

nmp
25
Years

To find out more visit our new website

www.nmp.org.uk



NMP's 24-hour emergency line

0800 169 3111



also funded by the
Department of Health

COMIC
RELIEF

Annual Report 2004-5

newham m monitoring project

Annual Report 2004 - 5

- 3 25 Years of NMP
- 4 Emergency Service
- 5 Casework
 - 6 Racial Harrassment
 - 8 Policing
- 10 Support Team
- 11 Campaigns
 - 11 State Terror
 - 12 Deaths in Police Custody
 - 13 Anti-Racism, Anti-Fascism
- 14 Finances
- 15 Credits & Contacts

NMP
Suite 4
63 The Broadway
Stratford
London
E15 4BQ

020 8555 8151
0800 169 3111
[24:7 Emergency Line]
info@nmp.org.uk
www.nmp.org.uk

25 Years of NMP

Following the racist murder of Akhtar Ali Baig in 1980, who was killed for a £5 bet, Newham Monitoring Project (NMP) was formed by local people determined to bring an end to day-to-day racism.

NMP's was established to campaign for an end to racial harassment and the treatment of black people as second-class citizens, especially when dealing with the police and local council departments. The many activities initiated by NMP and others in east London over the last 25 years have continued the tradition of resistance to racism that began long ago. A tradition embracing east London's Jewish communities in the late 19th century, or North Africans sailors and Irish communities of the early to mid 20th century, or the white dock workers during the 1960's who organised in support and in defence of black communities.

Such struggles have significantly contributed to the transformation of east London.

We pay tribute to the courage and resolution of the many thousands of NMP cases, and these cases are after all people, each in their way refusing to accept as their lot the slights, humiliations and degradations that racism seeks to impose upon them. In their resistance to racism and injustice they have provided NMP with renewed energy and determination.

Over 25 years the pressures upon our communities have changed and mutated. The street racist violence is still there, the criminal justice system continues to ensnare ever greater proportions of younger members. But there are other dynamics that will shape the next twenty five years. Our communities are once again shifting as a consequence of the priorities of urban development and are moving further east to establish communities in North Kent and Essex. Individuals who will make up the third and forth generations will come to adult hood. The erosion of the principle of asylum and the prevailing precepts of anti-terrorism laws threaten to carve up communities as never before.

A simple thank you some how seems inadequate to all those who have supported Newham Monitoring Project in every conceivable capacity. Those who marched down High Street North, East Ham in the summer of 1980 probably had no idea that such an idea could be sustained for so long. But it is with great pride we remember our supporters and give thanks to those who have passed away and those who are still here. We recognise that together we have achieved a huge amount and in places turned the tide. Our work has allowed others throughout the UK to look at NMP and our cases - as we have looked to others - and say - "they're doing it- we can too", which we know to be one of the most effective drivers of change.

The current climate suggests the next 25 years will be as hard a fight as before. Working from the heart of the community NMP will meet this challenge by continuing to pursue our founding aim - the right to live, free from attack.

...The erosion of the principle of asylum and the prevailing precepts of anti-terrorism laws threaten to carve up communities as never before

emergency service

NMP's 24-Hour Emergency Service was launched in 1983 to offer free, independent and confidential support for victims of racial and police harassment. Today it is still the only one of its kind in east London and continues to be a lifeline for those experiencing violent and persistent racist victimisation. At present approximately 50% of NMP's casework comes via the Emergency Service.

The emergency service is a direct link into the community. It is used because too many individuals and families have either a low expectation or direct experience of receiving inadequate responses from the relevant authorities such as the police. In the majority of cases where the police have known NMP had been contacted via the emergency service, police responses to victims of racial harassment has been noticeably different.

An emergency service volunteer is not just responsible for giving advice over the phone, essentially they have a coordinating role. They are responsible for pulling together the necessary resources of NMP; solicitors, translators and others to deal with a particular emergency, monitoring the response of the emergency services such as the police or any other organisation and following the welfare and movements of detained or injured people. Volunteers are responsible for collating all information to enable NMP caseworkers to undertake follow up activities.

We currently have around 100 trained and committed volunteers. Without the dedication of these volunteers we would not be able to maintain the service, ensuring that practical advice and support is always available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

0800 169 3111

Statistics

Number of cases by geographical location:

Newham	42
Tower Hamlets	5
Redbridge/Ilford	7
Hackney	3
Barking and Dagenham	5
Waltham Forest	5
Outside East London	25
Outside London	8

Total Cases 100

Racial Harassment

35%
38 cases

Police Harassment & Related Issues

27%
30 cases

Other Cases

38%
42 cases

casework

NMP provides practical help, advice and support to victims of racial and police harassment. Casework has been central to NMP's work since its inception.

