police have simply continued to behave as though Justice Knowles’ decision never happened, while ignoring the more cautious approach of the 2023/2020 HCOG. On that day, a lesbian (‘Ms A’) was interviewed under caution at a police station and questioned about her tweets on X. The officer concerned mentioned 11 tweets, four of which can serve as examples of what it was she was being cautioned about: ‘So what I’m going to do now’, the officer is recorded saying, ‘is show you a series of Tweets [numbered]1 to 11’:

So, first, under [number] 1. “It says *He/The* [sic—‘they?’] in the bio”. What did you mean by this?

I’m going to show you [number] 2. This says “*Just your daily reminder that trans women are men*”. What did you mean by this?

Do you think this could be seen as offensive?

And could cause anyone alarm and distress?

I’m going to show you [number] 4 for the tape. This shows your account with *LGB* and symbols separate from the *TQ*. What do you mean by that?

I'm now going to show you [number] 5 where you state "This period of time where people are mutilating children will be looked back in history with disgust. I'll be able to say I never agreed with this". What did you mean by that? (Miller, 2023—punctuation added).

The lesbian answered 'no comment' to all the questions.

The trans-critical organisation, 'Fair Cop', one of whose founders is Harry Miller, took this lesbian on as a client and wrote to the Chief Constable saying that they were intending to prosecute her (the Chief Constable), the police officer involved and the Northumbria force in general. The letter itemised what was wrong with this police action—that the alleged offences were not 'grossly offensive' as stated in the relevant Act, that the police officer involved was acting on his own initiative even though no one had complained, and that he threatened the lesbian that she would be arrested if she left the interview. They would not prosecute, letter said, if the lesbian was recompensed, including given an apology, disciplinary action against the officers involved, and a representation to her sports club to reinstate her. (Her membership had been withdrawn as a result of the police action). The letter also asked for a response by 4:00pm, Friday 24th November 2023 (Miller, 2023). As far as I know, that didn't happen, and presumably Fair Cop are going ahead with the prosecution.

Bellos

Harry Miller and Ms A were not the only UK citizens to be interviewed, cautioned or charged by police doing the bidding of the trans lobby. As mentioned in the 'More havoc: the law' chapter, Linda Bellos was interviewed under caution by the South Yorkshire Police in 2017, for supposedly using 'threatening or abusive words or behaviour' which was likely to cause a person 'harassment, alarm or distress'.⁶ Venice Allan was facing a separate, 'public communications' charge of sending 'by means of a public electronic communications network a message or other matter that is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character'.⁷ In both cases, the police were acting on a complaint by a man posing as a 'woman' (Giuliana Kendal). Bellos said that she was told at the police interview that trans people could have felt threatened by her remarks.

Thankfully the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) dropped both cases, but the trans activist, aided by the police, had already achieved one of the trans lobby's goals, that of causing trouble, distress and expense for transgender's critics. He wasn't satisfied with that though and brought his own private prosecution. However, the CPS took it over and dropped that too (Anonymous, 2018; Collins, 2018; Maynard, 2018a, b; Stevens et al, 2018).

Scottow

Also as mentioned in the 'More havoc: the law' chapter, Kate Scottow was detained by police in 2019, also charged with a 'public communications' offence like Venice Allen, this time for what she had said on Twitter. She was photographed and had her DNA and fingerprints taken, and then was held in a cell for seven hours before being

⁶ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/64/section/5#commentary-key-f5820f6be880330067a694c379b4e178>

⁷ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/21/section/127>

interviewed, and refused sanitary products. The police also confiscated her mobile phone and laptop, and neither had been returned to her more than two months later.

She was arrested, she said, by three officers from Hertfordshire police, in front of her autistic ten-year-old daughter and her 20-month-old son whom she was still breastfeeding. Again, the police were acting on a complaint by a man posing as a ‘woman’ (serial complainant ‘Stephanie Hayden’, original name Anthony Halliday—see below), and again one of transgender’s chief aims was achieved—to cause distress to its critics through the agency of the police.

For details of this case, see: Beckford, 2019; Hockaday, 2020; Manning and Walsh, 2019b; Shaw, 2019, 2020; Tominey and Walsh, 2019; Wright, 2020.

for details of Scottow’s appeal heard in the High Court on 10 December, see: Roxburgh, 2020.

