

THE LAW SOCIETY'S BANK FRAUD; THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUD ON THE COMPENSATION FUND AND ON PRACTICING CERTIFICATE FEE REVENUES; THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT OF CLIENT MONEY, RESIDUAL BALANCES, *BONA VACANTIA*, CLIENTS' DEEDS, DOCUMENTS, WILLS, AND DATA; THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFT OF THE SOLICITOR'S PERSONAL MONEY, PRACTICE MONEY, UNBILLED COSTS, AND WORKS IN PROGRESS; THE LAW SOCIETY'S CRUEL, INHUMAN AND DEGRADING TREATMENT OF SOLICITORS ('THE LAW SOCIETY'S INTERVENTION FRAUD')

THE ENACTMENT OF PRIMARY LEGISLATION TO VOID ALL INTERVENTIONS INTO SOLICITORS PRACTICES UNDERTAKEN BY LAW SOCIETY'S SINCE 1974 UNDER THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE (AS DEFINED) AND TO EXONERATE AND COMPENSATE VICTIMS

[TITLE AS IN CORE ANALYSIS PAGE 1-35]

SUBMISSIONS ON THE LAW

DEDICATION

"When plunder becomes a way of life for a group of men in a society, over the course of time they create for themselves a legal system that authorizes it and a moral code that glorifies it."

— Claude-Frederic Bastiat (1801-1850)

To the tens of thousands of solicitors who for the past half century have been humiliated, degraded, vilified and pitilessly tortured by the Law Society of England and Wales and by the judiciary of the United Kingdom to satisfy a greed that has been insatiable, and in memory of those poor souls they have tortured to death.

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A MY LIFE AND MY 80 YEAR OLD MOTHER'S LIFE DESTROYED BECAUSE THREE OF THE UK'S LAW LORDS (LORD BINGHAM, LORD CARSWELL AND LORD RODGERS) COULDN'T SEE TWO SHEETS OF PAPER AND COULDN'T READ TWO WORDS

1. The Post Office Scandal has exhausted all superlatives. Prime Minister Rishi Sunak has classified the Post Office Scandal as "one of the greatest miscarriages of justice in our nation's history"; the Court of Appeal has condemned the Post Office's conduct as "an affront to the conscience of the court". To pit one atrocity against another or to make a competition of human suffering is obscene, but were it not for the Post Office case, the Law Society's Intervention Fraud against Solicitors which has been perpetrated for 50 years, that is since the enactment of the Solicitors Act 1974 (and possibly for over 80 years if the fraud started with the Solicitors Act 1941) would defy belief. If the Post Office's Scandal is an affront to the conscience of the court, the Intervention Fraud is an affront to the civilised world.
2. The two pages referred to above are at **Page 22** and **Page 23**. The two words are the words 'on account' in the context of the Fraudulent Round Sum Transfer Allegation **Core Analysis Page 1349-1745** (see in particular from **Page 1352**)

EXTRACT FROM THE SOLICITORS ACCOUNT RULES 1998

FOR COSTS.

(x) Costs transferred out of a client account in accordance with rule 19(2) and (3) must be specific sums relating to the bill or other written notification of costs, and covered by the amount held for the particular client or controlled trust. Round sum withdrawals on account of costs will be a breach of the rules.

EXTRACT FROM THE HOUSE OF LORDS' DECISION 2007

The Thirkettle, Sills and Burrows matters

7.2 These matters concerned round sum transfers. Chadwick LJ examined in detail the matters of Mr Thirkettle (CA paras 41 to 47), Mrs Sills (CA paras 48 to 51) and Mr Burrows (CA, paras 52 to 56). Chadwick LJ found that the judge had inadequately dealt with the Law Society's submissions that such round sum transfers were grounds for suspicion of dishonesty.

The Law Lords omit the crucial words 'on account'

3. There are no testimonies from the Law Society's victims. They are unheard and unseen; only a handful of cases have come to my attention:
 - 1) There is Solicitor Lawrence Mann who shot his brains out after he had been accused by a caseworker of dishonesty involving £5,000, subsequently proven to be a simple accounting error
Core Analysis Page 169
 - 2) There is Solicitor Raneé Basse, a 50 year mother of three, found hanging from the beams in her office: she had been falsely accused of dishonesty with legal aid funds. **Core Analysis Page 167-168**
 - 3) There is Solicitor E, imprisoned for contempt. Solicitor E was black, a former criminal law practitioner. His problems started when his employer said to his face 'All Nigerians are dishonest'. He walked out taking some files with him. Warren J had made a Civil Restraint Order against him behind his back to suppress the Law Society's files about him which he had legitimately obtained through disclosure. Solicitor E was arrested in the very courtroom while making an application to Warren J to set aside the Civil Restraint Order. Warren J declared that he had disobeyed the order by showing the file to the solicitor he had instructed to set it aside. **Part 1A Page 9**. The files contained an email from the Solicitors Regulatory Authority saying to the effect of '*Let's get the black man, and use the white man's evidence against him*'. The 'white man' was also a solicitor. I have seen the Forensic Investigation Report made in his case which showed that the 'white man' had committed money laundering offences. To my knowledge, the 'white man' was never prosecuted and is likely to be still practising; 'the black man' has been barred from the profession for over 20 years now.
 - 4) There is Solicitor Soophia Khan who was unlawfully imprisoned for contempt of court by Mr Justice Thomas Leech, a High Court Judge. Why Ms Khan's imprisonment was unlawful is not only far beyond her comprehension, but also far beyond the comprehension of her legal team, the Solicitors Regulatory Authority and their legal team, and Mr Justice Leech (Classics and Law, Oxford) himself - at least not without applying a monumental effort¹. (After all, over 3000 lawyers, including 50-60 Kings' Counsel, cannot understand it see below)
 - 5) There are Solicitors who are terrorised by the Law Society. Solicitor A wrote ' They have scary Gestapo like powers'. **Core Analysis Page 170** Solicitor C's house was raided; **Core Analysis Page 173-174**.
4. The experiences of lawyers are echoed by the Post Office victims whose testimonies should stand as their own :

Post Office scandal's four suicide victims - broken dad of two and wife haunted by 'shame'

¹ For the proposed tender sent to UK's law faculties to provide an online education and training course for the judiciary, I have provided an time estimated of 225 hours **Core Analysis Page 18-19**

Post Office scandal: 'I endured drug-infested jail after I was told to plead guilty'²

'I've lost everything - Post Office scandal left me suicidal and bankrupt'

'Post Office scandal's four suicide victims - broken dad of two and wife haunted by 'shame''

'Post Office scandal: Mum who lost £44k on 'soul destroying' way she was 'fobbed off'

'Hidden faces of Post Office scandal - people in power lurking in background as saga unfolded'

'I've lost everything - Post Office scandal left me suicidal and bankrupt'

'Post Office scandal: 'I was spat on' former sub-postmistress tells Sky's Dan Whitehead'

'Ex-post office operator claims she was told British Asians were often pushed into theft'

'Horizon scandal: post office operator cleared after years of suffering in silence'

B EXTRAJUDICIAL PROCESSES AND THE LAW SOCIETY'S INTERVENTIONS

7. Administrative sanctions, penalties, and detentions, and extrajudicial torture and extrajudicial killings are State sanctioned punishments for alleged, anticipated or suspected crimes or offences exacted without legal procedure and judicial sanction. They are conducted in violation of international human rights laws.
8. The use of extra judicial processes is not confined to regimes known for their repression and human rights abuses (Israel's use of administrative detentions of Palestinians³; China's mass internment and torture of hundreds of thousands of Uighur Muslims⁴; Article 58 of the Russian SFSR Penal Code put in force on 25 February 1927 to prosecute those suspected of counter-revolutionary activities, still in use today⁵) they also feature in the liberal democracies who are self proclaimed champions of human rights and freedoms (The USA's depraved atrocities at Guantanamo Bay and other black sites; the use by the UK of the control order regime created by the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005⁶; in the Netherlands, the procuring of punishment by prosecutors and tax inspectors can without due process (*Strafbeschikking*), a practice that has been increasingly criticised by members of the Dutch Second Chamber, such as Michiel van Nispen; the use in many western countries of coercive psychiatric treatments and

³ 'Starved of justice: Palestinians detained without trial by Israel' *Amnesty International*

⁴ China: Draconian repression of Muslims in Xinjiang amounts to crimes against humanity *Amnesty International* 10 June 2021

⁵ Section 10 of Article 58 made "propaganda and agitation against the Soviet Union" a triable offence, whilst section 12 allowed for onlookers to be prosecuted for not reporting instances of section 10. In effect, Article 58 was carte blanche for the secret police to arrest and imprison anyone deemed suspicious, making for its use as a political weapon

⁶ Considered by the House of Lords in *MB v the Secretary of State for the Home Department; JJ and Others v the Secretary of State for the Home Department; E and S v the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and AF v the Secretary of State for the Home Department*.