Our approach to casework is unique in that it is guided by the 'needs' and 'wishes' of individuals and families. In practice this means that they retain full ownership and control of their case. We attempt to ensure that families receive appropriate and satisfactory responses from statutory agencies including the police and local authority.

It is through our casework that broader issues and failures of public policy in relation to racial and police harassment can be seen. Certain cases have brought to light institutional failures and injustice, which have necessitated families led campaigns to highlight these issues. By tackling these issues and problems collectively we aim to strengthen not only the individual but also the wider community.

All casework that does not fall into the category of racial or police harassment is classified under 'Other', and includes work such as immigration and asylum issues, discrimination in the workplace, and monitored referrals to other organisations.

The figures do not give an indication of the number of individuals suffering harassment, as many are family units made up of several individuals and relatives who are also targeted.

Cases also tend to cover a range of issues, but for the sake of clarity have only been recorded once in a single category.

Casework objectives

- Supporting and advising people suffering racial or police harassment, whilst ensuring that they are involved and informed at every stage of the process.
- Ensuring individuals report all incidents to the police and that the police respond and take appropriate action, for example by arresting perpetrators and bringing appropriate charges.
- Putting pressure on statutory organisations such as local authorities and housing associations to follow their own racial harassment policies effectively and make public bodies more responsive and accountable to the community.
- Making representations to MPs, councilors and other regulatory bodies and getting them actively involved in bringing about an acceptable resolution for victims of racial harassment, whilst also raising awareness of the police and local authority policies and practices.
- Involving other voluntary and community organisations, as agreed with individuals and families, to increase the pressure in exposing police and local authority inaction.

Police Harassment objectives

- Ensuring individuals are aware of their rights in the community and when in police custody
- Ensuring individuals receive reputable legal advice
- Assist individuals in making formal complaints against police malpractice or maltreatment.
- Urge elected representatives and regulatory bodies to acknowledge and investigate the abuse of authority and malpractice, ensuring that necessary disciplinary action or criminal investigation is undertaken.
- Assist community campaigns with the full consent of the family and individuals involved.

Racial Harassment

The failure of statutory agencies, including the police and local authority, to deal adequately with racism, whether verbal or physical attacks, has meant that NMP has had to maintain its fundamental role of monitoring and pressurising these public bodies to act upon and implement their own policies and to deal effectively with racial harassment when it is brought to their attention.

The racial harassment statistics in this report do not reflect the full extent of racism in east London. This unfortunately means that statistics relating to racial harassment in our report are only an indication that racial attacks exist in East London and are in no way a true reflection of the problem. Moreover they cannot measure the impact of racial harassment or violence on victims, in terms of their confidence, self-esteem or their everyday lives, some of which

In many instances when members of the black community contact the relevant authorities to report incidences of racial harassment they are quizzed about their immigration status.

Case 1: Mr A

Mr A owns a shop and lives in East London, where he settled more than 20 years ago.

Last year the family was subjected to a prolonged campaign of racial harassment by a group of white teenagers who lived locally. Mr A's wife's car had been damaged on numerous occasions, and on one occasion the racists threw a brick through Mr A's shop window. The teenagers also targeted their home, shouting racist abuse at Mr A and his wife. Mr A's two young children also go to school in the area, and he was worried they too would be targeted.

Mr A reported each incident to the police; the police took little or no action. The harassment was not seen as serious enough to warrant intervention by the police. There were very basic failures in

their response, as each incident was recorded as a separate and isolated incident. Mr A also reported the harassment to the local authority, which referred him back to the police.

NMP Action

Mr A contacted NMP for help as a final resort. NMP contacted the police to ensure that each incident was seen and dealt with as a sustained campaign of racial harassment and to respond appropriately. Mr A saw a marked improvement in the police response following our intervention. NMP also contacted the Anti-Social Behaviour Department, which installed CCTV cameras in front of Mr A's house. The harassment has since stopped.

are destroyed by what the police regard as 'low level' harassment or anti-social behavior.

Within our communities there exists a distinct lack of confidence and even fear in institutions such as the police. In many instances when members of the black community contact the relevant authorities to report incidences of racial harassment they are quizzed about their immigration status.