‘Stephanie Hayden’

Hayden is an expert at this task of getting the police to harass critics of transgender. As well as Scottow, he has set the police onto Bronwen Dickenson (as mentioned in the ‘More havoc: the law’ chapter), Graham Linehan and Helena Wojtczak (see below), and a transsexual man, who tweets as Boudica10, because he expressed doubt that Hayden was the lawyer he claimed to be (Hamilton, 2018a; Shaw, 2019). He also said he was going to sue trans critic Dr Deidre O’Neill, an arts lecturer at Brunel University, and report her to her employer for publicising the view that he wasn’t a lawyer (Hamilton, 2018a). Another person he targeted is lawyer Adrian Yalland, who had been offering legal support for women Hayden had filed legal complaints against. Altogether, by the middle of 2023 he had initiated legal action against more than two dozen people, usually to stop them referring to him as a man or mentioning his past criminal history. He’d filed around 40 complaints altogether, and got many people arrested for ‘hate speech’ (Reduux Team, 2023b. See also: Shaw, 2019).

Hayden is proud of being a serial litigator. He told the District Court where the first hearing of the complaint against Scottow took place, “I am litigious, I put my hands up. I use the law if I feel I have to use the law” (Thomas, 2020). Of course, he couldn’t use the law if the law hadn’t thoroughly embraced the transgender lie.

Despite his cachet with the police, Hayden is hardly a fine upstanding citizen, even apart from his transgender commitment. According to the lawyer defending Scottow before the District Court (where she was initially found guilty), Hayden had been charged with criminal offences on 11 occasions for 21 offences, and had spent six months in prison for one of those offences. This was dismissed by Hayden as “tittle tattle brought up to smear me” (Wright, 2020). He has also been convicted of a violent offence, although that was a while ago. In 1999, when he was a 28-year-old man known as Anthony Halliday, he was convicted of assaulting a man by hitting him on the back of the head with a golf club causing a wound that bled. The judge who convicted him and sentenced him to 150 hours community service noted that he had been convicted of other crimes as well, included disorderly behaviour and “a number of offences of dishonesty”. Hayden later denied that he was ever convicted of hitting anyone with a golf club, although he did admit to the community service sentence saying it was a “conviction ... long spent” (Hamilton, 2018b).

For details of Hayden’s criminal history, see: Reduux Team, 2023b).

Denise Thompson

In April 2019, Hayden got a High Court order compelling the website Mumsnet to reveal the personal details, including full legal name, date of birth, address and email, of a user who made “allegations of criminality” against him. This was despite that fact that he does indeed have a criminal record (Shaw, 2019).

Moreover, his (false) belief that ‘trans people’ are an identifiable category of persons exposes his racist bigotry. He tweeted to a black man:

You know not so long ago people like you had no civil rights! Yet you have the audacity to deny them to other groups? You are a gross hypocrite! (Stephanie Hayden @flyinglawyer73, 08/09/2018)

The man tweeted back:

What do you mean PEOPLE LIKE YOU? (Dr Drew @Hormordr)
(Shaw, 2020).

Questioned about this in the District Court, Hayden denied he was racist, asserting that he was the victim here because he was being harassed by a person “purporting to be black” (Wright, 2020). This is the DARVO tactic, first analysed by Jennifer Freyd as the way child sexual abusers react when they are faced with what they have done. It stands for ‘Deny, Attack and Reverse Victim and Offender’ (Freyd, 1997). Thus Hayden denied the racism, accused the man he had insulted of ‘harassing’ him, and made himself out to be the victim because he was being ‘harassed’. (For more about the DARVO tactic, see the ‘DARVO’ section of the ‘Strategies’ chapter).

He is one of the leading transgender activists in the UK. Along with other transgender activists including Adrian Harrop, he was instrumental in getting Posie Parker’s billboard in Liverpool taken down. The billboard proclaimed the dictionary definition of ‘woman’—‘adult human female’—and was intended to counter the transgender men’s claims that they were ‘women’. Of course, they were only successful in getting the billboard message removed because they managed to convince the firm that owned the billboard of the transgender lie (BBC, 2018a; Bunyan and Gant, 2021; Phillimore, 2021; Shaw, 2019).