Psychopharmacological drugs which it is argued amount to torture ⁷ ; the use in the UK Courts of the (fraudulent) Civil Restraint Procedure **Core Analysis Page1068-1076**

9. In this case it is argued that the Law Society's interventions into Solicitors' practices, where they are undertaken under the Fraudulent Procedure (which they all are), are extrajudicial processes and are therefore unlawful, not least because there is no law of intervention.
10. The Law Society's motivations and methods have more in common with a South American money laundering and drug cartel than political, religious or ideological aims of any authoritarian regime, but the punishment and suffering of the Solicitor is no less great
11. The Solicitor is not killed by the Law Society, but he is driven to suicide.
12. In his 1885 publication 'The Law of the Constitution' the famous British jurist and constitutional theorist, A V. Dicey, expounded the rule of law in which the first principle was that:

'no man is punishable or can be lawfully made to suffer in body or goods except for a distinct breach of law established in the ordinary legal manner before the ordinary courts of the land'.

Over 135 years later, in a country which is in the forefront of human rights, justice and the rule of law across the globe, solicitors of the Senior Courts of England and Wales endure vilification, intimidation, persecution and torture in a Kafkaesque hell at the hands of the Law Society and the Judiciary for alleged offences which are not offences under a claimed law which is not the law.

13. For half a century, the Law Society has entered solicitors' practices unlawfully, sometimes forcibly; the Law Society has stolen money held in solicitors' Client and Office Accounts, which includes Client Money, Clients' Own Money, Residual Balances (where the ownership of the money is unknown), solicitors' Billed and Billable Costs, solicitors' Personal Money, and *Bona Vacantia* belonging to the Crown; the Law Society has stolen Clients' files, deeds, documents and data; the Law Society has blackmailed solicitors using a false threat of imprisonment; the Law Society has stripped solicitors of their profession and deprived them of their right to practice; the Law Society has divested solicitors of their businesses and livelihood; the Law Society has publically denigrated and vilified solicitors.
14. Just as the euphemisms of 'water boarding' and 'enhanced interrogation' are used by torturers the world over, and terms like 'special military operations' and 'ethnic cleansing' are used by dictators to normalise the atrocities they commit, in an obscene Orwellian doublespeak, the Law Society dresses up what are no more than raids and burglaries of law practices as 'interventions'. For consistency and sense, I will use that term.

⁷ Psychiatric coercive measures are a "cruel, inhuman, degrading" (CID) treatment, or rather torture and part of the mandate of human rights organizations' by Alice Halmi Magazine of the International Association against Psychiatric Assault 2 - September 2004

15. An intervention means that the Solicitor will lose his reputation in a profession he has worked towards since school and university and, for a professional man, whose work defines him, that is a very special type of agony; the Solicitor will lose a business he will have worked long hours, over many years to build up; he will lose his source of income; he will lose the value of his past work; he will face financial ruin and bankruptcy; he and his family will face homelessness and destitution; his marriage and family life will disintegrate; his children will lose their security, their lifestyle and their future; he will lose his children; his friends and social networks will disappear; he will be excluded and marginalised; he will suffer depression which will manifest itself in physical illness; he will end up confined to a single room living off State benefits, his life devoid of all meaning and worth. With a future so bleak and hopeless which they are unable to bear and are powerless to change, solicitors have committed suicide, they have ended up in mental institutions or they have just resigned themselves to living out the remainder of their lives in interminable misery and despair, a living death.
16. The Law Society targets solicitors who are in their mid 40s, when their practices will be successful, their income will be high, and they will have built up a substantial capital base; but they will be of an age at which they will lack the energy, or will, to fight back.
17. If a Solicitor's life is destroyed when he is 45 years old, he has to endure 30 or 40 years of suffering. Terrorists, murderers, paedophiles and rapists receive more lenient sentences, and can retain their money and property. For many, that is 30 or 40 years of unremitting suffering. Terrorists, murderers, paedophiles and rapists receive lesser sentences and they are better off, because they can retain their money and property.
18. All that will happen without the Solicitor ever having been charged or knowing of what he is accused
19. The Law Society, barristers, the judiciary and Parliament⁸ have conspired to create the monstrous and cruel fiction that the process which destroys the Solicitor's life is a single sheet of paper, the Vesting Resolution, and that is unless the Solicitor pays hundreds of thousands of pounds to apply to court to have the Vesting Resolution 'withdrawn' within 8 days, his life is destroyed. RadcliffeBrasseur's claimed costs for my High Court hearing were £368,000⁹.
20. At the very instant that the Vesting Resolution is faxed to the Solicitor and to his Banks, the Solicitor's life implodes. Where else in the civilised world is a single sheet of paper invested with an equivalent power?
21. The Law Society claims it undertakes 100 interventions per year. Other sources show that there are 400 interventions per year. Assuming that each intervened upon firm has an average of 3 solicitors, and also assuming that the intervention rate has remained consistent over the past five decades, applying the

⁸ See Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 for the Questions to the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive about the Intervention Fraud which shows the State's complicity

⁹ I was given an estimate of £50,000 by Paul Saffron for the entire proceedings which was never amended. He and my barrister, Gregory Treverton Jones KC, then proceeded to steal the £254,000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Monies. When I won against the Law Society, Park J ordered that the Law Society to pay 90% of my costs. Paul Saffron's estimate given to Park J was £147,000. Two weeks later I received a bill from Saffron for £368,000

lower statistic, the Law Society has destroyed 15,000 professional lives, using the higher statistic, that figure increases to 60,000. **Annex Page 171**

22. The number of Solicitors who have committed suicides since 1974 cannot be calculated with any certainty. Extrapolating from the statistics in the Post Office Scandal and applying hypotheticals, the number of Solicitors who have killed themselves is between 680 and 5435,. **Annex Page 171** and **Core Analysis Page 164-166**
23. It is not only Solicitors who are the Law Society's victims in the Intervention Fraud: Solicitors hold the lives and fortunes of clients in their hands **Core Analysis Page 222-223** . The number of Client suicides is estimated to be 1000-4000 for the period 1974-2024 **Annex Page 172**
24. The Solicitor is not water boarded, whipped, electrocuted or hung naked from a wall and brutalised , but he is subjected to psychological manipulation, humiliation and degradation, anxiety, pain, stressors and forms of other marks torture¹⁰ See **Core Analysis Page 658-909** The Nature of the Torture; the Purpose of the Torture and the Torture Techniques used; The Weaponization of Litigation as a form of Torture; Why there is no Relief from Torture. See also Table of Comparisons of State Torture **Annex Page**
25. The Solicitor's family is threatened. Solicitor D was told to have an accountancy investigation against Barnecutt , Chairman of the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal, stopped or 'his family would pay'
26. As the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud shows, the Law Society does not only steal everything the Solicitor owns, the Law Society's steals everything his family owns as well. No matter their age, state of mind or health, family members will also be threatened with imprisonment if they protest. In the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud, which was orchestrated by the Law Society's legal adviser at the time, Deputy Registrar Schaffer of Isadore Goldman, and the Red River Judges (Briggs J, Henderson J, Kitchin J, Mann J, Chadwick LJ and others), my 80 year old mother was stripped of everything she had worked for since 1965 when she arrived in this country as an immigrant from India. Until the day she died, my mother knew nothing about what had happened: all she knew was that I was dealing with a simple conveyancing transaction on her behalf, had completed the transaction, and had applied for registration at the Land Registry. The Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud involved in theft of a development site in Stoke Newington, Hackney. The image at **Page 15** shows the Site now developed into a 100 residential units and 6 commercial units. Who would not want to own such a valuable property, and what would they do to acquire it free? **Core Analysis Page 532-657 Impeachment Petition Page 6- Page 51 , Page 72- Page 81 Summary Page 8- Page 13, Page 32-Page 48 Part 1B4 Page 377 - Page 689**

¹⁰ The following materials are relied on : United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984); the Official CIA Manual of Interrogation and Counterintelligence KUBARK; UN Report by Special Rapporteur; Guantanamo Bay 'I didn't know who I was any more: How CIA torture pushed me to the edge of death. Guardian. 29 January 2022; Healing in Survivors of Torture. Athar Yawar BM MSC. Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine. Vol. 29 August 2004 JR Soc Med.

