



Starmer

A whistle-blower has stepped forward, revealing that Starmer was informed about the situation and provided with the file for examination. Subsequently, he made a significant call to Tony Blair for guidance and later received a communication from a senior royal, after which the file was closed with no further action taken.

Alison Saunders, who succeeded Starmer as Director of Public Prosecutions, acknowledged that Janner should have faced charges in 1991. She also noted that

I saw up close how an establishment closed ranks over the Janner affair
Jay Rayner



As a young reporter, I was given letters that might have helped make a case against the MP for child abuse



☒ Greville Janner, whose dementia has prevented him from facing charges, outside the high court in 2005. Photograph: Nick Razzell/REX Shutterstock

there were two additional missed chances in 2002 and 2007 when the "evidential test was met," **indicating a viable possibility of securing a conviction.**

Alison Levitt's husband, (**Carlile**) who was appointed by Starmer as the lawyer to investigate the decision not to prosecute Jenner, was significantly involved with the Establishment in 1991, working to prevent the prosecution of Janner. On December 3, 1991, **Carlile** delivered a speech in the House of Commons that vehemently criticized Janner's public accuser in shocking language.

[House of Commons Hansard Debates for 3 Dec 1991 \(parliament.uk\)](https://parliament.uk/hansard/debates/3-dec-1991)

It has become evident that the police possessed substantial corroborative evidence supporting Beck's allegations regarding Janner's abuse of children in care homes. Carlile has indicated that Janner is his friend. Both were Members of Parliament, Queen's Counsel, and involved with Friends of Israel, as well as patrons of UK Lawyers for Israel and the Friends of Israel Educational Foundation. They frequently participated in the same parliamentary committees focused on legal matters. Additionally, they were set to exit the Commons around the same time and transition to the Lords shortly thereafter.



It is entirely possible that Alex Carlile was unaware of Janner's pedophilia. He shared a small parliamentary office with Cyril Smith for many years and seemingly did not recognise Smith as a notorious pedophile. It may be that Alex Carlile is simply an exceptionally unobservant individual.

[Jimmy Savile report: The five senior BBC employees who knew about sexual predators but did not act | The Independent | The Independent](#)

[Hospital staff knew Jimmy Savile was abusing patients \(yorkshirepost.co.uk\)](#)

[UK police knew of Savile abuse from early 1960s, inquiry finds | The National \(thenationalnews.com\)](#)

[Paul Gambaccini 'aware of accusations' linking Jimmy Savile to necrophilia | The Independent | The Independent](#)

[Savile told hospital staff he performed sex acts on corpses in Leeds mortuary | Jimmy Savile | The Guardian](#)

It is remarkable how individuals can attain such wealth and influence while remaining so oblivious. This is particularly striking given that Levitt, Starmer, Carlile, and Jenner are all distinguished QCs.

In 2012, as public outrage intensified, Starmer resorted to a familiar tactic employed by those in power. He engaged a lawyer, whom he was acquainted with, to produce an "independent" report that would clear him of any wrongdoing. The report contained typical phrases such as acknowledging past errors and committing to learning from them. The law firm Mishcon de Reya, known for its connections to oligarchs, was tasked with this whitewashing effort. After stepping down as Director of Public Prosecutions, Starmer transitioned to a new role at...GUESS WHO?



[Mishcon de Reya fined £232,500 over numerous AML failings | News | Law Gazette](#)



Keir Starmer ✓
@Keir_Starmer

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Just as Savile was shielded from genuine sexual offenses, Starmer was aware that Assange was targeted for alleged sexual misconduct that lacked substance. Starmer's handling of the Assange situation was fundamentally corrupt.

It is essential to understand that Assange was never officially charged with any sexual crime in Sweden. He was wanted for questioning after the chief prosecutor in Stockholm determined that there was no substantial case, yet a prosecutor from another jurisdiction continued to pursue the issue.

Assange always maintained that this was a scheme to extradite him from Sweden to the United States. His legal team suggested that Swedish prosecutors interview him at the Swedish Embassy in 2011, which could have potentially resolved the case.

Under Starmer's direction, the Crown Prosecution Service instructed Swedish prosecutors not to travel to London. The emails outlining this instruction were later destroyed and were only recovered through a Freedom of Information request from the Swedish authorities. It is noteworthy that after a protracted seven-year delay, when Swedish prosecutors finally succeeded in interviewing Assange at the Ecuadorean Embassy, the investigation was ultimately dropped.