The case examples here highlight the barriers victims face when reporting racial harassment to the institutions we expect to provide us with protection.

She endured a constant torrent of verbal abuse, being labeled as 'Bin Laden's bitch' by local residents.

Case 2: Ms B [RM10]

Within a day of moving into a new residence in Dagenham Heathway Ms B, a young single mother and a Muslim, began to endure a spate of attacks from local residents on every occasion she left her flat and ventured into the local area.

She endured a constant torrent of verbal abuse, being labeled as 'Bin Laden's bitch' by local residents. During one incident she was pelted with eggs while out with her 17-month-old son. On another occasion she was verbally abused by a group of men calling her a 'terrorist' and was then physically assaulted. Ms B had become so frightened of leaving her home, she was effectively housebound.

Ms B reported the incidents to the police (see section on policing) and to Newham Council's Homeless Persons Unit (HPU), who had relocated Ms B to Dagenham. Ms B was initially told by the HPU that she could not be moved on the basis of the

above incidents as they had occurred before the start of her agreement, Ms B had moved in four days earlier. She was passed from pillar to post within the HPU, from her accommodation officer to the racial harassment caseworker. Ms B's accommodation officer was rude, dismissive and obstructive, repeatedly insinuating that Ms B was lying about the harassment. Soon after she was told to stop contacting the HPU.

NMP Action

Ms B contacted NMP. NMP immediately contacted the HPU on Ms B's behalf, whilst also engaging the support of the local community to make representations on her behalf to the local authority. NMP also initiated a complaint against the accommodation officer.

Following NMP's intervention and pressure on the HPU, Ms B was immediately prioritised for a move and secured a move to Newham, less than two months after taking up residence in Dagenham.

Policing

It became apparent very soon after the formation of NMP that policing of black communities would become central to our work. A significant number of people who come to NMP cite the police as a principle source of distress, either through inadequate responses to racial violence and activity or as victims of police racism and harassment.

Community Safety Units (CSU) were set up within

the Metropolitan Police force to specifically deal with racial attacks. However, the existence of CSU's has not had a significant impact on the way in which the black community is policed. NMP still finds itself having to apply consistent and sustained pressure on CSU's to recognise the seriousness of racial crimes and harassment or even to recognize racist motives within a crime.

When reporting crimes of a racist nature, police responses continue to be far from adequate, as we see some victims are met with open hostility.

Police Response to Racial Harassment

NMP receives numerous complaints from people disillusioned by woefully inadequate police responses and investigations into racial violence and harassment. Some cases however are not limited to inaction, as victims sometimes find themselves also being treated as criminals.

Case 3: Ms C [E16]

Ms C and her sister were at a local bank. A white couple entered and joined the queue. After a while the man began shouting and racially abusing Ms C.

Ms C ignored the man. The man's partner rushed out of the queue and punched Ms C. A struggle took place as Ms C tried to defend herself. The police were called to the scene.

When the police arrived, the officers approached Ms C as the perpetrator of the abuse and violence. The officers completely ignored Ms C's attempts to explain, telling her "You were attacked because of

the way you look. I would have gone for you myself if it had been me." Ms C was distressed by this, but was told to calm down if she did not want to be arrested.

An independent witness who saw the events unfold approached the police, but was quickly waved away. The police left soon afterwards.

NMP Action

Ms S contacted NMP; we are currently assisting her with a police complaint.

Case 4: Ms B [RM10]

Ms B, a young Muslim woman, was being racially harassed by local residents.

When she reported the incidents to the police, a police officer came to her home and notified her that the police were unable to take any action as the harassment was not limited to one group of people, but involved several.

Shockingly, Ms B was also told that she had to be more understanding to local anti-Muslim feeling, and that she also take into consideration the fact

that local residents were not used to seeing women wearing traditional Muslim attire.

Cases that involve not only a failure to act against racial harassment but include victims being blamed for inviting racist abuse are not uncommon. Given such responses it is little wonder that victims are reluctant and even fearful of reporting crimes against them.

(See also p7, Racial Harassment section; Case 2)

Police Harassment

NMP continues to deal with a significant number of cases involving police harassment, malpractice and abuse of power. Members of the black community are more likely to be stopped and searched and then subsequently arrested, charged and convicted. For many of those who approach NMP, their interactions with the police are often fraught with suspicion, fear and even violence.