Central and North West London **NHS**

NHS no. 466 202 0115

NHS Foundation Trust

Dr. N. Jeyakanthan,
Speciality Dr. to Dr. Prabhakaran
Mental health Services for Older Adults,
Bentley House,
15-21 Headstone Drive,
Harrow
HA3 5QX

Mental Health Services for Older Adults
Older Adult Psychology Department
Bentley House
15-21 Headstone Drive
Harrow
Middlesex
HA3 5QX

13th May 2010

Tel: 020 8424 7709
Fax: 020 8424 7773

Dear Dr. Jeyakanthan,

Re: Mrs. R. Sheikh (29.9.28)
33 Mountside, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 2DS

Thank you for your referral of Mrs. Sheikh to the Psychology Service in December 2009. Mrs. Sheikh was asked to opt in to our service which she did at the end of January 2010 and I met with Mrs. Sheikh and her daughter at Bentley House on 8th April.

As you know, Mrs. Sheikh and her daughter are involved in complex legal proceedings and this subject dominated the session. The case was currently in court and Mrs. Sheikh said that she had received bankruptcy petitions and that she had been served some papers by hand and that this was done so roughly, her finger had been damaged. She seemed very overwhelmed by it all and said that she was feeling so distressed that she was forgetting to take her medication. She said that she felt so bad that she sometimes felt that she could just walk out or take an overdose of pain killers to get away from it all. When we explored this further she said that she wouldn't do it because she has to be around to look after her daughter.

At times, it appeared that Mrs. Sheikh did not understand what was going on legally. ~~She was confident that her mother did not understand the situation.~~ Mrs. Sheikh's daughter did not think that her mother should be called to appear in court and wondered whether our service could do anything to support her in not having to go. They said that they had no money for food or to pay bills and Miss Sheikh had no time to claim benefits.

I told Mrs. Sheikh and her daughter that I would discuss the case further with you and ask if it would be appropriate for Mrs. Sheikh to be reviewed in view of the deterioration



37-47 Stoke Newington Road London N16

B ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY [2005] EWHC 1409 (CH) , ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY [2006] EWCA CIV 1577 , ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY [2007] HL AND ANAL SHEIKH V THE UK GOVERNMENT 51144/07 [2010] ECHR 649 (23 APRIL 2010),

27. My name is Anal Sheikh Solicitor of the Senior Courts 1988 -2008.. The case of Anal Sheikh v Law Society HC 2005 Ch was the first time in recorded legal history, that a solicitor succeeded in setting aside what is referred to as an intervention a procedure created by the Solicitors Act 1941. That I am the only solicitor in legal history to have beaten the Law Society is not reported with any pride: a 100% prosecution success rate in the any country speaks less of the case than of system of justice within which it is adjudged.
28. Mr Justice Park's one hundred page judgment, and it speaks volumes that it was the last he delivered before his retirement from the Bench, was a damning indictment of the Law Society. Championing the weakest and most vulnerable members of the profession against whom the Law Society's unfettered, capricious and arbitrary power is exercised in the most barbaric of ways, the judgment was monumental in its effect.
29. In the year which followed, the Law Society undertook only 2 interventions.
30. The case was reported in the Law Society Gazette and in the national and local media Panorama and Channel 4 expressed an interest in making a documentary about it. Although Park J did not know it, he had dismantled the entire Intervention Fraud. Nor did he know that his judgment heralded what would have been the most seismic change the legal professional had seen in 150 years, since the days of Jinnah , Nehru and Gandhi, which would not only have paved the way for a fairer system of regulation for barristers and solicitors alike, its effect would have rippled through all the higher professions as the first real step towards reversing the racial division, inequality, oppression and injustice which is increasingly disfiguring our society.
31. The Judgment had to be extinguished and the Intervention Fraud reinstated. It has been extinguished and the fraud has been reinstated. In his Fraudulent Advice to the High Profile Litigation Committee written a mere three months later, Timothy Dutton KC DBE, who was not involved in the 13 day High Court trial, knew nothing about the case, knew nothing about solicitors' practices, knew nothing about the Account Rules, and knew nothing about intervention law, or apparently, any law, wrote :

of these breaches cumulatively in any event, in which case Ms Sheikh's practising career may not be a long one.

TIMOTHY DUTTON QC
9TH September 2005

32. The Law Society's High Profile Litigation Committee granted funding to appeal against the High Court's decision. The Committee Members apparently only required an hour to read and consider Park's painstakingly drafted 40,000 word, the judgment, and the 20,000 page trial bundle to be persuaded by Dutton's 6300 word, 21 page Advice. There are 131 false statements, sham submissions, specious argument and outright lies in Dutton's Fraudulent Advice to the Law Society's High Profile Litigation Committee **Core Analysis Annex 2** . In **Part 1D7** at **Page 1320- Page 1606** I show how Dutton's Fraudulent Advice was used as an instrument of fraud and money laundering.
33. In the High Court, the Law Society had indicated its intention to appeal on public interest grounds. The following extract from Dutton's Fraudulent Advice discloses the Law Society's real reasons for appealing; and it has nothing to do with the public interest.

4. This case has received widespread publicity, as it is the first case since *Yogarajah*¹ where the Law Society has lost a contested challenge to an intervention. It may be the first case ever where the Court has found that the primary ground for the exercise of the power of intervention, has not been established. The publicity has caused problems within the regulatory arm of the Law Society: challenges are made, for example, to the CCS' right to have correspondence answered or to contemplate the exercise the power of intervention. This may have been complicated by increasingly vigorous attempts by solicitors such as Ms Sheikh to challenge what had hitherto been straightforward regulatory decisions.

15. The result for the Law Society is a serious set back because:

- (i) The Society may well be unable to advance the allegations of dishonesty against Ms Sheikh in SDT proceedings because the judge has made positive findings that she is not dishonest. This means that the issue is res judicata and/or that it is an abuse of process to ventilate before the SDT an allegation of dishonesty where the judge has already rejected it.
- (ii) Ms Sheikh may be contemplating a claim for damages under paragraph 6(5) of Schedule 1 to the Act, which the Society will have to defend².
- (iii) Other solicitors, and even the Society's own staff, may be placing ill-founded reliance upon the judgment, and
- (iv) The Law Society has incurred significant costs, not just its own but now Ms Sheikh's.

34. I have since carried out an extensive study of the evolution of the Law Society's power of intervention first introduced in 1941 as an adjunct to the Compensation Fund. My investigation which has taken about 8 years to complete has culminated in a 7000 page analysis. The analysis includes a detailed examination of every Parliamentary Debate on the respective Solicitors Amendment Bills since 1939 and on related Bills, a study of the legislation which was enacted, namely the Solicitors Acts of 1932, 1941, 1957, 1965 and 1974 and the Administration of Justice Act 1985, a forensic analysis of the Law Society's Intervention Fraud, a scrutiny of the judgments in every recorded intervention challenge and a legal and forensic analysis of my own purported cases from the High Court to the European Court of Human Rights.

