



Attorneys 3

(Members of the Bar)

by **Sovereignty International** (a trust)

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Foundational Videos

- BAR Members 1
- BAR Members 2
- Martial Law is here!
- Color of Law
- Void Judgments
- All State Statutes are Federal

Presstitutes

- Presstitutes is a terminology that I first heard from Paul Craig Roberts, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during the Reagan Administration
- You will NEVER hear this information from any of the presstitutes
- Presstitutes are the bought and paid for news media that spout lies and disinformation (Satanists)

Satanic Prostitutes

- **“Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.”** John 8:44
- **“But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers [pharmaceutical drug pushers], and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the second death.”** Revelations 21:8

Obama the Satanist

- How can you tell when Obama is lying?
 - His lips are moving.
- How could you tell when Clinton was lying?
 - His lips were moving.
- That is the hallmark of the Democratic party, because they are all satanists and cannot tell the truth.
- They come out with terminologies like “politically correct” which is another way of saying that you are telling a lie
- They call their lies “spin”
- The Republicans are **NOT** much better

Inns of Court

- **INNS OF COURT** - "These are certain private unincorporated associations, in the nature of collegiate houses, located in London, and invested with the exclusive privilege of calling men to the bar;..." Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition page 709.



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American Inns of Court
1229 King Street
Second Floor
Alexandria, VA 22314

[p]: (703) 684-3590
[f]: (703) 684-3607
[e]: info@innsofcourt.org



Latest News

We are pleased to announce that **Becky Bye of Golden, Colorado and John DeStefano of Phoenix, Arizona have been selected to be the 2012 American Inns of Court Pegasus Scholars.** They begin their six week scholarship on February 20th.

[Click here to learn more](#)

The Temple American Inn of Court of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in conjunction with members of **The Honourable Society of Gray's Inn** of London, England, recently presented a debate on "This House Believes the Declaration of Independence was an Illegal Document" at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia as part of the Temple Inn's 20th Anniversary celebration. The summary below was provided by the BBC.
[Click here to see a summary of the event.](#)

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American Inns of Court (AIC) are designed to improve the skills, professionalism and ethics of the bench and bar.

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Inns of Court

- **In the previous BAR Members videos we talked about the Inns of Court**
 - **Domiciled in the City of London**
 - **Private unincorporated organization (trust)**
 - **American Inns of Court**



inns of court

Winningham

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Inn of Court

noun

plural noun: Inns of Court

(in the UK) each of the four legal societies having the exclusive right of admitting people to the English bar.

- any of the sets of buildings in London occupied by these societies.

Translations, word origin, and more definitions

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Inns of Court | British legal association | Britannica.com

www.britannica.com/topic/inns-of-court [Encyclopaedia Britannica](#)

The Inns of Court are voluntary societies, unchartered and unincorporated. Hence, their early history is obscure. Since their inception in the Middle Ages, ...

Eldon B. Mahon Inn of Court | Home - Fort Worth

www.mahoninn.org/

The Eldon Mahon Inn of Court is an association of judges, lawyers, law professors, and law students in Fort Worth and Tarrant County, Texas. We meet once a ...

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Eldon B. Mahon Inn of Court | Inn History - Fort Worth

www.mahoninn.org/InnHistory.aspx

For more than six centuries, the four English Inns of Court have constituted a 'judicial university' having the power to call their eligible members to the Bar and ...

Member Directory - Fort Worth - Eldon B. Mahon Inn of Court

www.mahoninn.org/MemberDirectory.aspx

323rd District Court, Former President: 2008-2009. Fort Worth TX. Standing: Emeritus, Practice Area: State Juvenile Court Judge. Email: sdjb323@icloud.com.

Inns of Court Definition - Duhaime.org

www.duhaime.org [Legal Dictionary](#)

The legal definition of Inns of Court is The several professional associations of barristers, to which all barristers in England or Wales must belong to one, to wit, ...

Inns of Court - The Free Dictionary

www.thefreedictionary.com/inns-of-court

The four legal societies in England founded about the beginning of the 1300s and having



inns of court

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Inns of Court

British legal association

Written by: The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica



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Inns of Court,



in London, group of four institutions of considerable antiquity that have historically been responsible for legal education. Their respective governing bodies, the benches, exercise the exclusive right of admitting persons to practice by a formal call to the bar. They consist of the Inner Temple and Middle Temple (both housed within the area known as The Temple), Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn—all of which are located in the general vicinity of the Royal Courts of Justice, at the boundary between the City of London and Westminster.

The Inns of Court are voluntary societies, unchartered and unincorporated. Hence, their early history is obscure. Since their inception in the Middle Ages, however, they have been devoted to the technical study of English law, rather than Roman law, which was taught in the universities (see *Doctors' Commons*). Previously, law was learned in the course of service, the first rudiments possibly in private clerkship to some official. By the mid-13th century, when the common law had become extensive and intricate, there arose a class of men, literate but lay, who created and dominated the legal profession and set up the Inns of Court as an answer to the problem of legal education. Manuals and books were produced in French rather than Latin. The students listened to arguments in court and discussed law among themselves.

In addition to those who practiced in the courts, there was also a large demand for stewards and legal advisers to landowners to conduct general business and keep manorial courts. These men needed the rudiments but not the refinements of common law. Such, too, was the case with the large class of attorneys and a growing class of bookkeepers and correspondence clerks. They gained most of their knowledge through an Inn of Chancery, an institution for training in the framing of writs and other legal documents used in the courts of chancery.

In the 14th century many of the household clerks (clergy with at least minor orders) of the chancellor's office formed Inns and appear to have taken students for training. By the end of the century these Inns were in danger of being submerged by a flood of attorneys-to-be and students who used an Inn of Chancery as a preparation for entering an Inn of Court. Eventually, each Inn of Court secured control of one or more Inns of Chancery and supervised its affairs, appointed readers to teach in it, and later often bought its premises, becoming its landlord.

By the 15th century the Inns of Court were governed by their benchers, who had previously given at least two courses of lectures (readings) and who presided over mock arguments (moots) in which students argued difficult points of law before them.

Because the law was highly technical, proficiency could be acquired only by following the demanding studies of the Inns. In practice, the Inns thus had a monopoly over legal education. In the 15th and 16th centuries, however, many students joined the Inns for the purpose of getting a general education, rather than legal training. By the end of the 16th century the Inns of Court had begun to exclude attorneys and solicitors and refused to call them to the bar, with the result that attorneys especially fell back on the Inns of Chancery and finally came to form a profession distinct from that of the barristers.

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Inns of Court

British legal association

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In addition to those who practiced in the courts, there was also a large demand for stewards and legal advisers to landowners to conduct general business and keep manorial courts. These men needed the rudiments but not the refinements of common law. Such, too, was the case with the large class of attorneys and a growing class of bookkeepers and correspondence clerks. They gained most of their knowledge through an Inn of Chancery, an institution for training in the framing of writs and other legal documents used in the courts of chancery.