Over the last year we have seen the continued criminalisation of refugees and asylum seekers, joint police and immigration operations around East London underground stations and seen the specific targeting of African, Asian and Eastern European communities.

These operations combined with frequent reports of incidents of stop and search received from people in the Asian community, particularly Muslims, demonstrates again the existence of racial profiling.

It has also been noted that in cases where an individual has been the subject of a police investigation or perhaps carries a previous conviction, their families are subject to collective punishment by the police. These individuals as well as their families have been subjected to harassment by the police, including home raids, being stopped in the street and followed in police cars.

Black and ethnic minority communities continue to be criminalised, victimised and humiliated.

campaigns

Case 5: Mr D [E8]

Mr D was loading the boot of his car. He could hear someone running towards him, but did not turn around.

He was then kicked in his back and punched; he saw 4 other men run towards him and heard someone call him a 'nigger'. Mr D thought he was being mugged and attempted to run away. One of the men grabbed his hood and pulled him back, he was wrestled to the ground, and shot in the back with a taser gun, sending 50,000 volts of electricity through his body. It was at this point he realised the men attacking him were police officers. One of the officers had his foot on Mr D's head and pointed a gun at his temple. Mr D was then handcuffed and

the officers called an ambulance.

A police officer informed Mr D that he was being arrested on suspicion of involvement in a kidnapping. However he needed to be taken to hospital first to have the taser gun's darts removed from his back. Hospital staff initially refused to remove the dart as they did not know how, but eventually D was given local anesthetic and the dart was removed. Mr D is currently on bail.

NMP action

Mr D approached NMP and we arranged legal advice. The case is ongoing and we await developments from the forthcoming bail hearing.

Taser guns are used as a non-lethal form of restraint for violent suspects. However, in this case Mr D was displaying no signs of threatening behaviour to warrant the violent tactics employed by the officers. At no point did Mr D retaliate even when in the belief that he was being mugged. Furthermore he had already been restrained before he was shot.

It is in circumstances such as these that deaths in police custody occur.

support team

The NMP Support Team, set up in May 2003, offers an extra level of emotional and practical support to people who have been racially harassed, in addition to the essential NMP casework assistance.

Services addressing the specific and complex needs of someone who has been racially harassed still remain virtually non-existent throughout the UK. This lack of support leaves people disconnected from one another and can compound the isolation or depression often associated with racial harassment. Through the Support Team, people who come to NMP with a case of racial or police harassment are offered the support of a volunteer who can meet with them on a regular one-to-one basis.

The Support Team has proved extremely popular with volunteers, recruiting over 50 in the last 2 years. Many of the volunteers were local people who had experienced racial harassment themselves in the past and wanted to assist other people in dealing with their experiences. Over the last year, the Support Team introduced an online application system on NMP's website which attracted many new volunteers.

In the coming years, NMP hopes to continue offering this type of one-to-one volunteer support based on the individual demand of our cases. Following the success of the online volunteer application system for this scheme, we are now expanding this to recruit volunteers for other roles in the future.

State of Terror

The UK has seen a massive erosion of civil liberties as a consequence of the approach the authorities have taken in responding to terrorism.

Apart from the introduction of legislation that is often ill defined in purpose and scope, a great many procedures and processes that do not require specific legislation have been subverted and incorporated into assisting unspecified national security and away from protecting and assisting citizens and communities. This has placed entire communities under suspicion and legitimised racial assaults and general vilification of individuals most notably refugees, asylum seekers and Britain's Muslim communities.