35. My conclusions in summary are as follows:

- 1) When the Solicitors Act was enacted in 1974, Parliament intended to re-enact Schedule 1 of the 1965 Act but enacted a very different Schedule which has enabled the Law Society and a group of barristers to commit the fraud referred to as the Intervention Fraud
- 2) For the past 50 years, judges have been determining the Solicitor's challenge to the intervention by way of the wrong application, containing the wrong wording, made in the wrong procedure, in interventions which have never taken place under provisions which Parliament has not knowingly enacted
- 3) All interventions undertaken by the Law Society since 1974 under the Fraudulent Intervention Procedure and not under the Lawful Intervention Procedure (which is all of them) are void and unlawful

D WHY JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, THE LORD JUSTICES OF APPEAL AND THE UK'S SUPREME COURT JUSTICES NEED TO HAVE A 225 HOUR EDUCATION COURSE IN INTERVENTION LAW BEFORE THEY CAN DEAL WITH THE CASE

36. My material has been sent to some 3000 individuals, the majority of whom are lawyers. The recipients include the current President of the Law Society of England and Wales and past Presidents since 2004 (save where deceased), Members of the Law Society Board, Law Society's Council and Law Society's Committees (241 solicitors) ; Chair of the Bar Council Board, Board Members and Member of the Inns and Committees (277 barristers); Chair and Board Members of the Bar Standards Board, Members of the Senior Leadership Team, Members of the Advisory Pool of Experts, Members of the Committees Independent Decision- Making Body, (92 individuals); Chair of the Solicitors Regulation Authority and Board Member (15 individuals); Members of the Administrative Law Bar Association, Chancery Bar Association, the Criminal Bar Association (86 barristers); Board Members of the Financial Conduct Authority; Treasury; Directors and Executive Team Members of Bar Mutual (86 individuals); Members of the Civil Justice Council ; Members of the Civil Procedure Rules Committee: The Right Hon. Rishi Sunak, Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Mr Alex Chalk KC MP, Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice, the Right Hon. Suella Braverman, MP , the Home Secretary (the Government); Members of the Human Rights Joint Select Committee; Members of the Home Affairs Commons Select Committee; Members of the Justice and Home Affairs Lords Select Committee; Members of the Justice Committee; Members of the Treasury Select Committee; ; Members of the Delegated Legislation Committee ; the UK Human Rights Blog; UK Supreme Court Blog; UK's Constitutional Law Association; Oxford Human Rights Hub British Institute of Human Rights; ECHR Blog ; Members of the Advisory Board to Halsbury's Laws of England
37. I have had three responses from the recipients : one from the then President of the Law Society, Lubna Shuba, who wrote that she found the material too difficult to understand; one from a Member of the Council of the Law Society, Amy Clowley, who asked me to remove her name from my 'distribution list' . **Core Analysis Page 263** ; one from the Human Rights Joint Select Committee, the Home Affairs Commons Select Committee, the Justice and Home Affairs Lords Select Committee. the Justice Committee, the Treasury Select Committee and the Delegated Legislation Committee **Core Analysis Page 262**. Parliament's response upon being shown that it had enacted the wrong schedule in Solicitors Act 1974 and that the Schedule had been used since 1974 to commit the Intervention Fraud is truly remarkable.
38. I last appeared before Mann J in 2011 to ask for permission under the Fraudulent Civil Restraint Instruments to issue breach of duty and fraud proceedings against the solicitor and barrister who purported to represent me in my High Court and Court of Appeal challenge. His single page 'order' without reasons appears below.
39. Plainly there is a problem if no one can understand these matters. While a litigant can take up certain points about the law in court, he cannot be expected to educate the judiciary in an entire branch of law in the courtroom or show that there is no law. For this reason I am asking the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State, the Lady Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls and the President of the Supreme Court

to make arrangements with University Law Faculties to provide an online course based on my material.
Core Analysis Page 16-17. I estimate that about a course of about 225 hours is needed.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION

MR JUSTICE MANN

FRIDAY the 18th day of FEBRUARY 2011

BETWEEN

ANAL SHEIKH

INTENDED ACTION



Intended Claimant

and

1. RADCLIFFESLEBRASSER
2. Paul Saffron
3. Gregory Treverton Jones
4. The Secretary of State

Intended Defendants

UPON THE APPLICATION of the Claimant by Notice signed 18th February 2011

AND UPON HEARING the Claimant in person

IT IS ORDERED

1. that the application is dismissed
2. that the Claimant's application for permission to appeal to the Court of Appeal and to the Supreme Court is refused
3. that this is an Order from which an Appeal lies to the Court of Appeal. For the purposes of rule 40.2(4) of the Civil Procedure Rules it is a final Order. Permission to Appeal is refused. A further application for permission may be made to the single Judge.

**E HOW 600 BARRISTERS AND 1200 SOLICITORS HAVE DUPED 300 JUDGES FOR 50 YEARS
BY WITHHOLDING 2 SHEETS OF PAPER**

40. There is one aspect of the Intervention Fraud which any literate person can see by viewing only two of those 7000 pages, and that is the Bank Scam committed by the Law Society on the day of the Intervention. (Even a relatively intelligent child would be able see the Bank Scam from these pages).
41. The first page is the Vesting Resolution shown at **Page 21**. The second page is the Law Society's letter to the Bank asking the Bank to transfer the Solicitor's Banked Money to its agents, Russell Cooke, **Page 22-23** which Bank does immediately and without reference to the Solicitor. If those two pages juxtaposed with each other do not make the Bank Scam obvious, the Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Part II Para 6 (6) spells it out for the judge

...as it may think fit.

(6) If any person on whom a notice has been served under sub-paragraph (3) pays out sums of money at a time when such payment is prohibited by the notice, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.

(1) If the Society takes possession of

NOTICE TO THE PARA 6 (3) THIRD PARTIES (BANK) PROHIBITING PAYMENT OUT

23 FEB 2005 14:13 FROM LTB PADDINGTON BUS CTR

17/02/2005 14:21

01926439726

02072624212

T.NO. 04

THE LAW SOCIETY

**SOLICITORS ACT 1974, SECTION 35
AS AMENDED BY COURTS & LEGAL SERVICES ACT 1990, SECTION 81**

Schedule 1, Paragraphs 1(1) and 6

IN THE MATTER OF ANAL SHEIKH

PRACTISING AS ASHLEY & CO

To: Banking Support
Lloyds TSB plc
1st Floor
48 Chiswell Street
London EC1Y 4XX

I CERTIFY that on 17th February 2004 the Professional Regulation Adjudication Panel of the Law Society, acting under the authority delegated to it by the Council of the Law Society and in accordance with Section 35 of the Solicitors Act 1974 and paragraphs 1(1) (a) & (c) of Schedule 1 to the Act, resolved on behalf of the Council as follows:-

To exercise the powers conferred by Part II of Schedule 1 to the Solicitors Act 1974 and that, pursuant to Section 35 of the Act and paragraph 6(1) of the said Schedule, the monies referred to in paragraph 6(2)(a) of the said Schedule and the right to recover or receive them should vest in the Law Society.

ACCORDINGLY the powers conferred by Part II of the said Schedule have become exercisable in relation to the practice of Ashley & Co and the monies referred to in paragraph 6(2)(a) of the Schedule and the right to recover or receive them have vested in the Law Society (whether such monies were or are received by the person holding them before or after the Panel's resolution) and shall be held by the Law Society on trust to exercise in relation to them the powers conferred by Part II of the Schedule and subject thereto on trust for the persons beneficially entitled to them.

YOU ARE HEREBY GIVEN NOTICE under paragraph 6(3) of the Schedule above that you are prohibited from making any payment out of any sums of money held by you on behalf of Anal Sheikh or her firm Ashley & Co in connection with her practice or with any trust of which she is or formerly was a trustee, such monies having now become vested in the Law Society.