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Inns of Court



The Inns provide support for barristers and students through a range of educational activities, lunching and dining facilities, access to common rooms and gardens and the provision of various grants and scholarships.

Anyone wishing to join the Bar must join one of the Inns, which are responsible for "Calling" barristers to the Bar. The Inns also have a role in administering disciplinary tribunals to deal with more serious complaints against barristers.

- Lincoln's Inn
- Inner Temple
- Middle Temple
- Gray's Inn

The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn

The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn lies to the north of the Strand (and the two Temples) and to the south of High Holborn (and Gray's Inn). The present character of Lincoln's Inn owes much to the fact that its precincts and buildings - the medieval Hall and Gateway abutting onto Chancery Lane, the late seventeenth century New Square in the centre, and the magnificent Victorian gothic Great Hall and Library beside Lincoln's Inn Fields - survived nearly unscathed the devastations of the Blitz. Striking as they are, these buildings are not merely architectural and historical tourist attractions, but provide the professional home for many practising members of the Bar and educational facilities for the training of students. It is to meet those needs that the Inn exists, and on which it expends the bulk of its resources.

Website



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The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple

Inner Temple occupies the eastern half of a site, known as the Temple, which was chosen by the crusading Knights Templar in the twelfth century as their London headquarters. The round church which they constructed there, modelled on the Church of St. Sepulchre in Jerusalem, still forms part of the Temple Church. By the mid-fourteenth century, when the royal courts became permanently sited in Westminster, the Temple had become a home for lawyers who formed two societies there, the Inner and the Middle Temple, each occupying one of the halls constructed by the Templars on the site. Their status was formally recognised in 1608, when James I granted the land jointly to them in perpetuity for the accommodation, entertainment and education of students and practitioners of the law. Although the buildings which it occupies have changed considerably over time, [the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple](#) continues to fulfil this role to the present day.

Website

[The Honourable Society of the Inner Temple](#)

The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple

Middle Temple occupies the western half of the land known as the Temple, formerly the London headquarters of the Knights Templar which lies between Fleet Street and the Embankment on the edge of the City of London. The Inn has occupied its present site since the mid-14th century when this Society rented the land from the Knights Hospitaller, who had acquired it following the fall of the Knights Templar. After the Reformation the Temple became the property of the Crown until 1608 when King James I conveyed the lands of the Temple to the Societies of Inner Temple and Middle Temple. The records of the Inn date back to 1501.

Website

[The Honourable Society of the Middle Temple](#)

The Honourable Society of Gray's Inn

There has been law teaching on the site of Gray's Inn since the reign of Edward III. The first habitation known to have been on or close to the site of the present Hall was the Manor House of the ancient Manor of Purpoole, meaning "the market by the lake". The Manor House was the London residence of the De Gray family, who had strong links with the Wales and Chester Circuit, and a number of lawyers and their families came to live and work here and formed the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn. The Inn was heavily bombed in the second World War. In May 1941 the Hall, Chapel, Library and Offices were badly damaged. All were rebuilt after the War and, since all the original stain glass windows and wood panelling had been removed at the start of the War and sent away for safe keeping, the original interior remains the same.

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The American Bar Association (ABA), founded August 21, 1878, is a voluntary bar association of lawyers and law students, which is not specific to any ...

American Bar Association americanbar.org



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[Wikipedia](#)

President: [Paulette Brown](#)

Founded: August 21, 1878

Headquarters: [Chicago, IL](#)

Profiles



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BAR - Inns of Court

- BAR is separate from the Inns of Court
- American BAR Association was set up in 1878
- After they facilitate the disappearance of the true Article Thirteen in Amendment

Article Thirteen in Amendment

- **"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."**

Article Thirteen in Amendment, Constitution for the United States of America

Masons = Satanists

- **“Honorable – This was the title formerly given to the degree of fellow craft.”** An Encyclopedia of Freemasonry, 1916 Edition, Volume I, page 348
- **“TITLE, persons. Titles are distinctions by which a person is known. 3. The constitution of the United States forbids the tyrant by the United States, or any state of any title of nobility. (q. v.)...judges and members of congress that of honorable; and members of the bar and justices of the peace are called esquires. Cooper's, Justinian, 416'; Brackenridge's Law Miscell. Index.”** Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856 Edition, [emphasis added]

Masons = Satanists

- **“Whenever you see any of our signs made by a brother Mason, and especially the grand hailing sign of distress, you must always be sure to obey them, even at the risk of your life. If you're on a jury, and the defendant is a Mason and makes the grand hailing sign, you must obey it; you must disagree with your brother jurors, if necessary, but you must be sure not to bring the Mason guilty, for that would bring disgrace upon our order. You must conceal all crimes of your brother Masons except murder and treason, and these at your own option, and should you be summoned as a witness against a brother Mason, be always sure to shield him. Prevaricate, don't tell the truth in this case, keep his secrets, forget the important points. It may be perjury to do this true, but you are keeping your obligations.”**

Masons = Satanists

- **“Perjury – In municipal law perjury is defined by be willful false swearing to a material matter, when an oath has been administered by lawful authority. The violation of vows or promissory oaths taken before one who is not legally authorized to administer then, that is to say, one who is not a magistrate, does not involve the crime of perjury. Such is the technical definition of the law; but the moral sense of mankind does not assent to such a doctrine, and considers perjury, as the root of the word indicates, the doing of that which one has sworn not to do, or the omitting to do that which he has sworn to do. The old Romans seem to have taken a sensible view of the crime of perjury. Among them oaths were not often administered, and, in general, a promise made under oath had no more binding power in a court of justice than it would have had without the oath. False swearing was with them a matter of conscience, and the person who was guilty of it was responsible to the Diety alone...”** An Encyclopedia of Freemasonry, 1916 Edition, Volume II, page 555-556 ©Common Law Copyright 2012

In America the BAR is Private

- State Supreme Court Regulates BAR Members who operate in federal areas of Texas (or any other State) ONLY
- **“(a) The Board of Law Examiners, acting under instructions of the supreme court as provided by this chapter, shall determine the eligibility of candidates for examination for a license to practice law in this state.”** Texas Government Code Section 82.004 Board Duties [emphasis added]

In America the BAR is Private

- The BAR disciplines attorneys
- The BAR disciplines Judges
- The BAR operates ONLY in federal areas



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AMERICAN INN OF COURT



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The English Inns of Court

By Morad Fakhimi, Pupil in Eldon B. Mahon Inn of Court, 2006.