UK prosecutors admit destroying key emails in Julian Assange case

Correspondence between CPS and its Swedish counterparts about WikiLeaks founder deleted after lawyer retired in 2014



Sweden tried to drop Assange extradition in 2013, CPS emails show

UK prosecutors tried to dissuade Swedish counterparts from doing so, exchange shows



Furthermore, in October 2013, while Starmer was still serving as Director of Public Prosecutions, his team communicated with Swedish prosecutors after hearing they were considering dropping the case, admonishing them with the phrase, "Don't you dare get cold feet." The Swedish authorities clarified their intention to discontinue the case, yet the Crown Prosecution Service once again urged them to reconsider.

Why did Starmer meet with MI5 chief for social drinks the year after he decided not to prosecute MI5 for its role in torture?

Serving as Britain's Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) from November 2008 to October 2013, you held the final authority on which criminal cases would proceed to prosecution. The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) is designed to operate independently from both the police and the government, including the security services.

In 2010 and again in 2012, you faced significant scrutiny for your decision not to prosecute an MI5 officer involved in torture. The subsequent year, your hospitality register while leading the CPS included a note from April 16, 2013, indicating a meeting for "drinks" with Sir Jonathan Evans, who was the director-general of MI5 at that time.



In that year's register, meeting with Evans was the only hospitality he received [board register gifts hospitality 13 14.pdf \(cps.gov.uk\)](#) in the section that asks whether it was accepted or not. It is not known if hospitality drinks were covered by MI5 or Evans personally. Evans has not responded to questions I posed about this meeting.

In November 2010, Starmer concluded '[Insufficient evidence' against MI5 officer over torture claims | The Independent | The Independent](#) as the DPP that there was "insufficient evidence" to prosecute an MI5 officer, known as Witness B, for his role in the torture of British resident Binyam Mohamed.

Starmer decision not to prosecute was surprising: it was reported, for example, that MI5 [telegrams](#) to the CIA demonstrated that British intelligence officers fed the US information on Mohamed when he was allegedly being tortured in Morocco.

Evans' relief was understandable. The CPS' role also involved attempting to [trace responsibility](#) for Witness B's actions further up MI5's chain of command. It is likely that Evans, who joined MI5 in [1980](#), played a role in the Mohamed case as it unfolded. In

September 2001 Evans had become [director](#) of international counter terrorism at MI5 and was in this position when Mohamed was snatched, tortured and rendered by the CIA, with MI5 involvement.

[Jonathan Evans | MI5 - The Security Service](#)

It is not known if Evans would have been criminally liable if the prosecution had gone ahead, but he later had to defend MI5 from accusations of a [cover-up](#) in the Mohamed case after Lord Neuberger, then President of the Court of Appeal, said there was a "culture of suppression" in the agency.

Allegations made by Mohamed concerning the role of MI6, Britain's external intelligence service, meant a "wider investigation" continued after your 2010 decision. This included new allegations by another [detainee](#) about British involvement in torture at Bagram air base in Afghanistan.

Evans left MI5 a [week](#) following his drinks with Starmer The day after Evans left the service, he [announced](#) he would also leave the CPS.



He went on to become a Labour MP at the 2015 general election, while Evans is now Baron Evans of Weardale after prime minister David Cameron made him a life peer in 2014.

What did Starmer discuss with US Attorney General Eric Holder on November 9, 2011 in Washington DC?

Analysis of available business expenses at the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) in the 22 months from January 2012 to when you left in October 2013, shows he undertook five international work trips, two of which were to the US.

In November 2012, he spent [£6,807.59](#) on a first-class plane ticket to Washington DC for an "official meeting" but the register does not indicate how long he spent in Washington or who his meeting was with.

In September 2013, the month before he left the CPS, he spent [£4,085.15](#) on another first class flight to Washington DC for a "conference." For three nights in the US capital and spent £1,050.73 on accommodation and food. I could find no evidence of what this conference was or whom he met with on this trip.

I have also obtained US [government files](#) revealing that he was also in Washington DC on November 9 2011 when he met with US Attorney General Eric

Holder and five other officials from the US Department of Justice. Also present was Gary Balch, UK Liaison Prosecutor to the United States.

[Attorney General Holder's Calendar \(justice.gov\)](#)

At this time the CPS which Starmer headed was handling the complex legal case surrounding WikiLeaks publisher Julian Assange.

The year previous to his meeting, Holder he [stated](#) that he had given the go-ahead for a number of unspecified actions as part of a criminal investigation into WikiLeaks. "I personally authorised a number of things last week and that's an indication of the seriousness with which we take this matter and the highest level of involvement at the Department of Justice," he said.