DATED 17th February 2005



Robin Pearson
Manager Intervention & Disciplinary Unit

**LAW SOCIETY'S LETTER TO BANK REQUESTING TRANSFER OF THE SOLICITOR'S MONEY
(ANNOTATED)**

25. FEB. 2005 11:13 From-LTSB PADDINGTON BUS CTR
17/02/2005 16:21 01925439726

02072624212

NO. 0478 P. 25

THE LAW SOCIETY

PAGE

Our ref: INT 537 05
Your ref:

Victoria Court
9 Ginner Place
Leamington Spa
Warwickshire CV32 5AJ
On 27326 Leamington
Tel 01926 829082
Fax 01926 431436
www.lawsociety.org.uk

RECORDED DELIVERY - PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

Banking Support
Lloyds TSB Bank plc
4th Floor
48 Chiswell Street
London
EC1Y 4XX

17th February 2005



The Law Society

Dear Sirs

Re: Ms Anel Sheikh p/a Ashley & Co 47-49 Blackbird Hill London NW5 8RS

Accounts Sort Code 30 69 84

Account numbers 00395782 00395626 00395855

I refer to your telephone conversation with Mr Jones of The Law Society on 17th February. He notified you that the Professional Regulation Adjudication Panel of The Law Society, acting under the authority delegated to them by the Council of the Law Society, had decided to exercise certain statutory powers under the Solicitors Act 1974, in relation to Anel Sheikh and had resolved to vest in the Society all monies held by you on behalf of this solicitor in connection with her practice. He also informed you that without the authority of the Office you should not make any payment out of these monies.

In accordance with paragraph 6(3) of the First Schedule to the Solicitors Act 1974, I enclose a formal Notice prohibiting you from making any payment out of these monies. I would be grateful if you could please acknowledge receipt of this Notice.

The Law Society, has appointed an agent to deal with the practice of Ashley & Co. The agent is Mr John Weaver of Messrs Russell Cooke of 2 Putney Hill Putney London SW15 (Tel 0208 789 9111). To enable former clients to receive their money quickly, please carry out the following instructions as a matter of urgency.

1. Repay by code all monies in the client current accounts to:
National Westminster Bank plc
153 Putney High Street
Putney
London

for the credit of Messrs Russell Cooke re: The Law Society and Ashley & Co
Please phone Mr Weaver for details of the account numbers.

The Law Society makes a false representation that under Schedule 1 transfers from the Solicitor's Bank Account can be made with the Law Society's consent

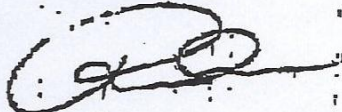
The Law Society fraudulent asks the Bank to transfer the Solicitors Practice Accounts to Russell Cooke in violation of Para 6 (6), which is a criminal offence

2. Send by separate remittance to the above-named bank any monies in client deposit accounts when held in the names of designated clients. The remittance should be split if more than one such account is held and the monies should be sent for the credit of Messrs Russell-Cooke but with the reference The Law Society, Robinsons and the designated client.
3. Accept this letter as notice of withdrawal of any money in client deposit accounts and upon expiry of due time (or earlier if it is required by the agent) remit such money in the manner above.
4. Arrange for bank statements in respect of all client accounts to be sent to the agent as soon as possible.
5. Provide The Law Society with a list of the balances on all accounts to which the enclosed Notice relates (both client and office accounts).

I confirm that the office accounts vest in the Law Society, and if in credit should be remitted as referred to above, to the National Westminster Bank.

I am sure you will understand the reason for the urgency in dealing with the matter. Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully



Robin Pearson
Manager Intervention & Disciplinary Unit

Please always quote our above reference when contacting us

42. My intervention cases have come before the 25 members of the Judiciary and the two professional Tribunal Members shown in the following table:

JUDGES AND LAWYERS INVOLVED IN THE SHEIKH INTERVENTION			
Hearing	Judge	The Solicitor's Legal Team	The Law Society's Legal Team
Lloyds v Anal Sheikh	Mr Justice Aitken	Without notice	Lloyds Barrister Not known Lloyds Solicitor. Heather Leeson Martineau Johnson
Lloyds v Anal Sheikh and Rabia Sheikh	Mr Justice Cresswell	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones KC Solicitor: Paul Saffron RadcliffesLeBrasseur	Lloyds Barrister Not known Lloyds Solicitor. Heather Leeson Martineau Johnson
Anal Sheikh v the Law Society (High Court)	Mr Justice Park	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones KC Solicitor: Paul Saffron RadcliffesLeBrasseur	Barristers: Hodge Malek KC , Andrew Peebles Solicitor: John Weaver, Russell- Cooke LLP
Anal Sheikh v The Law Society .Court of Appeal Paper Permission Hearing)	Lord Neuberger Master of the Rolls	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones KC Solicitor: Paul Saffron RadcliffesLeBrasseur	Barrister : Timothy Dutton KC,Andrew Peebles Solicitor: Peter Cadman, Russell Cooke LLP
Anal Sheikh v The Law Society .Court of Appeal Oral Permission Hearing)	Lady Justice Hallett Lord Justice Dyson	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones KC Solicitor: Paul Saffron RadcliffesLeBrasseur	Barrister : Timothy Dutton KC,Andrew Peebles Solicitor: Peter Cadman, Russell Cooke LLP
Anal Sheikh v The Law Society .Court of Appeal Hearing)	Lord Justice Moore Bick Lord Justice Chadwick Lord Justice Tuckey	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones KC Solicitor: Paul Saffron RadcliffesLeBrasseur	Barrister : Timothy Dutton KC,Andrew Peebles Solicitor: Peter Cadman, Russell Cooke LLP
Anal Sheikh v The Law Society House of Lords	Lord Bingham Lord Rodgers Lord Carswell	Barristers: Hugo Page KC, Philip Engleman, Jonathan Harvie KC Solicitor: Charles Buckley	Barrister : Timothy Dutton KC,Andrew Peebles Solicitor: Peter Cadman, Russell Cooke LLP
Anal Sheikh v The UK Government European Court of Human Rights	Sir Nicholas Bratza plus 5 others	Barrister; Philip Engleman Direct Access	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal	Anthony Isaacs, President of the Tribunal Jacqueline Devonish, a Solicitor	Barrister; Hugo Page KC, Marc Beaumont (Preliminary hearings) Anesta Weekes KC Direct Access	Barrister : Patricia Robertson KC Solicitor: Peter Cadman, Russell Cooke LLP

Administrative Court	Mr Justice Collins Mr Justice King Mr Justice McCombe Lord Justice Dyson	Acted in person	Barrister : Patricia Robertson KC Solicitor: Peter Cadman, Russell Cooke LLP
Anal Sheikh v The Law Society (Second Intervention)	Mr Justice Henderson Mr Justice Briggs		
Anal Sheikh v The Law Society, Treverton Jones KC Paul Saffron	Mr Justice Mann	Acted in person	

43. Some of the judges have a breathtakingly wide expertise in banking and financial matters:

- Cresswell J (Sir Peter John Cresswell, DL) is a judge of the Qatar International Court and Dispute Resolution Centre; Commercial Court judge(1993-1994) ; between 1993 and 1996 he presided over the Lloyds litigation, the largest piece of civil litigation in the UK; Justice Grand Court of the Cayman Islands (Financial Services Division) 2009-2014 giving him , he says, experience of the hedge fund industry and other financial services in the world's fifth largest financial centre; author of Encyclopaedia of Banking Law 1982 – present
- Collins J (Baron Collins of Mapesbury) appointed to Court of Final Appeal of Hong Kong He was formerly a partner in the British law firm Herbert Smith. (Didn't understand the difference between judicial review and appeal)
- Chadwick LJ (Sir John Chadwick) Former President of the Court of Appeal in the Cayman Islands; judge of the Dubai International Financial Centre
- Briggs J (Lord Briggs of Westbourne) was the assigned Judge in the Lehman Brothers case following its collapse. Lehman was the fourth-largest investment bank in the United States
- Dyson LJ (Lord Dyson) former Master of the Rolls

44. Since 1974

- an estimated 300 judges have adjudicated upon cases involving interventions cases (whether as challenges to the intervention or as appeals from the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal where the Solicitor has been intervened upon but not challenged the intervention)
- an estimated 600 barristers, the majority of whom have been Kings Counsel have represented the parties
- an estimated 1200 solicitors have represented the parties

How is it possible that not a single one of the 2100 lawyers has not been able to see the Bank Scam ?