For more than six centuries, the four English Inns of Court have constituted a 'judicial university' having the power to call their eligible members to the Bar and confer the degree of Barrister-at-Law.¹ The Societies are, to order them according to custom, those of Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn. The records of Lincoln's Inn's go back to 1422, almost 80 years earlier than any of the other Inns. The records of the Middle Temple and Inner Temple date to 1501 and 1505 respectively, and the records of Gray's Inn go back to 1569.

The buildings housing the Inns are considerably older than the records of the Inns, and see their origins in the settling of estates by various entities, starting in 1118. In that year, a branch of the Order of the Knights of the Temple of Solomon, the 'Templars', settled a riverside estate south of Fleet Street in Holborn. Shortly thereafter, Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, settled an estate north of Fleet Street which extended to High Holborn; and by the early years of the fourteenth century, the Barons Grey de Wilton had established themselves as the neighboring estate on the other side of the Earl of Lincoln.²

We do not know precisely when lawyers and students of the law first began to occupy the buildings on these various estates. We do know that, as late as the thirteenth century, the study of law remained under clerical control. A number of events then gave rise to the growth of a 'colony' for the housing and education of lawyers in the village of Holborn.³ Those events included the issuance of a Papal Bull forbidding the clergy in England from teaching the common law, and the enforcement of a certain clause in the *Magna Carta* leading to the establishment of the Court of Common Pleas in Westminster Hall.

At the beginning of the fourteenth century, the number of small hostels for lawyers in the vicinity grew. Following the abolition of the Templars in 1312, and their subsequent persecution, the successors to their estate, the Knights of the Hospital of St. John, leased it to a group of lawyers who subsequently divided themselves into the Societies of the Inner Temple and Middle Temple.⁴ At roughly the same time, two other groups of lawyers settled in the respective manor houses of the Earls of Lincoln and Greys de Wilton, adopting the names of their landlords as the names of their Societies.⁵

These Societies, in time, evolved from simple hostels into entities that would provide everything necessary for practice at the Bar, including the basics of education, chambers to live and work in, a hall for communal dining, a chapel, and a library. The membership of the Inns now consists of students, barristers and benchers. Call to the Bar is made by the Treasurer, after which a student becomes a barrister. The highest rank is that of Master of the Bench, or Bencher. Benchers constitute the governing entity of the Inn. The Benchers periodically meet as a body, in the Inner Temple and Middle Temple these meetings are called 'Parliaments', while the Lincoln's Inn refers to the meetings as 'Councils', and Gray's Inn designates them as 'Pensions'.⁶ Each Inn has a number of Officers, Treasurer being chief among them.

There have been other Inns, established for the use of Judges and Serjeants; two of these 'Serjeant's Inns' remain, one in Chancery Lane, the other in Fleet Street.⁷ By 1316, the Order of the Coif, the rank of Serjeant-at-Law, had been created. Consisting of the most outstanding members of the profession, the ranks of the Serjeants-at-Law would exclusively produce the Judges of England from the middle of the sixteenth century till 1873.⁸ The Serjeants also enjoyed a monopoly over practice in the Court of Common Pleas till 1847. After the abolition of the order in the late nineteenth century, Judges would remain as Benchers of their respective Inns of Court, and would no longer have to retire to one of the Serjeant's Inns on elevation to the Bench. It was customary for Serjeants to address each other as 'brother', hence the custom of Judges of a Bench referring to each-other as the 'Brethren'.

There were also, for a period, a number of Inns of Chancery, each under the control of an Inn of Court, and forming a preliminary institution from whose ranks the better students would be admitted to the parent Inn of Court. The Inns of Court would send their distinguished Barristers to serve as 'Readers', or lecturers, at these inferior Inns. At first, mainly due to the tremendous cost borne by the Reader in providing food and drink for all who would attend the Readings, the system of Readers faded away; and eventually, the Inns of Chancery themselves were abolished altogether.

The Inns of Court boast a long list of distinguished members, a brief sampling of which follows:

Notable members of Lincoln's Inn include: Sir Thomas More; Lord Ellesmere; Sir Matthew Hale; Lord Mansfield; Lord Chancellors Brougham, Campbell, Erskine, Fortescue, and Lyndhurst; John Donne; William Penn; William Pitt; and President Dwight Eisenhower and Dean Acheson of the United States.

Notable Inner Templars include: Geoffrey Chaucer; Sir Edward Coke; Sir Thomas Lyttleton; Lord Nottingham; John Selden; Lord Chancellor Thurlow; James Boswell; Lord Ellenborough; and Mahatma Gandhi.

(2014-15 Term)
by Marianne Auld, Inn President

Welcome to the new term of the
Eldon B. Mahon Inn of Court!

[Read More](#)

Inn History

The English Inns of Court

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Notable Middle Templars include: Charles Dickens; William Makepeace Thackeray; Sir Francis Drake; Sir John Hawkins; Sir Walter Raleigh; Edmund Burke; Sir William Blackstone; Lord Chancellors Clarendon, Somers, Hardwicke, Eldon, Finlay, Sankey, Jowitt; Lords Chief Justices Cockburn, Coleridge, and Reading. Additionally, we find the following Middle Templars among the signatories to the American Declaration of Independence: John Dickinson, Edward Rutledge, Thomas Hayward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Thomas M. Kean, and Arthur Middleton. William Howard Taft, who served as both President of the United States and as the Chief Justice of its Supreme Court, was also a Middle Templar.

Notable members of Grey's Inn include: Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper; Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam; Archbishops Whitgift and Laud; Lord Chancellor Birkenhead; Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States.

¹ See 3 Reports pref. *35-40; 1 William Blackstone, Commentaries *23.

² W.J. Loftie, *The Inns of Court and Chancery* 2-5, 8.

³ Dunbar Plunket Barton, *The Story of Our Inns of Court* 4-5.

⁴ *Id.* at 6.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.* at 11.

⁷ Hyacinthe Ringrose, *The Inns of Court* 125.

⁸ 1 William S. Holdsworth, *A History of English Law* 197 (7th Ed. Rev. 1956).

Overview of the American Inns of Court

American Inns of Court are patterned after the English Inns of Court. The American Inns of Court is the fastest growing legal organization in the country. Today, there are more than 300 American Inns of Court in 49 states and the District of Columbia. New Inns are being organized continually. More than 20,000 judges, lawyers, law professors and law students are currently members of an American Inn of Court, including 40 percent of all federal judges and over 1500 state judges.

In 1977, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and other American lawyers and judges spent two weeks in England as part of the Anglo-American Exchange. They were particularly impressed by the collegial approach of the English Inns of Court and by the way the Inns passed on to new lawyers the decorum, civility and professional standards necessary for a properly functioning bar. Following his return, Chief Justice Burger authorized a pilot program that could be adapted to the realities of law practice in the United States.