[Wikileaks cables: US looks to prosecute Julian Assange | The US embassy cables | The Guardian](#)

Why did he develop such a close relationship with the *Times* newspaper while he was the Director of Public Prosecutions and does this close relationship still exist?

There is no record that you accepted hospitality from any other newspaper during your time at the CPS. In April 2012, he also [met](#) with *Times* editor James Harding to discuss CPS media prosecution guidelines, and the following month with John Witherow, editor of the *Sunday Times*.

He met Leppard — the journalist who broke the notorious [fraudulent](#) story on former Labour leader Michael Foot being a Soviet agent of influence — for lunch at Le Pain Quotidien on 2 June 2011. Six weeks before, on 14 April 2011, he had lunch with Sean O'Neill.

Whilst he was in Jeremy Corbyn's shadow cabinet, the *Times* played a key role in sabotaging his attempt to become prime minister, functioning as a key publication for leaks from serving [intelligence](#) and [military](#) officials presenting the Labour leader as a threat to national security. The former head of MI6, John Scarlett, [joined](#) the board of the *Times* in 2010, the year after he left the Secret Intelligence Service.

One *Times* scoop on which your lunch partner Sean O'Neill was lead reporter was published on 27 February 2016 and [titled](#), "How leadership is taking its toll on 'paranoid' Corbyn".

O'Neill and his co-author deployed anonymous briefings from shadow cabinet members to paint a picture of an overwhelmed Corbyn unable to handle the job of leader. "Shadow cabinet members complain that their meetings lack structure, discipline and direction," they wrote. One shadow cabinet member told them of Corbyn: "He just lets people talk, but it often meanders pointlessly. If there's a row it ends up in the media but more often the discussion just wanders off".



Four months after this article appeared in the *Times*, you resigned from Corbyn's shadow cabinet, [citing](#) the "need for a much louder voice on the critical issues" and airing your "reservations" about Corbyn's leadership and the need for a change of leader.

To the surprise of many, he wrote his first national media [article](#) after being elected Labour leader in the *Sunday Times*.

Expenses scandal at CPS

During his tenure as head of the CPS, Starmer's travel expenses amounted to £236,485, covering luxurious first or business class flights to various destinations across four continents. Notably, he spent £6,808 on a flight to Washington DC and £4,914 on a flight to Hong Kong. Additionally, within his first 21 months in the role, he charged £161,273 for a chauffeur-driven car, despite residing just four miles away from the CPS office in central London. This on-demand car cost taxpayers an average of £1,920 per week for nearly two years. Furthermore, while having access to the car, Starmer also billed the taxpayer an additional £330 for 13 taxi rides within London. However, following a media scandal in June 2010, Starmer ceased using the car.

Starmer's travel expenses as DPP were significant, with trips to Belfast costing around £450 each. He also took expensive flights to various international destinations, totalling £20,166 for six trips. Additionally, he made four trips to Washington DC, costing a total of £21,603. His successor, Alison Saunders, had lower travel expenses totalling £67,340 during her term. Starmer's pension benefits upon leaving the CPS in 2013 amounted to £336,000, averaging £67,200 per year.



Trilateral Commission



Keir Starmer, while in Jeremy Corbyn's shadow cabinet, joined the Trilateral Commission, an international organization connected to US and UK intelligence. The Commission addresses global issues and keeps its meetings confidential. Starmer joined between

March 2017 and October 2018 but ended his affiliation between April 2021 and June 2022. He was alongside former CIA directors and shared the stage with former heads of MI5 and GCHQ. Before becoming Labour Party leader, Starmer served as shadow Brexit secretary and advocated for a second EU referendum, which was criticized for Labour's poor performance in the 2019 election.



Schneider who was Corbyn's spokesman stated that Starmer failed to disclose his membership in the Trilateral Commission while in the shadow cabinet. If he had, actions would have been taken to prevent it, just like when he attempted to take an inappropriate job with Mischoon de Reya while serving as shadow Brexit secretary. Schneider emphasized that the Trilateral Commission's focus on promoting corporate power contradicted Labour's goals of wealth and power redistribution.



When questioned about his reaction to Starmer's undisclosed membership, Schneider commented that he was not surprised, as he believes dishonesty is a defining trait of Keir Starmer.

The Commission also has connections with various other British intelligence agencies. In 2018, Sir John Scarlett, the former head of MI6, addressed the Commission's plenary session in Singapore.