45. There are five explanations :

- 1) Not a single one of 600 judges knows that a customer's money cannot be transferred to a third party without the customer's knowledge and approval unless it is done with the authority of a court order

or

- 2) There is no legal certainty in the UK about what is and what is not a court order

or

- 3) The judges pretend they cannot see the Bank Scam because they are involved in the Intervention Fraud

or

- 4) The judges are being terrorised by someone or a group of people

or

- 5) None of the judges have ever seen the Vesting Resolution and the Law Society's Letter of Instruction to the Bank together, or separately, because the Law Society, the Solicitors and the Barristers have withheld either one or the other or both of the documents from the judges ¹¹.

46. The fifth, and the most plausible, explanation, means that 600 barristers and 1200 solicitors have successfully duped 300 judges for half a century.

¹¹ **Core Analysis Page 382-391** The barristers are A Gloag ,A Van Delle, Abbas Lakha KC, Alan Gourgey KC, Alan Newman KC, Alisdair Williamson KC, Alison Foster KC , Althea Brown, Amanda Nanhoo-Robinson, Andrew Bodnar, Andrew Bullock, Andrew Butler KC, Andrew Peebles, Andrew Tabachnik KC, Anesta Weeks KC, Ben Hooper, Benjamin Tankel, Charles Foster , Chloe Carpenter, Christopher Moger KC, Clive Sheldon, Colin Banham, Craig Barlow, D Bennett, D Broatch, D Phillips KC, D. Benedyk, Daniel Mansell, David Barton, David Berkley KC, David Collins, Edward Brown, Edward Levey Emily Moore, F Khan, Fenella Morris KC, Francis FitzGibbon KC, Graham Platford, Geoffrey William KC ,Giles Wheeler KC ,Gregory Treverton Jones KC, Heather Emmerson, Henry Mainwaring, Herbert Anyiam, Hodge Malek K,C Hugo Page KC, Iain Miller, Ian Lamacraft, Ian Ridd, Ian Ryan, Ian Stern KC, Ijeoma Omambala KC, Ivan Krolick, J Badenoch KC, James Goodwin, James McClelland, James Potts, James Ramsden KC, Jayne Willetts , Jeremy Barnett, Jeremy Hyam, Jeremy Morgan KC, John Weaver, Jonathan Cohen KC, Jonathan Goodwin, Jonathan Harvie KC, Kate Rogers, Katrina Wingfield, Kenneth Hamer, Lewis MacDonald, Louise Culleton, Michael Bailey, Malcom Bishop KC, Manjit Gill KC, Mansoor Fazli ,Marc Beaumont, Marc Brittain, Marianne Butler, Mark Cunningham KC, Mark Green, Martin Budworth, Maurice Rifat, Michael Collis, Michael Havard, Michael McLaren KC, Michael Soole KC, Michael Tomlinson, Nigel Giffin KC, N J Bard, Natalie Stopps ,Natasha Tahta, Nicholas de la Poer, Nicholas Peacock, Nick Daly, Nicola Newbegin, Nigel Giffin, Nigel West, Nimi Bruce, Notu Hoon, O Rhys,Patricia Robertson KC, Patrick Lawrence KC, Paul Bennet, Paul Gott KC, Paul Greaney KC, Paul Mitchel ,Paul Parker, Paul Stafford, Peter Cadman, Peter Collins, Peter Herbert, Philip Engelman, Philip Havers KC, Richard Barton, Richard Alomo,Richard Coleman KC, Richard O'Sullivan, Riel Karmy-Jones KC, Robert Englehart KC, Robert Rhodes KC ,Robin Havard, Roger Bartlett, Roger Pezzani, Roger Stewart KC , Roger Ter Haar KC, Rory Dunlop, Rory Mulchrone,Rupert Allen, Russell Wilcox,S Paxi-Cato, Steven Turner ,Sarah Bousfield, Satvinder Juss ,Scott Allen, Sharaz Ahmed, Simon Davenport KC ,Simon Monty KC, Simon Myerson KC, Simon Paul, Stephen Murray,Stuart Cutting,, T Nesbitt , T Owen, Tetyana Nesterchuk, Timothy Dutton KC, Timothy Evans, Timothy Kendal, Vikram Sachdeva, Zane Malik

F	WHY JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, THE LORD JUSTICES OF APPEAL AND THE UK'S SUPREME COURT JUSTICES ALSO NEED A COURSE ON THE SOLICITORS ACCOUNT RULES 1998
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47. Park J was in no doubt about the meaning of the Solicitors Account Rules 1998.

48. However, Hallett LJ, Dyson LJ, Chadwick LJ, Moore Bick LJ, Tuckey LJ in the Court of Appeal and Lord Bingham, Lord Carswell and Lord Rodgers in the House of Lords, and Sir Nicholas Bratza on the European Court of Human Rights on the other hand were completely ignorant of the Solicitors Account Rules which resulted in confusion, misunderstandings and mistakes of stupefying proportion in their findings (**Core Analysis** meaning of Cash Shortage or Monies Missing **Page 1337-1344** and Thirkettle Blindness, Rule 19(2) and the Round Sum Transfers **Page 1281-1286**, **Page 13450 1348**, Round Sum Transfers and Legal Services Commission Payments **Page 1348-1349**, Round Sum Transfers and the Smoking Gun Allegation for £25 **Page 1349-1350**, no requirement to enter bills The Round Sum Transfer as an Absurd Proposition **Part 1D2 Page 980-983** Placement and Layering by Dutton **Page 1027-1034**. The treatment of the sham allegation **Page 1039-1151** Park J's findings **Page 1371-1384** Dutton's Fraudulent Advice to the Law Society's High Profile Litigation Panel **Page 1553-1554**

49. Rule 19 (1) provides that when a Solicitor requires payment for his work and is holding money on account from the Client he must first deliver a bill to his Client (Rule 19(1) Breach). Proving Rule 19 (1) Breach is very simple. An investigator has to look at a file to find a letter to the Client sending him a bill or notification and compare it with the date of the transfer on the Client Ledger. If the Investigator were provided with a stack of files with the letter tagged for his convenience and the Client Ledgers, it would about 15 seconds per file to confirm that the Letter pre dated the date of the transfer or the dates were the same. The Investigator looked at about 100 files in my case and that would have taken 25 minutes.

50. At the above page references, I show that 10 year old child could discharge the task. It should be obvious from the nature of the breach that the allegation, if made by the Law Society, cannot fail: the Solicitor has either transferred costs before or without delivering a bill, or he has not. There can be no ambiguity about it.

51. The Law Society makes the allegation knowing that the Solicitor has not breached Rule 19 (1) because it implies that the Solicitor is pilfering Client Money which enables it to allege dishonesty and be paid its intervention costs from the Compensation Fund. They are able to do so by exploiting the ambiguity of a note to the main rule.

52. Rule 19 (2) provides that if a solicitor requires payment of his fees, he must first notify his client by first sending a bill or other notification

(2) A solicitor who properly requires payment of his or her fees from money held for the client or controlled trust in a client account must first give or send a bill of costs, or other written notification of the costs incurred, to the client or the paying party.

(3) Once the solicitor has complied with rule 19(2), the solicitor must not transfer any money out of the client account for costs.

53. Rule 19 Note (x) however provides that round sum withdrawals made on account (i.e before sending a bill of costs or other notification to the client) are in breach of the rule (the Round Sum Transfer Rule Breach)

FOR COSTS.

(x) Costs transferred out of a client account in accordance with rule 19(2) and (3) must be specific sums relating to the bill or other written notification of costs, and covered by the amount held for the particular client or controlled trust. Round sum withdrawals on account of costs will be a breach of the rules.

54. The reference in Note (x) to Rule 19 to 'Round Sum Withdrawals' (The Master of the Rolls SAR Note) is superfluous, because it neither qualifies nor clarifies the main rule. The Note is also inaccurate and misleading because, by stating that round sum withdrawals are in breach of the Rules, the Note implies that, conversely, non round sum transfers or exact sum withdrawals are not in breach of the Rules. Both round sum transfers and non round transfers breach the Rule, so why make the statement? The explanation for the Master of the Rolls' SAR Note is that solicitors who are in financial difficulties usually transfer costs in 'round sums'. That may be the sense of Note (x), but if it were, its proper place would be in a Tutorial Manual or Code of Guidance for the Law Society's Forensic Investigators. Why is Master of the Rolls' SAR Note part of secondary legislation?