Adrian Harrop is a GP, a gay man, who has taken up the transgender cause with relish (Galloway, 2020), using his Twitter account ‘to stand up for trans rights’ (Hunte, 2021), i.e. to attack those who disagree with him or who criticise transgenderism. As well as getting the billboard message removed, he was instrumental in getting a council to remove two flags depicting the dictionary definition of ‘woman’ celebrating International Women’s Day. Sefton council in the county of Merseyside took the flags down from outside two of their town halls immediately Harrop made the complaint (Cowan, 2020b). Once again, though, the success of his complaint depended upon the council’s prior commitment to the trans agenda. As is typical of local councils everywhere (see the ‘Transgender wreaking havoc’ chapter), Sefton is an enthusiastic supporter: “We have a proud history of supporting LGBTQ+ rights across the borough”, they tweeted in response to criticism of their action in pulling the flags down. They went on to say, “[W]e continue to support all members of our communities” (Standing for Women, 2020). This is the usual blatant trans-inspired lie. Clearly, they don’t support women. But then, perhaps they don’t regard women as members of their ‘communities’.

Fortunately, Harrop does not always get his own way. Towards the end of 2021, he was charged by the General Medical Council with ‘inappropriately us[ing] [his] Twitter

account to post tweets that were offensive and/or insulting and/or inappropriate in nature' (Hunte, 2021). He was suspended for a month by the Medical Practitioners Tribunal. The Tribunal said that they had,

“considered that Dr Harrop’s actions in posting inappropriate tweets over a sustained period of time, in contradiction to the advice he was given, breached fundamental tenets of the profession. His actions brought the profession into disrepute, undermining public confidence in the profession and the standards of conduct expected from members of the profession” (Bunyan and Gant, 2021).

Among the tweets the GMC objected to was one where he called a woman he disagreed with “a venomous transphobic bigot”, saying that she wanted to “demonise trans people and exclude them from public life”. On another occasion, he said: “Cis people, on the whole, are just awful and there needs to be a massive state-sponsored programme of re-education”, thus insulting the vast majority of his patients, most of whom wouldn’t be transgender because he is employed by a general practice. He also works for the Cheshire and Merseyside Adult Gender Identity Collaborative (CMAGIC) (Bunyan and Gant, 2021), one of the new NHS-commissioned ‘specialist gender identity clinics’ set up in response to the Cass inquiry and the closure of GIDS (see the “Transgendering the young 2” chapter).

Farrow

Caroline Farrow would seem to be a particular thorn in Hayden’s side, having been involved in disputes with him for years. On 29 April 2019, she was served with papers ordering her to appear in court on 2 May, thus giving her just two working days to prepare. Her ‘offence’ was that she had ‘misgendered’ Hayden by saying that he was male. In the weeks beforehand, she had been stalked and threatened with rape by the author of an anonymous blog called Tombstone Teeth. The fact that she was served was announced on the blog on the same day, indicating a very close connection between the blog and Hayden, even if he wasn’t the actual author (Reduux Team, 2023b).

She had earlier been involved in a spat with Susie Green after she’d referred to Green’s child as a son. She was told that Surrey Police wanted to conduct a “taped interview under caution” because she’d supposedly made ‘transphobic’ comments online. The police said that they had received the allegation on 15 October 2018, and that a “thorough investigation is being carried out to establish whether any criminal offences have taken place” (Clifton, 2019). It should have been abundantly clear to the police that nothing criminal had taken place. Farrow’s ‘offence’ would be no more than a ‘non-crime hate incident’—note that, *non-crime*—although it shouldn’t even be that since she was stating nothing but the truth that no one can change sex. Green eventually dropped her complaint (Clifton, 2019).

On 3 October 2022, she was arrested by Surrey Police in front of her children, charged with supposed offenses of ‘harassment’ and ‘malicious communications’, once again at Hayden’s instigation. She was taken to the police station where her electronic devices were seized, and held for questioning. She was reported on *GB News* saying that she was arrested for comments that were made during a “Twitter spat about gender issues”. “One minute I was making dinner for my kids”, she said, “and then next I was having my socks checked for drugs. This took up an entire shift. What an absolute waste of police time”. On 27 April 2023, acting on yet another

complaint from Hayden, Surrey Police arrested Farrow again, and applied for a stalking protection order (SPO) against her. She was ordered to appear in court on 8 June, but when she arrived there was no hearing. She was told that the police barrister needed more time to review the case, and then later, the SPO was dropped (ReduXX Team, 2023b)

Linehan

Graham Linehan doesn't have much to say in his autobiography, *Tough Crowd*, about his involvement with the police (Linehan, 2023a, b). He describes two incidents, neither of which was much of a problem at the time, although they were later distorted and misquoted and used as an excuse to defame him. One of those occasions involved a phone call from a policeman in West Yorkshire in relation to a report to the police from the usual culprit, Hayden. The policeman, Linehan said, seemed confused when he (Linehan) told him that he could hardly be accused of harassing Hayden since he had blocked him on Twitter months ago. The policeman replied, "[S]tay away from her [sic], *awright?*" and rang off. This interchange was then written up in that transgender mouthpiece, *The Guardian*, as a "verbal harassment warning" by police. As Linehan pointed out, this was untrue. Such a warning is 'a formal document that needs to be delivered in writing', and that is not what happened. On social media, the 'warning' was reported as a "police caution", another falsehood, since a caution is what is 'issued when a crime has been committed and requires an admission of guilt', and again that is not what happened (Linehan, 2023a: 204-05).