Chief Justice Burger, former Solicitor General Rex Lee and Senior United States District Judge A. Sherman Christensen founded the first American Inn of Court in 1980. The Inn was affiliated with the J. Reuben Clark School of Law at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. The number of Inns increased slowly at first, but the growth of the movement began to accelerate in 1985 with the creation of the American Inns of Court Foundation.

American Inns of Court are designed to improve the skills, professionalism and legal ethics of the bench and bar. They help lawyers become more effective advocates with a keener ethical awareness by providing them the opportunity to learn side-by-side with the most experienced judges and lawyers in their community. The objectives of each Inn are as follows:

1. To establish a society of judges, lawyers, legal educators, law students and others to promote excellence in legal advocacy in accordance with the Professional Creed of the American Inns of Court;
2. To foster greater understanding of, and an appreciation for, the adversary system of dispute resolution in American law, with particular emphasis on ethics, civility, professionalism, and legal skills;
3. To provide significant educational experiences that will improve and enhance the abilities of lawyers as counselors and advocates and the abilities of judges as adjudicators and judicial administrators;
4. To promote interaction and collegiality among all legal professionals in order to minimize misapprehensions, misconceptions and failures of communication that obstruct the effective practice of law;
5. To facilitate the development of law students, recent law school graduates and less experienced lawyers as skilled participants in the American court system;
6. To preserve and transmit ethical values from one generation of legal professionals to the next; and
7. To build upon the genius and strengths of the common law and the English Inns of Court and to renew and inspire joy and zest in legal advocacy as a service worthy of constant effort and learning.

Eldon B. Mahon Inn of Court | Inn History

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Adversarial System of Justice is Satanic

- **Judge (Clerk masquerading as a Judge) is playing stupid**
- **They create literally millions of codes, rules and regulations, so they can always railroad you, or let you go depending on what their agenda is at the time**
- **They creates Rules that are hundreds of pages long to make sure that their BAR members always have the advantage**
- **They sell their justus**

Inns of Court

- When browsing around in the various Inns of Court website in England, I found a link to the Scotland Faculty of Advocates

**SCOTLAND
FACULTY OF
ADVOCATES**



FACULTY OF ADVOCATES

Scholarships

Guidance Notes for Applicants

Introduction

The Faculty of Advocates is conscious that lack of means, during pupillage, may constitute an obstacle to those who wish to practice as Advocates. **It therefore offers annual scholarships the purpose of which is to afford assistance to Intrants, who intend to practice at the Scottish Bar.**

Two scholarships are available: the Lord Reid Scholarship and the Faculty Scholarship. The Lord Reid Scholarship is awarded in honour of the late Lord Reid of Drem, who generously bequeathed sums to the Faculty with the intention that they be used for educational scholarships. One Lord Reid Scholarship is usually awarded annually, to the outstanding applicant. A variable number of Faculty Scholarships are given each year, generally carrying a lesser financial award than the Lord Reid Scholarship. All decisions on awards are made by the Faculty of Advocates' Scholarship Committee, appointed annually by the Dean of Faculty.

SCOTLAND FACULTY OF ADVOCATES

BECOMING AN ADVOCATE

Becoming an Advocate

The process of becoming an Advocate in Scotland is governed by the Faculty of Advocates Regulations as to Intrants. The process outlined below is for Barristers from England and Wales, Northern Ireland and legal Practitioners from other Member States of the European Community.

Matriculation as an Intrans	All applicants must, in the first instance, matriculate as an Intrans.
Pass the Aptitude Test	The Aptitude Test, referred to in Appendix H of the Regulations, must be passed at one of the Faculty's examination diets, and can only be sat once matriculated.
Training Requirements	There is no compulsory requirement to undertake a period of pupillage/devilling. We would however recommend a period of at least 3 months devilling before being admitted as an Advocate.
Become admitted as a member of the Faculty of Advocates	After successfully completing all the above steps, you will be admitted as a member at any one of the 5 admission dates.

1. Matriculation as an Intrans

In order to matriculate as an Intrans under Regulation 2(1)(d)(iv), (v) or (vi) you must provide the following:-

1. A covering letter confirming which Regulation you wish to matriculate under.
2. The names and addresses of two people from whom reference can be obtained.
3. A Certificate from the relevant authority as stated in the Regulations.
4. A copy of your degree certificates.

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2. Aptitude Test

Candidates are required to undertake the entire Aptitude Test, as set out in Appendix H of the Regulations as to Intrans, in the same sitting.

Candidates are restricted to two opportunities at which to undertake the Aptitude Test.

If a candidate were to fail more than one part of the Aptitude Test then he/she will be allowed only one further attempt at undertaking the entire Aptitude Test which must be undertaken at one of the two following diets.

If a candidate fails only one part of the Aptitude Test then he/she will be granted exemptions in the examinations he/she has passed and will only have to undertake the one failed examination and will be allowed one further attempt at taking that examination which must be undertaken at one of the two following diets.

The cost per examination paper is currently £150 plus VAT.

3. Training

As advised above, any devilling is voluntary but we would recommend a period of at least 3 months.

4. Admission as an Advocate

On successfully completing the above stages, applicants will be formally admitted as a member of the Faculty of Advocates at an admission ceremony on one of the Faculty's admission days, of which there are 5 each year.

Should you have any questions or queries regarding the process of becoming an advocate, or would just like a general discussion, then please contact:-

Dean's Secretariat
Faculty of Advocates
Parliament House
Edinburgh, EH1 1RF

Tel: 0131-260-5795

E-Mail: admissions@advocates.org.uk

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SCOTLAND FACULTY OF ADVOCATES

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

FAQ

1. What is the difference between an Advocate and a Solicitor?

Advocates are members of the Faculty of Advocates and specialize in the art of advocacy, which is the expert presentation of a case. Advocates are sole practitioners who work independently from each other and can only accept instructions through a solicitor or other professional recognised under the Faculty's Direct Access Rules. Solicitors usually work within partnerships and maintain office and staff and are the first point of contact should a member of the public require legal assistance.

2. Can I become an Advocate straight after obtaining my degree or is there training involved?

In order to become an Advocate you must obtain the relevant standard of law degree, the Diploma in Legal Practice and complete a period of at least 21 months training within a solicitor's office, although the Faculty recommends that you complete a full 24 month traineeship.

3. What exams must I pass to become an Advocate?

Before commencing devilling an applicant must have passed the examinations listed on page 6 of this brochure, after which he or she must also pass the Faculty's entrance examination in Evidence, Practice and Procedure.

4. If I do not have all the necessary examinations required by the Faculty of Advocates what can I do to obtain these?

The Faculty offers candidates the opportunity of undertaking any outstanding exams through the Faculty. These exams can also sometimes be taken at one of the Faculty's accredited universities.