55. The fact is that the Master of the Rolls' SAR Note enables the Law Society to make false allegations of a Rule 19 Breach; if caught out, the Law Society could always say, as it did in my case

Well, we thought the definition of a Round Sum Transfer was a bill which ended with a zero. We never meant to allege that the Solicitor transferred costs when there were no bills!

56. Shaw's evidence at the High Court trial confirmed his confusion about Rule 19(1). He believed that the breach was transferring costs with a lot of noughts

3 Q. It is a sum with a lot of noughts on the end, is it not?
4 A. Usually, yes.

9 Q. So you would describe a round sum transfer as any
10 transfer of a round sum plus any transfer of a round sum
11 on which VAT may have been added?

12 A. Yes. That is what I would be looking for, yes.
13

19 Are you able to point His Lordship to any example of
20 a round sum transfer where a bill had not been issued?

21 A. No, I do not have that information.

18 Q. So if a solicitor legitimately raises a bill for £1,000
19 plus VAT and transfers £1,175 from his client account to
20 his office account you would describe that as a round
21 sum transfer, would you?

22 A. I would because when we are looking at client bank
23 statements and, for instance, say we thought, "Well,
24 perhaps there were round sum transfers" I would not
25 limit myself to looking at figures of £20,000 or

57. Timothy Dutton's Fraudulent Advice to the High Profile Litigation Committee also refers to the Master of Rolls' definition of the breach, The following is an extract

other such matters, as well as in litigation work. An FIU Inspector, Mr Shaw, carried out an investigation into her practice: he found numerous round sum transfers of monies from client to office account with either no bills being delivered before the transfer occurred or bills which were suspicious.

58. In his evidence at the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal, Shaw finally admits that he had never made the allegation that transfers had not been made without first delivering bills to the Client: Counsel had made the allegation after him.

21 MISS WEEKES: The [inaudible] that is sometimes needed. Did you find someone who
22 could interrogate the computer if you didn't know or want to do that?
23 MR SHAW: Well we could have done and had we had made the allegation – if I was going
24 to make the allegation, for instance, that the bills did not exist at the time that the
25 transfers were made then perhaps I would have done that.
26 MISS WEEKES: It was-
27 MR SHAW: But I don't think my-
28 MISS WEEKES: -[made by your counsel?] [inaudible] just help you.
29 MISS ROBERTSON: Would you let him finish his sentence?
30 MR SHAW: Yes.
31 MISS WEEKES: I will. It was made by your counsel which is why I'm asking you the
32 questions.

1 MR SHAW: Yes. But counsel made these allegations or made these statements in the High
 2 Court.
 3 MISS WEEKES: [They were listed?]?
 4 MISS ROBERTSON: Just let him complete his answer.
 5 MR SHAW: In the High Court as I understand it anyway, significantly after the investigation
 6 had finished. If you look at the investigation report it says what it says but I don't – if
 7 you can tell me where it says that it alleges that these bills did not exist. The thing
 8 about this matter is it's moved on considerably from where it was in November of
 9 2004 when the report was done. And clearly what we do as investigators is we
 10 establish beyond a reasonable doubt, or that's what we try to do, and obtain evidence
 11 to support the facts stated in the Forensic Investigation report. Now, that's what I did.
 12 MISS WEEKES: The point [inaudible] interrupt you I just wanted you to know-
 13 MR SHAW: Yes.

59. Lord Bingham, Lord Carswell and Lord Rodgers in the House of Lords also apparently thought the definition of a Rule 19 (2) breach was 'transferring costs which end with a zero'

The Thirkettle, Sills and Burrows matters

7.2 These matters concerned round sum transfers. Chadwick LJ examined in detail the matters of Mr Thirkettle (CA paras 41 to 47), Mrs Sills (CA paras 48 to 51) and Mr Burrows (CA, paras 52 to 56). Chadwick LJ found that the judge had inadequately dealt with the Law Society's submissions that such round sum transfers were grounds for suspicion of dishonesty.

60. A substantial part of Mr Justice Park's judgment is devoted to explaining Rule 19 (2) for which I, as a litigant, have had to pay £368,000.¹² He was effectively delivering a law lecture. (I argue that the Law Society should have attended one of its own education and training courses which would have only cost about £300.00). Unfortunately the cost of Park J's lecture was wasted on the Justices of the Court of Appeal and Law Lords who did not read that part of the judgment or if they did read it, they did not understand it.

¹² See Footnote 9 at Page 12

F THE POST OFFICE SCANDAL AND THE INTERVENTION FRAUD COMPARED

61. In the Post Office Scandal

- For a period of **4 years** from 2000 to-2014, 11,000 sub postmasters were blamed for unexplained accounting shortfalls, which have now been proved were caused by the Post Office's Horizon software from IT supplier Fujitsu.
- **736** were unjustly and unlawfully convicted for theft, some were imprisoned
- **4** took their own lives
- **61** died before receiving compensation from the Post Office
- **£100 million** has been spent by the Post Office on City lawyers

62. Media reports show the Post Office Scandal to be a shocking facsimile of the Law Society's Intervention Fraud

The Law Society caseworkers prepare fraudulent reports . The Panel lies about convening a meeting and looking at them

Post Office inquiry has heard 'chorus of cowards', lawyers say

Victims' lawyers call for witness statements heard at inquiry to be start of a 'rigorous criminal investigation'

The Law Society witness gave perjured evidence at my trial

Guardian
Daniel Boffey *Chief reporter*
Fri 2 Feb 2024 15.11 GMT

Lloyds' witnesses lied to steal my remortgage monies . The Law Society cut off the heading of Lloyds witness statement in one case to use it in another

The Post Office scandal inquiry has heard from a "chorus of cowards" and a "parade of liars, bullies, amnesiacs and arrogant individuals", lawyers for victims have said in a call for criminal prosecutions during a hearing in London.

In their closing statements at the latest phase of the inquiry, the legal representatives of hundreds of post office operators whose lives were ruined rounded on the men and women who had given evidence in recent weeks.

It is not only the Law Society's caseworkers who are incompetent, the barristers representing both the Law Society and the Solicitor are also incompetent; so apparently are the Court of Appeal judge and the Law Lords and Parliament

Those criticised ranged from the European boss of Fujitsu, Paul Patterson, with his vague promises of compensation, to the middle-ranking Post Office staff who privately discussed shredding damning evidence and the incompetent investigators who were said to have bullied their targets for financial gain.

More than 900 branch managers were pursued by the Post Office between 1999 and 2015 after the Horizon accounting software built by Fujitsu made it look as though money was missing from their branches.

Evidence has been heard that it was known from the start that Horizon was riddled with bugs and defects but that this was kept from the post office operators being prosecuted and from the courts, with the brand's reputation and financial considerations taking priority over justice.

The Law Society, barrister of choice Dutton KC, former Chair of the Bar Council, told them 131 lies to the High Profile Litigation Committee obtain funding from the appeal. The Committee pretended that convened . Dutton has since been awarded a DBE

Sir John Chadwick ,a Court of Appeal judge lied to produce a false judgement

Dutton, and my barristers, Page KC, Harvie KC and Engelman, the first two being from the leading human rights chambers lied to the House or Lords in my appeal

The money stolen from the Solicitor and from the Compensation Fund is used to pay bribes

A "whitewash" report was commissioned by the Post Office to hide the truth, while its investigators "hounded and harassed and in some cases drove decent and honest men and women to their graves", said Sam Stein KC, who is representing the largest number of victims.

The Law Society has commissioned Lord Ouseley and Professor Muirhead to prepare sham reports

Stein added that the only consolation was that the Metropolitan police were closely monitoring the hearing, which has been running since 2021 and will resume for a fifth session of hearings in July.