On the other occasion, the police turned up on his doorstep acting on a complaint by Harrop. Linehan had referred to him as "Doctor-Do-Much-Harm" in a tweet, in response to his harassment of Caroline Farrow. He told the policeman that he had no intention of changing or withdrawing anything he said, and the policeman nodded, said something about free speech, and left. Linehan himself wasn't too bothered by this, but his wife was scared stiff, 'which was what it was meant to do', Linehan said (Linehan, 2023a: 207).

For discussions of Linehan's experiences with the police, see: Bindel, 2018; Halliday, 2018; Laws, 2018.

Phillimore

Sarah Phillimore is a co-founder of Fair Cop, a UK campaign group that keeps a watching brief on the police and their 'hate crime' guidance. She is also a long-term critic of the transgender agenda. In June 2020, when an anonymous Twitter account accused her of 'hateful tweets', she contacted her local force, Wiltshire police. They confirmed that 12 pages of her tweets had been recorded as 'transphobic' and as 'non-crime hate incidents'. The content of those tweets were: the denial that 'transwomen' were women, references to male sex offenders housed in women's jails as men, and a discussion of her dog's liking for cheese.⁸

In 2021, the Wiltshire police recorded her as a 'barrister posting hate', as well as her name, her address, her telephone number and her work email, on the advice of Paul Giannasi, Hate Crime Advisor to the UK National Police Chiefs' Council and Board

⁸ <https://www.faircop.org.uk/case-studies/sarah-phillimore/>

Member of the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust.⁹ He should know better. His expertise on the Holocaust should ensure that he knows what hate really looks like, and it's not disagreement or criticism, whether of transgender ideology or anything else. Later, the police conceded that their recording was unlawful. They also paid her costs of £12,000 in her judicial review, which she launched with a teenager who objected to HCOG being extended to schools, thus encouraging staff and students to inform on each other (Miller and Phillimore, 2023; Phillimore, 2023).

Bronwen Dickenson

Again as mentioned in the 'More havoc: the law' chapter, Bronwen Dickenson found herself in front of a law court, again as a result of a complaint by Hayden, this time to the Dorset police. According to one of Hayden's court witness statements (not the most reliable source), an Emergency Response Police Team from the Metropolitan Police came to Dickenson's house to get a statement for Dorset Police (an appalling waste of police resources, if true). Dickenson gave them a statement and she was arrested the next day. However, she was released on police bail without any charge being recorded (Nicklin, 2020: paras.38, 87). The police seized her phone and hadn't returned it a week later. As a consequence, she was unable to get access to any evidence in her defence or to check the electronic version of the court papers (para.94).

Her 'offence' was a post on X/Twitter in which she asked whether it was true that Hayden had a past criminal conviction for indecent assault. She had posted the tweet anonymously, but within a week Hayden had found out who she was. He then proceeded to file a complaint against her for 'harassment' (Reduux Team, 2023b). Fortunately he was not successful on this occasion, but he did put Dickenson to a lot of trouble, expense and anxiety, a SLAPP/'lawfare' tactic enabled by the influence on the law of the transgender lie.

Kellie-Jay Keen (aka Posie Parker)

It is not surprising that Kellie-Jay Keen (aka Posie Parker) has been brought to the attention of the police by the trans lobby, given her public profile as an outspoken critic of transgender and founder of the trans-critical group, Standing for Women. She was twice interviewed by police after complaints by Susie Green about what she (Keen) had said on Twitter. The first time involved the West Yorkshire police. She received a text message from a police officer on 1 February 2018, and when she finally rang back (at first she thought it was a hoax), she was told that Susie Green had reported her to the police. In that first conversation, the police officer was at least in partial agreement with her point of view. However, they were less friendly when her solicitor got in touch to find out what was going on. After the interview was arranged she was told that, if she didn't turn up, she would be 'wanted'. When she asked what this meant, she was told that

if I tried to leave the country I would be arrested. If I was pulled over while driving, I would be arrested and if the local force had to come to my house to arrest me, I would have to wait some time in the cells as he would have to come down to Wiltshire from West Yorkshire (Keen-Minshull, 2019).