5. What are the timescales involved in order to commence devilling/pupillage?

In order to commence devilling in October of any year, the applicant must be a matriculated Intransit by 31 December of the previous year in order to undertake the entrance examination at the Faculty's February diet.

6. Does the Faculty offer any work experience?

At present, the Faculty does not have an official programme in place for providing work experience or for shadowing an advocate. However the Faculty does hold an Open Day once each year, usually around November, at which those interested in a career as an advocate can come to the Faculty and meet an Advocate and be shown around Parliament House. Also, most courts are open to the public, which is a good way to see how an advocate works at close hand.

7. Is there anything else I can do in order to improve my qualifications and experience before applying to become an advocate?

The Faculty seeks potential advocates with a range of legal and other interests and experience. Thus while there is no single qualification or experience which is recommended,

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SCOTLAND FACULTY OF ADVOCATES

STEP BY STEP GUIDE

Becoming an Advocate

The process of becoming an Advocate in Scotland is governed by the Faculty of Advocates Regulations as to Infrants. The process outlined below is for graduates from a Scottish University.

The Faculty has one intake of Devils each year, which commences in October. In order to meet the requirements to commence devilling in any year and qualify as an Advocate, the following steps must be taken by the dates listed:

Matriculation as an Infrant	An applicant must be matriculated by 31 December in order to commence devilling in October.
Pass the Faculty's examinations	The examinations listed in Appendix A(1) must be completed by 30 June of the year you wish to commence devilling. The Faculty's entrance examination, listed under Regulation 3A must be sat in February with any re-sit in May of the year in which you wish to commence devilling.
Confirm professional training completed	The training required under Regulation 4(a) must be completed prior to the commencement of devilling.
Complete all training requirements as required by the Faculty (Devilling)	A devil must complete the training required throughout devilling, commencing in October through to the following June/July. An assessment must be completed and a devil must be signed off by their devilmaster as having successfully completed their devilling prior to their admission in June/July.
Become admitted as a member of the Faculty of Advocates	After successfully completing all the above steps, a devil will be admitted as a member in June or July.

1. Matriculation as an Infrant

In order to matriculate as an Infrant under Regulation 2(1)(d)(i), (ii) or (iii) you must provide the following:-

1. A covering letter confirming which Regulation you wish to matriculate under.
2. The names and addresses of two people from whom reference can be obtained.
3. A copy of all your degree certificates including your Diploma in legal Practice certificate.
4. A copy of your LLB degree transcript.

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Should an applicant not meet one of the above academic requirements, but feel that he/she may be suitably qualified by virtue of other qualifications, then an application to the Dean's Council, under the terms of Regulation 8, can be made. Regulation 8 states:-

"In considering any application under this Regulation, regard may be had, in particular, to such objective evidence of the applicant's intellectual ability as the applicant may produce."

It is suggested that if you are intending to apply for an exemption under Regulation 8, that you contact the Dean's Secretariat in the first instance.

2. Faculty Examinations

All Faculty Examinations are conducted under the Rules listed in Appendix B of the Regulations as to Intrans. Anyone wishing to undertake an examination through the Faculty of Advocates must do so in conjunction with these Rules.

The fees for Faculty examination are £150 + VAT per examination paper. Please note that certain examinations consist of more than one paper.

3. Training Details

As described under Regulation 4(a), an applicant must satisfy the Clerk of Faculty that they have completed, subject to any exemption, a period of 21 consecutive calendar months training as, or on the same basis as, a trainee in a solicitors' office approved by the Law Society of Scotland.

4. Devilling

Please look at the link on the right hand side of this page where information on the devilling process can be found.

5. Admission as an Advocate

On successfully completing the above stages, applicants will be formally admitted as a member of the Faculty of Advocates at an admission ceremony on one of the Faculty's admission days, of which there are 5 each year.

Should you have any questions or queries regarding the process of becoming an advocate, or would just like a general discussion, then please contact:-

**Dean's Secretariat
Faculty of Advocates
Parliament House
Edinburgh, EH1 1RF**

Tel: 0131-260-5795

E-Mail: admissions@advocates.org.uk

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SCOTLAND FACULTY OF ADVOCATES

THE DEVIL'S HANDBOOK

The Devil's Handbook

2014/15

Twelfth Edition



Faculty of Advocates

Advocates Library

Parliament House

Edinburgh EH1 1RF

www.advocates.org.uk

The Devil's Handbook

- **Talks about selecting your devilmaster**
- **Duties of Devils**
- **Duties of Devilmasters**
- **111 pages**
- **Once admitted as an Advocate, you can practice in other European countries**

Section 1: Framework of Devilling

- 1.1 The Regulatory Framework of Devilling
- 1.2 Discipline
- 1.3 Devilmasters
- 1.4 Selection of a Devilmaster
- 1.5 Registration of Devilling
- 1.6 Training and Education Programme
- 1.7 Scheme for Assessment of Devils
 - 1.7.1 The Assessment Procedure

Section 2: Introduction to Devilling

- 2.1 The Duties of Devils
 - 2.1.1 Conduct
 - 2.1.2 Attendance at Compulsory Training and Education
 - 2.1.3 Work Diary, Checklist and Book of Styles
 - 2.1.4 Interim Devilmaster's Reports
 - 2.1.5 Devilmaster's Reports
- 2.2 The Duties of Devilmasters
- 2.3 The Clerk of Faculty
- 2.4 The Roles of Others
 - 2.4.1 The Dean of Faculty
 - 2.4.2 The Director of Training and Education
 - 2.4.3 The Training and Admissions Committee
 - 2.4.4 The Board of Assessors
 - 2.4.5 The Faculty Office Bearers

Section 3: What to Expect While Devilling

- 3.1 You and Your Devilmaster
 - 3.1.1 Full Time
 - 3.1.2 Hours of Work
 - 3.1.3 Dress Code

Appendices

Appendix 1: Useful Contacts

Appendix 2: Devilmasters' general obligations and functions

Appendix 3: Monitoring Progress during devilling and obtaining feedback

Appendix 4: Provisional Training Calendar

Appendix 5: Scheme for Assessment, Practice and Criteria

Appendix 6: Devil's Checklist

Appendix 7: Devilmaster's Reports

Appendix 8: Work Templates

Appendix 9: IT Specification

Appendix 10 : Administration Notes

Appendix 11 : Course Notes

Introduction

The Faculty of Advocates is committed to making sure that those who are admitted to the Faculty are of the highest quality, in terms of education, training and experience. Devilling is the final stage of qualifying to become a practising Advocate. During this period you will undertake practical training supervised by an experienced member of the Faculty of Advocates; you will devil to a Devilmaster. On satisfactory completion of devilling and the compulsory education courses you will be entitled to seek admission to the public office of Advocate.