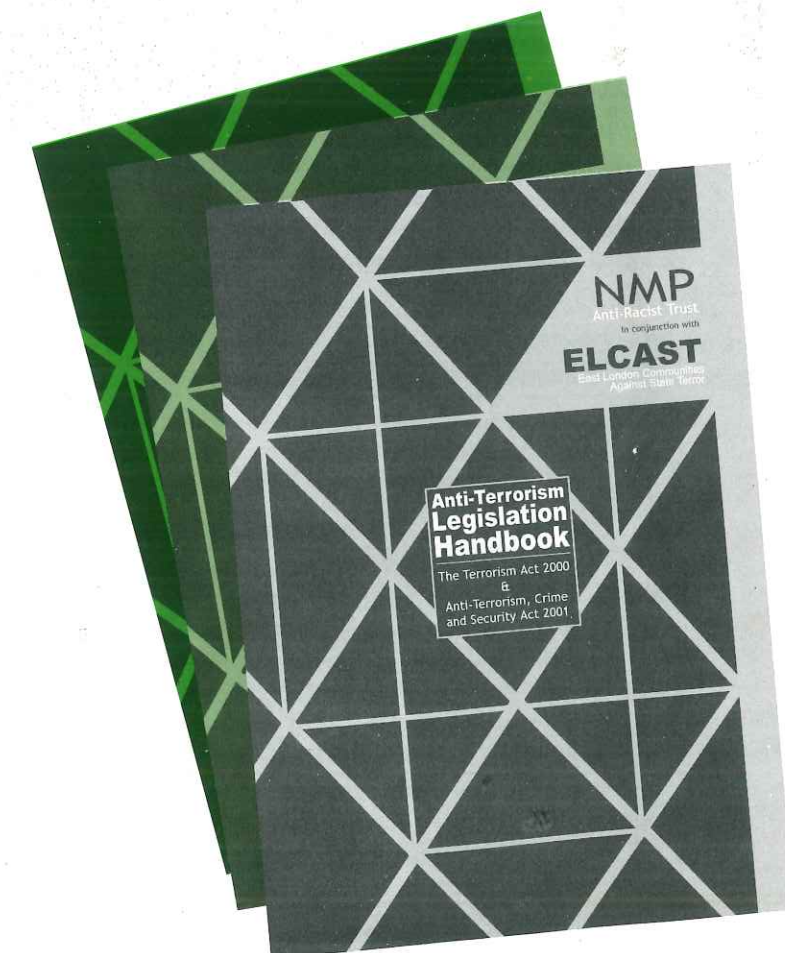
Newham Monitoring Project (NMP) was instrumental in the creation of East London Communities Against State Terror (ELCAST) a coalition of local groups and community organisations in east London, working to provide a co-ordinated community response to the ever widening net of suspicion and to highlight the increasing abuses on ordinary citizens of anti-terrorism measures

ELCAST aims to provide awareness and education of anti-terrorism laws, with a particular focus of the impact and effect of these laws on local communities. As a result NMP and ELCAST, with the assistance of lawyers from Birnberg Peirce solicitors, have run a series of seminars for community organisations, faith and youth groups to provide a practical guide of the anti-terrorism laws, how they operate in practice and the legal rights of the individual.

The seminars, which will continue to run over the coming year, include information and advice on what to do if you are stopped and searched or arrested and detained under anti-terrorism legislation, as well as other aspects of the law that are most likely to affect our communities. ELCAST produced and distributed a 'rights card' and anti-terrorism handbook to accompany the seminars.

ELCAST also worked to increase public awareness

and support for the 11 detainees imprisoned in Belmarsh indefinitely without charge or trial under the now discredited Anti-terrorism Crime and Security Act 2001 and prisoners detained in Guantanamo Bay, who in effect are still the moral responsibility of our government to assist and protect. To this end, ELCAST held two very successful public meetings in Newham and Tower Hamlets. Speakers included families of those detained under the anti-terrorism laws and Guantanamo Bay, such as, Ashfaq Ahmed (father of Barber Ahmed) Azmet Begg (father of Moazzem Begg), Gareth Peirce (lawyer acting for many of the detainees) and George Galloway MP and local councillors.



Deaths In Custody

In November 2004 the High Court formally quashed the inquest verdict that Roger Sylvester was unlawfully killed.

Roger Sylvester, a young man aged 30 from Tottenham, died as a direct consequence of being restrained by eight police officers in a psychiatric hospital in 1999. The inquest hearing was not finally completed until October 2003 and it was only after the unlawful killing verdict that police officers involved were even suspended. The Sylvester family have for the moment decided to 'opt out' of the legal process for justice. Their experience of the blocks, obstacles and contradictions within the legal process surrounding Roger's death has led them to this decision.

NMP supports the United Families and Friends Campaign (UFFC) of which the Sylvester family is a member. It has been a long and painful journey for the Sylvester family and their friends, a road that thousands of others have had to travel.

UFFC aims to unite families who have had a loved one killed in custody and who may otherwise be left completely isolated. These families support each other in achieving the common aims of finding out

the truth of how their loved one died, holding to account those who failed in their duty of care and, where appropriate, that this account is given in the context of a criminal trial of those responsible for such a death. UFFC also seeks to bring about change on a broader level to end such deaths occurring in the first place.

NMP will continue to give its practical support to UFFC and to individual families directly.