⁹ <https://www.hmd.org.uk/news/we-welcome-new-trustees/>

Green's main complaint was that she (Keen) had referred to her (Green's) son being castrated. At the interview on 23 February, Keen replied 'no comment' to every question, because she wanted to show that she was not intimidated.

In December 2018, she was contacted by the Wiltshire police and again asked to come in for an interview. She eventually agreed to the interview in January, having delayed it because 'I was in no mood for attending another pointless hour in a police station for a non-crime'. By that time she was being threatened with arrest. Green had made another complaint, again because Keen had said in a tweet that Green's son had been castrated. Green withdrew her complaint before the interview but it still went ahead: 'I was even less polite at this interview and my "no comment" was much more clipped'. The police had referred the case to the Crown Prosecution Service, but Keen was not told about that. She found out from a post on Twitter that no charges were being brought (Keen-Minshull, 2019).

For an interview with Keen on TRIGGERnometry, where she says she thinks she was the first woman to be approached by the police following a complaint from the transgender lobby, see:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pdpc2r4cBxQ&feature=youtu.be>.

Later, in September 2020, Keen was arrested again, this time in company with two other women. (They were later released). They had been part of a group of 16 women from Standing for Women, who had assembled at Victoria Square in Leeds to publicly protest against the proposed changes to the Gender Recognition Act. The protest had been broken up by the West Yorkshire police, this time acting on their own initiative. The draconian regulations prohibiting public gatherings in the UK do allow for exemptions for political events, but a police officer told Keen that 'Standing for Women "failed to meet the legal definition of a political organisation"'. When asked what the legal definition of a political organisation was, he was unable to say.

And yet, another action by Standing for Women, a billboard reading "I ♥ JKR", had been removed by Network Rail in the preceding July, because it was a political statement. There hadn't been any complaints about it, but Network Rail is part of Stonewall's 'Diversity Champions' scheme (Bartosch, 2020). The theme common to these two events, diametrically opposed though their justifications were, is the misogyny that regards women as not full human beings. Anything women want, or even desperately need, is ignored, while anything men want, even the most trivial or damaging, is 'human nature' and untouchable. For example, in Leeds there is an area, called a 'managed zone', where men are permitted to prostitute women, who are often drug-addicted and certainly desperate, for a little as £5 (Bartosch, 2020).

Julia Long

Julia Long was one of four women removed by police from an International Transgender Day of Visibility Panel Event in March 2019.¹⁰ Their presence had been noted by the organisers of the event, who asked them to leave. One of the organisers told the women that "My panel does not feel comfortable with you here". The panel included Susie Green and a transgender ex-police officer who was CEO of Gendered Intelligence. The women refused to leave, pointing out that they had tickets and that they hadn't spoken to anyone else there. The organisers then called the City of

¹⁰ <https://www.faircop.org.uk/case-studies/dr-julia-long/>

London police, seven of whom turned up. Despite the fact that the women were not disruptive, that on the contrary, they were sitting quietly talking among themselves, one of the officers told them

“Our legal framework here is to prevent a breach of the peace and that’s what you guys are going to do. We’ve been told you’re being disruptive and you need to leave the premises or we will be forced to remove you.”
(Tominey, 2019).

Long tried to lighten the atmosphere. She objected to the use of the word ‘guys’, pointing out that it was “a hate crime nowadays to misgender someone”, the women not being guys. The officer was not amused. She was grabbed by police and security and physically dragged out of the venue. Ironically (or perhaps not), a message was sent to all ticket holders saying: ‘Please be reminded that this event is centred around **inclusion**, open to **everyone** of all ages’ (Tominey, 2019—original emphasis). But transgender’s ‘inclusion’ never includes its critics, and ‘all ages’ is a code for ‘bring the kiddies’, transgender ideologues having a particular penchant for children (see ‘The paedophilic focus’ section of the ‘Explaining transgender’ chapter).

The Commander of the City of London Police was reported to say that the security guards had “reported a group of four people who were causing antisocial behaviour and refusing to leave the property. Officers attended to assist the security guards and ensure there was no breach of the peace”. But all the women were doing was sitting on chairs. True, they were trans-critical lesbians sitting on chairs, but only a trans-ridden police force could see that as ‘antisocial behaviour’.