The purpose of this handbook is to provide guidance, promote good practice and to achieve greater consistency in devilling experiences by providing a central source of information and advice for all those commencing this process.

Whore

- **“1...I will shew unto thee the judgment of the great whore that sitteth upon many waters: 2 With whom the kings of the earth have committed fornication, and the inhabitants of the earth have been made drunk with the wine of her fornication.” Revelations 17:1-2**

Whores

- **“Penance, (Paenitentia) Is a Punishment imposed for a Crime by the Ecclesiastical Laws. It is an Acknowledgment of the Offence... Penance may be changed into a Sum of Money to be applied to pious Uses, called Commuting. 3 Inst. 150. 4 Inst. 336.”** Jacob A New Law Dictionary, 1750 Edition
- **“PENANCE. An ecclesiastical punishment, which affects the body of the penitent, by which he is obliged to give a public satisfaction to the church for the scandal he hath given by his evil example. ...Penance may be changed into a sum of money to be applied to pious uses, and this is called commuting. 3 Inst. 150; 4 Inst. 336. See *Articuli Cleri, 9 Edw. 2. C. 4; F. N. B. 53;...*”** Tomlin’s Law Dictionary, Volume 2

Sold into Slavery under Ecclesiastical Law (The Vatican)

- **“PENITENTIARY. A prison or place of punishment; any place designed for the confinement of convicts; a State's prison.”**
- **Footnotes; “paenitentia, penitence: penitence, punishment. “Penitentiary” has meant: a penitent, an ordainer of penances, and a place for penitents. See Locus, Penitentiae.” Anderson’s Law Dictionary 1889 Edition, page 764**

Sold into Slavery under Ecclesiastical Law (The Vatican)

- **“Poenitentia. Repentance; altered intent. See Locus penitentiae.”** Ballentines Law Dictionary, 1916 Edition, page 375
- **“Locus penitentiae. A place or an opportunity to reflect or repent.”** Ballentines Law Dictionary 1916 Edition, page 291
- **“Penitentiary. A prison for the confinement of persona convicted of crime; a state prison.”** Ballentines Law Dictionary 1916 Edition, page 365

Sold into Slavery under Ecclesiastical Law (The Vatican)

- **Oblations, (*Oblationes*) Are thus defined in the Canon Law;...*Oblationes, Paenitium*, which were given by Persons penitent;...and of the Customary Offerings from the Parishioners to the Parish priest, solemnly laid on the *Alter* the Mass, or Sacrament offerings were usually Three-pence at *Christmas*, Two-pence at *Easter*, and a Penny at the two other principal Feasts: Under this Title of *Oblations* were comprehended all the accustomed Dues...** Jacob A New Law Dictionary, 1750 Edition

Everybody in Jail was Sold into Slavery

- **“And through covetousness shall they with feigned words make merchandise of you: whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and their damnation slumbereth not.” 2 Peter 2:3**
- **“If a man be found stealing any of his brethren of the children of Israel, and maketh merchandise of him, or selleth him; then that thief shall die; and thou shalt put evil away from among you.”
Deuteronomy 24:7**

Satanists are Everywhere!

- “..... I know the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews, [or Christians, etc.] and are not, but are the synagogue of Satan.” Revelations 2:9

Judicial Code of 1911

- **"CHAP. 231 . - An Act To codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary."**
- which was Approved on March 3, 1911 at 36 Stat. 1087, and it goes on to say;
- **"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws relating to the judiciary be, and they hereby are, codified, revised, and amended, with title, chapters, head-notes, and sections, entitled, numbered, and to read as follows:"**
 - and at SEC 9. at 36 Stat. 1088 it says;
- **"SEC. 9. The district courts, as courts of admiralty and as courts of equity, shall be deemed always open for the purpose of filing any pleading..."**

Judicial Code of 1911

- Oldest Statute repealed is 1875
- When 28 USC was enacted as positive law, the oldest Statute repealed was 1863
- Title 28 USC is for the District of Columbia and the Territories

Title 28 USC

- **"AN ACT To revise, codify, and enact into law title 28 of the United States Code entitled "Judicial Code and Judiciary"."**
- which was Approved on June 25, 1948 at 62 Stat. 869, and
- the Schedule of Acts Repealed at 62 Stat. 994 shows the oldest repealed Statute is
- **"Chap. XCL - An Act to reorganize the Courts as the District of Columbia, and for other Purposes."** at 12 Stat. 762, Approved March 3, 1863

28 USC § 41 Courts of Appeals

- Originating document is an Appropriations Bill at 31 Stat. 85, which is;
- **"CHAP. 191. - An Act Temporarily to provide revenues and a civic government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes."**
- which was Approved on April 12, 1900 at 31 Stat. 77, which goes on to say;
- ***"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this Act shall apply to the island of Porto Rico and to the adjacent islands and waters of the islands lying east of the seventy-fourth meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, which were ceded to the United States by the Government of Spain by treaty entered into on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; and the name Porto Rico, as used in this Act, shall be held to include not only the island of that name, but all the adjacent islands as aforesaid."* [emphasis added]**

28 USC § 41 Courts of Appeals

- Originating document is an Appropriations Bill at 31 Stat. 77, and under the heading "THE JUDICIARY" at SEC. 33 at 31 Stat. 84;
- **"SEC. 33. That the judicial power shall be vested in the courts and tribunals of Porto Rico as already established and now in operation, including municipal courts, under and by virtue of General Orders, Numbered One hundred and eighteen, as promulgated by Brigadier-General Davis, United States Volunteers, August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and including also the police courts established by General Orders, Numbered One hundred and ninety-five, promulgated November twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, by Brigadier-General Davis, United States Volunteers, and the laws and ordinances of Porto Rico and the municipalities thereof in force, so far as the same are not in conflict herewith, all which courts and tribunals are hereby continued." [emphasis added]**

28 USC § 41 Courts of Appeals

- Originating document is an Appropriations Bill at 31 Stat. 77, and goes on to say at SEC. 34. at 31 Stat. 85
- **"The United States district court hereby established shall be the successor to the United States provisional court established by General Orders, Numbered Eighty-eight, promulgated by Brigadier-General Davis, United States Volunteers, and shall take possession of all records of that court, and take jurisdiction of all cases and proceedings pending therein, and said United States provisional court is hereby discontinued."**
[emphasis added]

Courts as established by Congress

- All Courts of Appeals are territorial
- The District Courts are both territorial, and de jure
- The Appropriations Bill at 31 Stat. 85 is where “United States District Court” is mentioned for the first time

Courts as established by Congress

- **"The United States District Court is not a true United States court established under Const, art. 3, to administer the judicial power of the United States, but was created by virtue of the sovereign congressional faculty, granted under Article 4, § 3, of making all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States."**
Balzac v People of Puerto Rico, 258 U.S. 298

