

Friday 7 June 2013 – Morning

A2 GCE CRITICAL THINKING

F504/01/RB Critical Reasoning

RESOURCE BOOKLET

To be issued with the Question Paper

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Read and use Documents 1, 2, 3 and 4 to answer the questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

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Document 1

Views on protest

"Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter."

Martin Luther King, civil rights activist who opposed violence

"Protest isn't an attack on democracy, it's a demand for it. It's a refusal to be part of the silent majority any more. When politicians are defying the will of the people – and breaking the 'solemn pledges' on which they took our votes – protest is necessary."

Johann Hari, journalist

"Kettling seems to be the first resort when dealing with large scale protest in the UK. To be detained without access to food, water, toilets or medical treatment is, without question, a serious restriction on the right to protest. The right to protest should not have to be exchanged for liberty."

Oliver Huitson, journalist

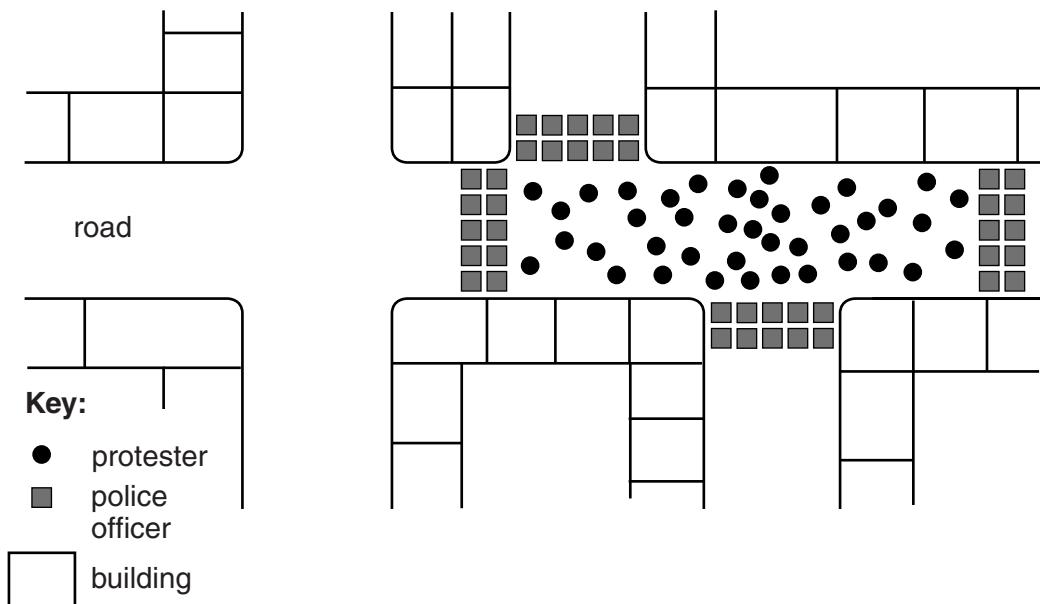


Fig. 1 Kettling*

* Kettling is a method used by the police to maintain order during a large demonstration by confining protesters to a small area.

Document 2

Sales of batons and baseball bats skyrocket due to UK riots
August 10, 2011

Online sales of extendable batons and aluminium baseball bats, among other potentially dangerous items, have increased 5000–7000% over a 24 hour period during UK riots. Take a look at the online sales information below.



Source: Extract from online news article

Document 3

Use dawn raids and snatch squads to stop the violent conspirators March 28, 2011

Andy Hayman

The police are starting to gain a reputation for being unable to control troublemakers who intend to hijack peaceful demonstrations. Unless the police regain the upper hand, the public will start to question whether they are capable of keeping protests peaceful.

Every major protest since the one against the G20 summit in 2009 has featured serious disorder. On each occasion the police would have been gathering intelligence by monitoring internet chatter and then planning their tactics accordingly.

However, in the majority of cases the policing style on the day was criticised. Either the police were 'too aggressive' or they underestimated the opposition and applied a 'softly softly' approach that the activists skilfully exploited.

This emerging trend of the troublemakers preventing the right of the majority to peacefully protest must stop. Otherwise it becomes impossible to stage any form of demonstration. It falls to the police to halt the activists' unlawful behaviour and the public to allow the police to use whatever tactic is appropriate.

I can't imagine the police didn't know in advance who was planning the violence during last Saturday's protest. Assuming they did, the police should feel able to conduct dawn raids to stop these illegal conspiracies to violence, just as they do for other serious conspiratorial crimes. On the day, the slightest hint of trouble should be nipped in the bud before it escalates. If kettling or charging the crowd with mounted police are the best tactics, then use them.

This tough stance works. The Notting Hill Carnival used to follow a similar pattern until the police imposed themselves on the unruly. Pre-event arrests and snatch squads targeted the troublemakers, which led to a peaceful carnival. The police need the support of the public to stop this trend of violence. There is no place for excuses as to why things went wrong. In the future, the only doors that should be crashed open are those of the activists at dawn not the West End retailers.

Andy Hayman is former Assistant Commissioner for Special Operations with the Metropolitan Police, London.

Document 4

The authorities may disagree but protest is vital to a thriving democracy

Tony Benn

The media often present demonstrations and protests as being motivated by violence which endangers the fabric of our society. The police's stance is very simple – they claim that they are there to protect demonstrations, but that inevitably violence occurs. But my own experience suggests that this is a gross oversimplification.

A few years ago peace campaigners protested against the Iraq war. As the crowd moved towards Downing Street to deliver a letter, they came up against a body of police. The pressure from the back pushed people forward and the police began using their batons on the crowd at the front. As I was at the head of the protest myself, I saw what was happening – the violence of the police against the demonstrators was clearly visible and was very frightening. It is in these circumstances that occasionally someone may pick up a brick and throw it – not that I saw it happen that day. But such an action would be taken as proof of violence against the police.

Similarly, the process of 'kettling' in which police surround a crowd and prevent anyone from leaving, has caused trouble since kettling is a form of imprisonment of demonstrators without any court justification. There is no doubt that you will find a few angry people in any crowd, and kettling may bring this aggression out further. But then the media uses the inevitable clash as evidence that the demonstration is violent, which is not actually the case.

No government likes to find itself faced with demonstrators against its policies. However, over Britain's long history, many significant gains have been brought about by demonstrations like those we have seen in 2010 and 2011. For example, the recognition of trade unions and the campaign for votes for women by the Suffragettes. It's not possible to find anyone now who was opposed to the recognition of trade unions or to the principle of one woman, one vote. Yet it was only a committed group of campaigners who actually brought these changes about.

There's no justification for violence – if protesters resort to it, it can turn public opinion against the cause. Remember that public opinion shifted in support of men like Gandhi, a peaceful protester, and Nelson Mandela. Both are now regarded as heroes for the sacrifices they made to defend human rights. When I first met Nelson Mandela he was a terrorist, when I next saw him, he was a Nobel Prize winner and the President of South Africa.

This all goes to prove the importance of demonstrations and popular campaigns for peace, human rights and democracy. We must expect far more demonstrations in the future and they must be seen as an integral part of political action in a democratic society. Without them, injustices would continue unchallenged, and people would lose confidence in the democratic process by which such injustices are changed.

Tony Benn was a Labour Member of Parliament for 50 years until his retirement in 2001.

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