Margaret Nelson

Another person to receive unwarranted attention from the police for her publicly critical stance on transgender was former newspaper journalist and humanist celebrant, Margaret Nelson. Early in February 2019, she received a phone call from Suffolk police warning her that her comments had caused offence, and asking her to “tone [them] down” and delete anything that “could have upset or offended transgender people”. One of the supposed ‘offensive’ comments involved an insistence that all that could be determined from the body of a dead person was their sex, even when they had thought they were transgender: “If a transgender person’s body was dissected ... his or her sex would ... be obvious”. Another of her supposedly ‘offensive’ posts involved denouncing gender identity as make-believe: “Gender’s fashionable nonsense. Sex is real”.

She told the policewoman that she wasn’t going to remove anything, the policewoman “accepted that”, she said, “and that was the end of the conversation”. In a move that is rarely encountered from the UK police, they later apologised to her (Potter, 2019; Shaw, 2020).

Miranda Yardley

A transsexual man, Miranda Yardley, has also fallen foul, both of the transgender thought police and of the actual police captured by trans ideology. As already mentioned in the ‘More havoc: the law’ chapter, the police charged Yardley because of a complaint by a woman who was a Mermaids activist that he had been ‘doxxing’ her ‘son’ (who was actually her daughter because no one can change sex). In April 2018, he was visited by two officers from West Yorkshire police who told him he had to attend the station for an interview under caution. He was fingerprinted and had a

DNA sample taken. The case was thrown out of court, mainly because the information about the child that Yardley had posted was already in the public domain, put there by the mother herself (Yardley, 2019). But once again, something that should never have been the business of the police (nor of the Crown Prosecution Service which took over the case) caused someone a great deal of unnecessary trouble and strife. As Yardley's defence put it, 'the police and the CPS ... should be very wary of attempts to use the court system to silence political and ideological opposition' (Young, 2019. See also: Manning and Walsh, 2019a).

Marion Millar

A woman was arrested by Police Scotland and subjected to a two-hour interview for what was reported to be a 'hate crime' (probably a 'non-crime hate incident'), when a trans activist complained about her tweeting—wait for it!—a photograph of green, white and violet women's suffrage ribbons pinned to a fence. The complainant was rumoured to be David Paisley, TV actor and extremist transgender advocate. He was reported to have told the police that he was in fear of his life because the ribbons represented a hangman's noose, and that he had to flee his home and go into hiding. This was a 42-year-old heavily muscled man, supposedly cowering in terror before a 50-year-old woman with coloured ribbons, who is hardly likely to be able to match his muscle power. On 5 June he tweeted:

“first I contacted the police, sought help from victim support and my local mental health team and GP, was advised to leave home for my own safety. Went to a safe address. I can't now return home, but now I'm somewhere safe I felt able to let people know what's happened” (Shaw, 2021).

It's mind-boggling that the police could possibly believe such obviously implausible lies, including the one about the suffragette colours.

The case was later discontinued, by the prosecutors not by the police (Brooks, 2021), who once again had helped the trans lobby to cause a great deal of distress to someone *for no reason at all*, not even for those pretend reasons, disagreement or criticism, in this case. Perhaps Police Scotland had not heard about Justice Knowles' finding that the police action in Harry Miller's case was unlawful interference with his right to freedom of expression, and that the complaint, by a transgender man calling himself 'Mrs B', was 'at times, at the outer margins of rationality' (UK High Court, 2020: para.280). But to interpret a bunch of coloured ribbon as a hangman's noose is well beyond those outer margins. It is, as the 2023 HCOG put it, 'trivial, malicious or irrational' (UK College of Policing, 2023: 11), and hence should not have been entertained by the police even for a moment. But then, transgender cares nothing for rationality, and neither do its acolytes.

It was not only the police the trans lobby got to. Millar had tried twice to raise money for her defence, once on GoFundMe and once on Paypal, but trans activists managed to shut down both attempts. Her defence team organised crowd funding for her (Shaw, 2021. See also: Gordon, 2021; Maynard, 2021).