28 USC § 1914 – Filing Fees

- Originated from 32 Stat. 476, which is an Appropriations Bill
- **"CHAP. 1301 .- An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the June 28,1902. Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes." [emphasis added]**
- which was Approved on June 28, 1902,

28 USC § 1914 – Filing Fees

- Originated at 32 Stat. 419, which goes on to say at 32 Stat. 475
- **"EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS - For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court; -of the circuit and district courts of the United States, including the district court in the Territory of Hawaii; of the supreme court and court of appeals of the District of Columbia; of the district court of Alaska; of the courts in the Indian Territory; of the circuit courts of appeals; of the Court of Private Land Claims; of suits and preparations for or in defense of suits in which the United States is interested; of the prosecution of offenses committed against the United States ; and in the enforcement of the laws of the United States, specifically the expenses stated under the following appropriations, namely..."** [emphasis added]

28 USC § 1914 – Filing Fees

- Originated from 32 Stat. 476, which is an Appropriations Bill
- **"For fees of clerks, two hundred and forty thousand dollars: Provided, ...; and the word "emoluments" shall be understood as including all amounts received in connection with the admission of attorneys to practice in the court, all amounts received for services in naturalization proceedings, whether rendered as clerk, as commissioner, or in any other capacity, and all other amounts received for services in any way connected with the clerk's office: Provided further, That no amount in excess of one dollar shall be received from any attorney in connection with his admission to practice in a circuit or district court..." [emphasis added] at 32 Stat. 475 - 476**

Emolument

- **“emolument, n. (usu. pl.) Any advantage, profit, or gain received as a result of one's employment or one's holding of office.”**

Black's Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, page 1586

28 USC § 1914 – Filing Fees

- Filing Fees are for Attorneys who are using the Courts to make money, and Naturalization Proceedings, which is a privilege

District of Columbia

- 16 Stat. 419, which was Approved on Feb 21, 1871, at Sec. 12;
- **“And be it further enacted, that every bill shall be read at large on three different days in each house. No act shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title; but if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title...” at 16 Stat. 422**

District of Columbia

- “...the traditional distinction which Congress has drawn between "legislation" and "appropriation," the rules of both Houses prohibiting "legislation" from being added to an appropriation bill.” *Andrus v Sierra Club* 442 U.S. 347 (1979)

No Separation of Powers

- **“All process of this Court issues in the name of the President of the United States.”** Rule 45(1), Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States
- The Rules are for the District of Columbia and the territories

No Separation of Powers

- **"CERTIORARI. This is an Original Writ, issuing out of the court of Chancery or K. B. directed in the king's name to the judges or officers of the inferior courts, commanding them *to certify*, or to return the records of a cause depending before them; to the end the party may have the more sure and speedy justice before the king, or such justices as he shall assign to determine the cause. See *F. N. B. 145.242*" Tomlin's Law Dictionary, Fourth Edition 1835, Volume 1**

District of Columbia

- “Eliminating, then, from the opinions of this court all expressions unnecessary to the disposition of the particular case, and gleaning therefrom the exact point decided in each, the following propositions may be considered as established:
- 1. That the District of Columbia and the territories are not states within the judicial clause of the Constitution giving jurisdiction in cases between citizens of different states;
- 2. That territories are not states within the meaning of Rev. Stat. 709, permitting writs of error from this court in cases where the validity of a state statute is drawn in question;
- 3. That the District of Columbia and the territories are states as that word is used in treaties with foreign powers, with respect to the ownership, disposition, and inheritance of property;
- 4. That the territories are not within the clause of the Constitution providing for the creation of a supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may see fit to establish;
- 6. That where the Constitution has been once formally extended by Congress to territories, neither Congress nor the territorial legislature can enact laws inconsistent therewith.” Downes v Bidwell 182 US 244

Downes v Bidwell 182 US 244

- Federal Courts in the 50 States are NOT territorial
- Under federal Statutes, the ONLY Article III Court is the Supreme Court
- No federal statute prior to 1861, involving the courts, has been repealed since

District of Columbia Courts

- Courts in the District of Columbia are owned and operated by the Vatican, under the bankruptcy
- staffed by US citizens (Vatican cestui que trusts),
- with BAR member (foreign agents of the Vatican) officers of the court
- The ONLY Article III Court is the Supreme Court, (NOT operating under their Rules) because it was set up by the constitution
- Title 28 USC is for the District of Columbia and the Territories ONLY
- Congress has NOT set up any Article III Courts in the States – they could, but haven't

Maritime Law is Roman Law

- **“BARRATRY, or BARRETRY (fr. *barratrare*, Ital., to cheat, or *baret*, Ang.-N or., a quarrel), a quarrel or contention; the act of a barrator. It used to be applied to the obtaining benefits at Rome. In marine insurance, it is the commission of any fraud upon the owners or insurers of a ship by the captain or crew, as deserting her, sinking her, or doing any act which may subject her to arrest, detention, loss, or forfeiture, &c. . It is the practice in most countries to insure against barratry.”**
Wharton Law Lexicon, 1860 Edition, Page 88

BAR member Satanists

- The National BAR Association was set up in 1878.
- BAR Card Union Members have infiltrated the government and every major corporation in the country.
- BAR Card Union Members have infiltrated every governmental entity at every level. Every City, Every County, Every State, Every court, every where in America.
- 2/3 of the lawyers in the world are in America.

“honorable” Satanists

- **“Honorable – This was the title formerly given to the degree of fellow craft.”** An Encyclopedia of Freemasonry, 1916 Edition, Volume I, page 348
- **“TITLE, persons. Titles are distinctions by which a person is known. 3. The constitution of the United States forbids the tyrant by the United States, or any state of any title of nobility. (q. v.)...judges and members of congress that of honorable; and members of the bar and justices of the peace are called esquires. Cooper's, Justinian, 416'; Brackenridge's Law Miscell. Index.”** Bouvier's Law Dictionary 1856 Edition, [emphasis added]

Masonic Satanists

- **“Whenever you see any of our signs made by a brother Mason, and especially the grand hailing sign of distress, you must always be sure to obey them, even at the risk of your life. If you're on a jury, and the defendant is a Mason and makes the grand hailing sign, you must obey it; you must disagree with your brother jurors, if necessary, but you must be sure not to bring the Mason guilty, for that would bring disgrace upon our order. You must conceal all crimes of your brother Masons except murder and treason, and these at your own option, and should you be summoned as a witness against a brother Mason, be always sure to shield him. Prevaricate, don't tell the truth in this case, keep his secrets, forget the important points. It may be perjury to do this true, but you are keeping your obligations.” Masonic Handbook, page 183 [emphasis added]**