It has been a long and painful journey for the Sylvester family and their friends, a road that thousands of others have had to travel.



Anti-Racism, Anti-Fascism

Throughout the year NMP has campaigned against the British National Party's (BNP) continued attempts to gain a political foothold in the east London borough of Barking and Dagenham.

In June 2004, NMP worked together with UNITE Against Fascism and Searchlight to hold a public meeting condemning the British National Party's (BNP) racist program in the run-up to local elections.

The BNP failed to gain a seat in east London at that time and then suffered a further blow with the BBC's The Secret Agent exposé in July 2004. The television programme revealed that in private the BNP continued to rally members with speeches of racial hatred, contrary to their public attempts to disassociate themselves from a record of promoting and condoning violence and intimidation against black and Jewish communities.

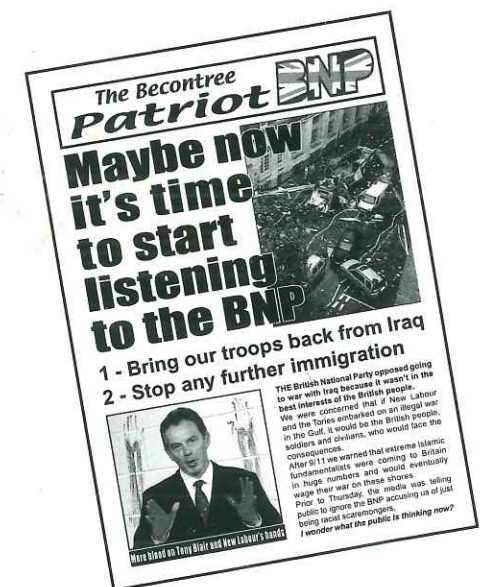
Despite this set back, the BNP scored a victory in September 2004 after a low voter turnout led to them polling 51.9% of the vote in a by-election in Goresbrook, Barking and Dagenham. The elected councillor Daniel Kelley became the BNP's first councillor in London since Derek Beackon in Tower Hamlets in 1993-94. During Beackon's term as councillor, NMP witnessed racist attacks rise by 300%. NMP feared the same may happen in Barking and Dagenham, and this is beginning to be reflected in our casework.

Following this win, the BNP geared up for a potential second victory in the Village ward by-election, again in Barking and Dagenham, three weeks later. NMP campaigned with the local community and through the local press to challenge BNP racist rhetoric blaming local unemployment and other complex and emotive poverty issues on immigration. The BNP did not gain the seat, but came second, polling 38.5% of the vote.

Since then the BNP seems to have encountered a slump in popularity. In June 2005 it lost the Goresbrook seat in a by-election following Kelley's resignation. This was put down to 'poor health' but was remarkably well-timed as he had faced an

onslaught of criticism for incompetency throughout his term.

In July 2005 a cynical attempt to capitalise on grief and racial tensions following the London bombings backfired with a massive by-election defeat in Becontree, Barking and Dagenham. The BNP election leaflet, featuring an image of the exploded No. 30 bus with the caption "maybe it's time to start listening to the BNP", caused outrage in both the local community and national media. Despite this current change of fortunes, NMP will remain vigilant of the BNP in the coming years.



In July 2005 a cynical attempt to capitalise on grief and racial tensions following the London bombings backfired with a massive by-election defeat.

finances

Balance Sheet (as at 31st March 2004)

	2004	2003
Current assets		
Debtors	24,971	16,288
Cash at bank and in hand	15,367	17,363
	40,338	33,651
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(9,638)	(18,598)
Total assets less current liabilities	30,700	15,053
Capital and reserves		
Surplus brought forward	15,053	30,697
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year	15,647	(15,644)
	30,700	15,053
Total Funds	30,700	15,053

Income & Expenditure Account (for the year ended 31st March 2004)