Helena Wojtczak

Helena Wojtczak, historian, author and self-publisher, also got caught up in Hayden's use of 'lawfare' to silence anyone doesn't believe that men can become women. In May 2019, he complained to the police that she had “published a dossier (doxxing) on

high profile #transgender people including me” and, in true transgender fashion, referred to her as ‘a bigot’ (Shaw, 2019). She had to hire a lawyer, which she could not afford, being a disability pensioner in her sixties. However, a crowdfunding campaign raised over £10,000 in 28 days to cover her legal fees.¹¹ According to Hayden, the case was concluded early in 2020 ‘with neither party paying costs or compensation’.¹²

Louise Distras

In December 2023, singer Louise Distras was arrested, interviewed under caution and held for five hours before being released. She was also photographed, fingerprinted and had DNA taken. She was told that she hadn’t committed any crime and that no action would be taken against her. One wonders, then, why she was arrested.

She said she was in the shower when the police arrived, with shampoo still in her hair, and she had to get dressed in front of a police officer wearing a body cam (Brooke, 2023). Her offence? Saying on *GB News* and at the Let Women Speak meeting in Leeds, that ‘being a woman’ is ‘being an adult, human female’, and that being called a ‘terf’ was ‘a badge of honour’ (Amin, 2023). (This is a pro-trans source that refers to what Distras said as ‘vile remarks’). Like Graham Linehan, Louise Distras also discovered how trans-captured the entertainment industry is. She too has been cancelled, her career ruined, at the behest of the trans lobby. At the time of writing the police investigation was ongoing (Brooke, 2023).

North Wales Police

North Wales Police have a Police Community Support Officer who is a woman identifying as a ‘man’. There are innumerable puff pieces in the media about this officer, along the lines of she ‘shares experiences to help others’, together with detailed accounts of her ‘vulnerability’ (e.g. BBC, 2018b). She supposedly finds that many young people get into trouble because “some of them are just struggling with their sexuality or gender identity—which is reflected in their behaviour”. She “address[es] their concerns” and tells them she is always available to help.¹³ She was quoted saying, “I don’t have any issues with the public. I have now got a male body shape and no-one suspects I was born female” (BBC, 2018b).

However, she was not helpful towards an autistic young man who had asked her if she was a boy or a girl (ripx4nutmeg, 2022) (or according to another source, a 19-year-old who shouted at her twice “Is it a boy or is it a girl?”) (Taylor, 2020), thus negating her claim that ‘no-one suspects’. The prosecutor told the court that the incident left “him [sic, the police officer] vulnerable, distressed and embarrassed” (Taylor, 2020). (This source has no mention of the young man’s autism). The officer took him to court, where he was given a night-time curfew and a fine of £590. This is a higher amount than Tara Wolf had to pay (£430) for bashing a woman (ripx4nutmeg, 2022). The BBC reported that the officer’s story ‘is part of a campaign by the police to raise awareness of a 27% increase in hate crime across north Wales in the last 12 months’ (BBC, 2018b). But why should a naive question count as a ‘hate

¹¹ <https://www.crowdfunder.co.uk/p/legal-fund-to-fight-stephanie-hayden>

¹² <https://twitter.com/ripx4nutmeg/status/1224775044762689536?lang=en>

¹³ <https://www.northwales.police.uk/news/north-wales/news/news/2021/august/policing-with-pride--pcso-connor-freel/>

crime’, or even a ‘non-crime hate incident’? Anyway, most of the increase in hate crime involved race and religion (a proxy for race), not transgender at all.

The prosecution was criticised by two disability support groups for people with autism and Asperger’s. A consultant clinical psychologist and a director of one of those charities, was quoted saying that, “Autistic people are involuntarily very honest, which can be perceived as being blunt or rude, when actually they are just trying to tell the truth”. She said that the police appeared not to have followed The National Autistic Society’s *Guide for Police Officers and Staff* (NAS, 2020), which points out that people with Autism sometimes “speak honestly, to the point of bluntness or rudeness” (Cowen, 2020a). But of course, the trans-captured do not want to hear words like ‘honesty’ and ‘truth’ used in connection with the questioning of ‘gender identity’.

Conclusion

Police forces exist to enforce the law, and bad law mandates bad police actions. Police forces are obliged to follow orders (although since the Nazi period, we all know where that can lead). It is heartening that the police in Australia were so diligent in keeping the mob from overrunning the speakers (except in Hobart, while in Melbourne they were too accommodating to the neo-Nazis). But, as mentioned above, the police are selective about what they intervene in, ignoring even life-threatening events, especially when they involve women. They routinely ignore complaints about the abusive material targeted at women online, including rape threats and death threats (Manning and Walsh, 2019).