Masonic Satanists

- **“Perjury – In municipal law perjury is defined by be willful false swearing to a material matter, when an oath has been administered by lawful authority. The violation of vows or promissory oaths taken before one who is not legally authorized to administer then, that is to say, one who is not a magistrate, does not involve the crime of perjury. Such is the technical definition of the law; but the moral sense of mankind does not assent to such a doctrine, and considers perjury, as the root of the word indicates, the doing of that which one has sworn not to do, or the omitting to do that which he has sworn to do. The old Romans seem to have taken a sensible view of the crime of perjury. Among them oaths were not often administered, and, in general, a promise made under oath had no more binding power in a court of justice than it would have had without the oath. False swearing was with them a matter of conscience, and the person who was guilty of it was responsible to the Diety alone...”** An Encyclopedia of Freemasonry, 1916 Edition, Volume II, page 555-556 [emphasis added]

Albert Pike

- Prominent Luciferian & Masonic leader
- Confederate General
- Wrote Morals and Dogma - Predicted 3 world wars
- Talked about consolidating the entire planet, People, places and things, into the hands of one entity which is sometimes referred to as the “anti-Christ” or the god of freemasonry and the illuminati, Lucifer and Satan, (Morals and Dogma by Albert Pike @ page 321)
- We are now building up to WWIII as predicted by Albert Pike

From a BAR Member

- **"The once honorable profession of law now fully functions as a bottom-line business, driven by greed and the pursuit of power and wealth, even shaping the laws of the United States outside the elected Congress and state legislatures."** Justice John F. Molloy, Arizona Court of Appeals in his book; *The Fraternity: Lawyers and Judges in Collusion*, published by Paragon House.

From a BAR Member

- **“This case law system is a constitutional nightmare because it continuously modifies constitutional intent. For lawyers, however, it creates endless business opportunities. That’s because case law is technically complicated and requires a lawyer’s expertise to guide and move you through the system. The judicial system may begin with enacted laws, but the variations that result from a judge’s application of case law all too often change the ultimate meaning.”** Justice John F. Molloy, Arizona Court of Appeals in his book; *The Fraternity: Lawyers and Judges in Collusion*

From a BAR Member

- **“When a lawyer puts on a robe and takes the bench, he or she is called a judge. But in reality, when judges look down from the bench they are lawyers looking upon fellow members of their fraternity. In any other area of the free enterprise system, this would be seen as a conflict of interest. When a lawyer takes an oath as a judge, it merely enhances the ruling class of lawyers and judges. First of all, in Maricopa and Pima counties, judges are not elected but nominated by committees of lawyers, along with concerned citizens. How can they be expected not to be beholden to those who elevated them to the bench?”** Justice John F. Molloy, Arizona Court of Appeals in his book; *The Fraternity: Lawyers and Judges in Collusion*

From a BAR Member

- **“Today the skill and gamesmanship of lawyers, not the truth, often determine the outcome of a case. And we lawyers love it. All the tools are there to obscure and confound. The system’s process of discovery and the exclusionary rule often work to keep vital information off limits to jurors and make cases so convoluted and complex that only lawyers and judges understand them. The net effect has been to increase our need for lawyers, create more work for them, clog the courts and ensure that most cases never go to trial and are, instead, plea bargained and compromised. All the while the clock is ticking, and the monster is being fed. The sullyng of American law has resulted in a fountain of money for law professionals while the common people, who are increasingly affected by lawyer driven changes and an expensive, self serving bureaucracy, are left confused and ill served. Today, it is estimated that 70 percent of low to middle income citizens can no longer afford the cost of justice in America. What would our Founding Fathers think?”** Justice John F. Molloy, Arizona Court of Appeals in his book; *The Fraternity: Lawyers and Judges in Collusion*

From a BAR Member

- **“This devolution of lawmaking by the judiciary has been subtle, taking place incrementally over decades. But today, it’s engrained in our legal system, and few even question it. But the result is clear. Individuals can no longer participate in the legal system. It has become too complex and too expensive, all the while feeding our dependency on lawyers. By complicating the law, lawyers have achieved the ultimate job security. Gone are the days when American courts functioned to serve justice simply and swiftly. It is estimated that 95 million legal actions now pass through the courts annually, and the time and expense for a plaintiff or defendant in our legal system can be absolutely overwhelming. Surely it’s time to question what has happened to our justice system and to wonder if it is possible to return to a system that truly does protect us from wrongs.” Justice John F. Molloy, Arizona Court of Appeals in his book; The Fraternity: Lawyers and Judges in Collusion**

From a Legislator

- I had somebody who is a legislator contact me about writing a right to travel law in a State (not Texas) and they told me that they have to do a “Legislative Service Request” to get a bunch of BAR members to write a Bill for him to present to the legislature

Summary

- BAR Members are responsible for every piece of legislation that is presented in any legislature anywhere.
- BAR Members are responsible for every code, rule, or regulations anywhere.
- BAR Members control and manage every court everywhere, except truly common law courts
- BAR Members have infiltrated every corporation to the highest levels and they either hold key positions (Chief Counsel) or they influence those who do hold key positions.

Conclusion

- Is there any wonder why Christ had such complete and utter contempt for the attorneys of his day?

What can We do?

- We can educate ourselves so we know when our rights are being violated
- We can work with our friends and neighbors to re-establish our common law juries and our common law de jure courts
- We can educate our public servants, because many of them do not know, any more than we do
- We can educate other people by circulating this video, and any other way possible

What Can We do?

- We can work with our friends and neighbors to get the United Nations out of America, and Canada, and anywhere that wants to be free
- These BAR members are all coming from the United Nations and their Vatican handlers
- We can educate ourselves about what a common law jury is, and what the law of the land is
- We can DEMAND a common law Jury of Our peers

Conclusion

- Judgment day is coming for these BAR member thieves, and I am looking forward to it!
- I am looking forward to seeing some of them do that little dance they do at the end of a common law rope!
- There are common law courts springing up all over, and these thieves are going to be brought to some real justice!!!!
- I am glad it is NOT up to me!
- We can NEVER take the law into our own hands because that makes us worse than they are

Judgment Day is Coming!

- “2 And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and Satan, and bound him a thousand years,
3 And cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled:...” Revelations 20: 2-3
- “By which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison;” 1 Peter 3:19
- “And it shall come to pass in that day, that the LORD shall punish the host of the high ones that are on high, and the kings of the earth upon the earth. And they shall be gathered together, as prisoners are gathered in the pit, and shall be shut up in the prison, and after many days shall they be visited.” Isaiah 24: 21-22.

Summary

- **Copies of these documents can be found at My private group at Yahoo called Administrating-Your-Public-Servants**
- **I have Youtube videos that are videos of Private Information Shares that show these and other court citations**
- **Send me an email for other copies of documents to; engineerwin@gmail.com**