	2004	2003		2004	2003
Income			Expenditure		
Donations & affiliations	1,340	2,865	Wages & salaries (excl. NI)	70,069	51,049
Other income	62	1,669	Employer's NI contributions	6,261	4,478
Staff secondment - Recharge	4,502	12,178	Recruitment costs	3,511	1,927
Management fees	4,900	11,436	Staff training & conferences	564	312
Committee of 400	972	1,346	Consultancy fees	2,648	7,873
Bank Interest	156	35	Travel & subsistence	289	528
NLCB/Community Fund/Big	49,000	24,525	Volunteers' expenses	701	786
Lottery			Rent & rates	8,220	4,000
Bright Street Project	-	5,000	Insurance	759	809
Comic Relief	29,400	14,400	Light & heat	322	369
Interest received	35	-	Building maintenance	101	75
	122,038	73,454	Postage & delivery	1,278	1,197
			Printing & reproduction	2,349	4,700
			Office equipment & maintenance	258	2,113
			Telephone & fax	3,469	4,460
			AGM expenses	168	299
			Literature & subscriptions	276	37
			Bank charges	300	315
			Interest	-	358
			Equipment	1,262	-
			Accountancy	1,100	1,600
			Audit Fees	1,463	1,400
			Sundry Expenses	1,022	413
				(106,390)	(89,098)
				2004	2003
			Total Income	122,038	73,454
			Total Expenditure	(106,390)	(89,098)
			(Deficit)/Surplus	15,648	(15,644)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 1st March 2005.

thanks

Management Committee

Asad Rehman • *Chair*
 Ashika Thanki • *Treasurer*
 Yasin Patel • *Co-treasurer*
 George Brown
 Janet Clarke
 Debashish Dey
 Lina Jamoul
 Isky Osman (*until June 2004*)
 John Pandit
 Piara Powar
 Adil Rehman
 Zainab Kemsley
 Satwat Rehman
 Debobroto Dey - *co-optee*
 Gilly Mundy - *co-optee*
 Ruma Saha - *co-optee*

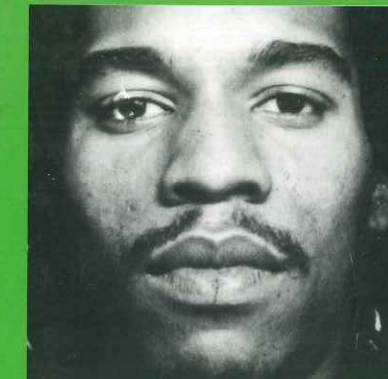
Staff

Raksha Dattani • *Project Director* (01/2005 to present)
 Sehra Choudhury • *Project Officer* (03/2004 to present)
 Estelle du Boulay • *NMP Support Team* (05/2003 to present)
 Zareena Mustafa • *Community Development* (03/2003 to present)

Staff who have left this year :

Titilayo Aloba • *Emergency Service Worker* (07/2004 to 04/2005)
 Catherine Neal • *Administrator part-time* (08/2001 to 01/2005)
 Nabila Saddiq • *Project Director* (07/2004 - 01/2005)

We would like to thank all the Emergency Service volunteers, NMP Support Team volunteers and supporters of NMP for all their hard work and commitment over the last year.



Thanks also to NMP's patron - Dr Benjamin Zephaniah

We would like to thank the following individuals and organisations for their support and contribution to our work:

Al-Quds Al-Arabi • Amifeber Chambers • Aston Mansfield • Barry Mussenden • Bhatt Murphy Solicitors • Bindmans & Partners Solicitors • Birnberg & Peirce Solicitors • Black and Ethnic Minority Community Care Forum • BRAIN • Café Mondo • CAMPACC • Campaign Against Racism and Fascism • Christian Khan Solicitors • Cilius Victor • Community Alliance for Police Accountability • Community Involvement Unit • Deighton and Guerdella Solicitors • Dolly Dhingra • ELCAST • Forest Recycling Project • George Galloway • Ghani & Co Solicitors • Greenwich Commission for Racial Equality • Hackney Refugee Training Partnership • Hathaway Centre • Hickman & Rose Solicitors • Hossein Zahir • Ilona Aronovsky • INQUEST • Jean Charles de Menezes Family Campaign • JR Jones Solicitors • Kevin Blowe • Kick It Out • Liberty • Lisa Alexander • Manju Lukhman • Moss & Co Solicitors • Muslim Association of Britain • Muslim Public Affairs Committee • Nawaz Khan • Newham Asian Women's Project • Newham Muslim Alliance • Newham Public Affairs Committee • NMP Anti-Racist Trust • Parmjit Singh • Peace and Justice in East London • Print Emporium • Rajiv Menon • Ryan O'Kane • Sajida Malik • Searchlight Educational Trust • St. John's Church Stratford • Stop Political Terror • TELCO • The 1990 Trust • The Voice • Trinity Centre • Two Garden Court Chambers • UNITE • United Families & Friends Campaign • University of East London Students' Union • Voluntary Action Lewisham • Zu's