A particularly notorious case of police failure to intervene in the UK involved an intellectually disabled single mother of two intellectually disabled children, who eventually committed suicide and killed her 18-year-old daughter in 2007. Their bodies were discovered in a burning car. She had been trying for seven years to get the Leicestershire police to take action to stop gangs of youths from terrorising her and the children. The inquest was told that gangs of teenagers and children shouted abuse, threw stones at her house, smashed bottles outside and jumped on the hedge, sometimes until the early hours of the morning. The inquest was also told that the police knew who the worst offending family were and that they were still a menace to neighbours, but no one was arrested or even cautioned. The woman had also approached the council and spoken to its antisocial behaviour officers, who also did nothing (Walker, 2009).

The inquest found that the police had contributed to the deaths, largely by failing to connect the 33 calls she had made over the years, 13 in the year of her death (although a single distress call should have been sufficient to motivate the police to act). And although the abuse involved taunts about her children’s disabilities (i.e. one of the five categories of hate crime), there was no suggestion from the police that these events might have been hate crimes, or even ‘non-crime hate incidents’. (Walker, 2009). While this happened before the 2014 version of HCOG, the policing of hate crimes, including on the grounds of disability, has been part of the police agenda since the Macpherson inquiry into the murder of Stephen Lawrence (Chakraborti, 2009). Or it should have been.

There are some hopeful signs that at least some police forces are re-thinking their commitment to the transgender cause. The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)

for Surrey police, Lisa Townsend, for example, has demanded that her police force stop employing Stonewall, which she accused of promoting a dangerous ideology that puts women at risk. She said she had had many emails and other messages from women frightened of the consequences of female-only spaces being opened up to men claiming to be ‘women’. She was quoted saying

“Police forces, in an attempt to correct many of the wrongs committed against minorities in the past, are being naive if they believe that Stonewall are anything but a well-funded lobby group for a dangerous ideology that threatens the safety of our women and girls” (Bartosch, 2021).

Leicester’s PCC said he agreed, although he still clung to a belief in ‘gender identity’:

“I couldn’t agree more with my PCC colleague from Surrey @Lisa_Townsend. We must support everyone in an appropriate way but we cannot allow a ‘one size fits all’ approach to gender identity that could put women and girls at risk” (Richardson, 2021).

The PCC for Lincolnshire also said he supported Townsend’s criticism of Stonewall. Although that support was again somewhat equivocal, it does at least introduce a modicum of doubt into the trans-saturated social space occupied by the UK police. The Commissioner re-tweeted the article that had reported Townsend’s criticism, saying that it was “a very important piece” and that “some services quite simply can’t function in a gender neutral way”. By ‘some services’ he meant women’s shelters. He said,

“I can imagine that the residents of a women’s shelter, where the majority of people have been the victim of abusive men, may feel threatened by a resident whose gender is unclear to them” (Maslin, 2021).

Clearly, he didn’t get the whole of Townsend’s message. The problem she described was not any lack of clarity about ‘gender’, but the presence of men, of persons of the male *sex*, not any ambiguous ‘gender’. Still, it is a less than whole-hearted endorsement of the trans credo, even though it is only a small step in the right direction.

Another step in the right direction (although not on the part of the police) is the founding of Fair Cop. This is a campaign group that maintains a watching brief on the authorities—police, politicians and others—for any attempts to violate those articles of the European Convention on Human Rights relating to privacy, and to freedom of thought, conscience and expression, and of assembly and association (Articles 8-11).¹⁴ It was formed by Harry Miller, Sarah Phillimore and Rob Jessel (another critic of transgenderism, especially on Twitter from which he was eventually banned for his advocacy for autistic young people caught up in the transgender phenomenon) (Jessel, 2022). Its chief target is HCOG and its ‘non-crime hate incidents’. ‘Hurting people’s feelings’, Miller said, ‘is not a reason for a police investigation’ (Manning and Walsh, 2019b). Fair Cop has already received favourable attention at the highest level. In November 2021, the NHICs and the work Miller had been doing were debated in the House of Lords (Kirkup, 2021).

¹⁴ <https://www.faircop.org.uk/>

As mentioned above, the police have a lot invested in the transgender phenomenon, and 'transgender' remains in HCOG as one of the five categories of persons who are supposedly subjected to 'hostility or prejudice'. Until that goes, until the myth of transgender 'vulnerability' is abolished, people will still be in trouble with the law if they criticise transgender. The trans lobby is rich and powerful with deep pockets. They are also litigious, and they will keep wasting the time and resources of the police and the courts as long as they are allowed to do so.

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