"Phase four has pulled back the curtain on the decades of the great Post Office cock-up and covering up," Stein said of the evidence that victims had been disliked and disdained by their employers "because, and I quote from a Post Office investigator, they are 'all crooks'".

Addressing the retired high court judge Sir Wyn Williams, who is chairing the inquiry, Stein said: "The Post Office knew that the Horizon system was defective but still sought to bring prosecutions of subpostmasters, bring civil actions against postmasters and refuse to investigate these issues because the subpostmasters might catch on to the truth.

"We have seen a parade of liars, bullies, amnesiacs and arrogant individuals give evidence before you," he said, with "subpostmasters treated as subhumans" and as an "expendable cash resource".

Stein added: "It has been noteworthy, we say, that for every witness who has been brazen about their behaviour, there have been others who have chosen to plead amnesia ...

"We know of course, that the inquiry can't make any findings as to criminal or civil liability. Our clients take some small comfort in the fact that the Metropolitan police and Solicitors Regulation Authority have followed the hearings closely."

Solicitors are made bankrupt and falsely imprisoned

About 80% of the victims of the Post Office and Fujitsu were yet to come forward, the inquiry heard.

Stein said those convicted, made bankrupt or forced to refund the Post Office for paper shortfalls should claim compensation. "We suggest that there is nothing to fear any more from the Post Office," he said. "They've been discredited, they cannot hurt you any more."

Tim Moloney KC, representing 76 post office operators wrongly convicted on the basis of Horizon records, said the inquiry must ask whether those responsible at the Post Office and Fujitsu and in government "did not, could not or would not hear any warning that Horizon lacked integrity because their ears were stuffed with cash".

Post Office investigators had financial and career incentives to push through successful prosecutions, the inquiry has heard, while Fujitsu was said to be looking to defend its government contracts. The Post Office is also believed to have financially benefited from falsely "recovering" funds from post office operators where in reality there had been no shortfall.

The Law Society made a cash shortage allegation against me by pretending that it could not see the 16 Arch lever files and 4 years of work supporting a transfer of costs

Junior Counsel involved in the Intervention Fraud are made silks. High Court judges are promoted to the Court of Appeal, Supreme Court, the Financial Court of Dubai and to the Presidency of the Court of the Cayman Island. Pareskeva. Woolf and Dutton were given honours

GENERAL

- From 1974 -2024 the Law Society has undertaken between **5,000 – 20,000 interventions** under the Fraudulent Intervention Procedure
- From 1974 -2024 , the professional lives of **£20,000 - £80,000** Solicitors have been destroyed
- **600 barristers** have been involved in the Intervention Fraud who have acted for the Law Society and for the Solicitor, sometimes for both at the same time

THEFT, FRAUD, AND MONEY LAUNDERING

- The Intervention Fraud has been going on for **50 years**, that is since of the enactment of the 1974 Act; it has been going on for **80 years** if the fraud started in 1941, the year which saw the introduction of the Compensation Fund
- The Law Society's Intervention Fraud generates **600m per year** or **6bn** over a decade **Annex Page 145-146**
- The Law Society has stolen an estimated £150m General Client Account Money, £20m Residual Balances £56m The Solicitor's Practice Money £45m The Solicitor's Personal Money £420m The Solicitor's Unbilled Costs £80m The Solicitor's Costs, billed but not transferred
- The Law Society's thefts based on information from Wills, Trusts, Deeds and Documents stolen on Intervention. **Part 1B1 Page 187** estimated at £5.6m per year
- The Law Society has stolen Clients' Documents, Wills, Deeds and Data and the Solicitor's Mail
- The Crown is also a victim of the Intervention Fraud. The Law Society has stolen an estimated **£2m** from the King over a period of 10 years. **Annex Page 151**
- The victims are not only intervened upon solicitors but the **200,000** practising solicitors whose Practising Certificate Fees and Compensation Fund Contributions paid every year are used by the Law Society to commit fraud, theft, and money laundering, and human rights abuses against fellow solicitors, including torture and false imprisonment. Since 1974 **several million** solicitors have made such payments.

PROFESSIONAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE FRAUD

- The Bar Mutual and Solicitor's Indemnity Insurers are guilty of committing a **£1.237bn** fraud against intervened upon Solicitors and their families

- The Bar Mutual and Solicitor's Indemnity Insurers are guilty of committing a **£4.6m** fraud against the King (bona vacantia)
- The Bar Mutual and Solicitor's Indemnity Insurers are guilty of committing a **£71.25m** fraud against the Compensation Fund (legal fees)
- The Bar Mutual and Solicitor's Indemnity Insurers are guilty of committing a **£638m - £2.48bn** fraud against the Compensation Fund (agents fees)
- The Bar Mutual and Solicitor's Indemnity Insurers are guilty of committing a fraud equal against the Compensation Fund to the total of the all of the above

BANKS' OFFENCES

- **163 banks** have committed between 100,000 to 400,000 Para 6(6) Offences from 1974-2024
Annex Page 154

COSTS TO THE TAXPAYER

30 court days were spent in my case where the allegation was 'transferring costs which end with a zero' and in which everyone pretended they couldn't see 16 arch lever files on Thirkettle

- Total court time from 1974-2024 based on 40 intervention challenges and appeals from the SDT based on fraudulent interventions is estimated to **1165 days/ 3.18 years**
- Assuming the daily cost of operating the courts is £5000 per day, the taxpayer has paid **£5.825m** ; if the daily rate is £10,000 per day, the taxpayer has paid **£1.165 bn**
- The trial of a solicitor who did costs transfers which ended with a zero, completed 4 years works and transferred costs in compliance with Rule 19 (2) of the Solicitors Account Rules 1998 , did not enter 11 bills and completed a remortgage on her home and transferred completion proceeds to her private account has been substantially longer than the trials of serial killers and paedophiles (Ghislaine Maxwell, Geoffrey Dahmer Robert Thompson and Jon Venable, Harold Shipman, Dennis Nilson, Peter Sutcliff, Rose West) and was one fifth of the trial time of the Nuremberg Trials

THE HUMAN COST

- **15,000 - 60,000** professional lives have been destroyed since 1974 **Annex Page 171**
- Extrapolating from the suicide statistics in the Post Office case there have been **680 - 5435 suicides** among Solicitors since 1974

- An estimated **1000-4000 Clients** have committed suicide **Annex Page 172**

THE COURT'S VIOLATIONS

- In my case, which is a typical case. the Law Society and the Court , as public authorities, have committed **160 Article 6 Violations** (Fair Trial) **Annex Page 254-267**
- The Law Society and the Court , as public authorities have committed **24 Protocol 2 of Article 1 Violations** (Right to Property) **Annex Page 267-269**
- The Law Society and the Court , as public authorities have committed **5 Article 8 Violations** (Right to Family Life) **Annex Page 270**
- The Law Society and the Court , as public authorities have committed **124 Article 4 Violations** (Slavery) **Core Analysis Page 954-995** and **Annex Page 270-281**
- The Law Society and the Court have committed torture **Core Analysis Page 658-909**
- The UK Government is guilty of State Crimes such as torture, unlawful imprisonment, kin punishment , appropriation of property, deprivation of right to work
- The Law Society and UK's judiciary have committed **133 acts of treason Core Analysis Page 993-999**

FORGERY, PERJURY, FALSE STATEMENT, SHAM SUBMISSIONS AND OUTRIGHT LIES

- The Law Society's caseworkers falsify investigation records
- The Law Society's executive team falsifies reports based on the false investigation records
- The 'Panel's' decision is based on false records
- The Law Society's caseworkers and executives make false written statements in court proceedings
- The Law Society's caseworkers and executives give false and perjured evidence at trial **Part 1D Page1039-1340**
- Barristers for the Law Society make false submissions, mislead the court and tell lies
- Barristers for the Solicitor make false submissions, mislead the court and tell lies
- Barristers and solicitors for the intervened upon Solicitor steal from him

- Timothy Dutton KC DBE told 131 lies to the Law Society's High Profile Litigation **Panel Core Analysis Annex 2**
- Lord Justices of Appeal makes false judgments
- Parliament made false representations when it was enacting the Solicitors Act 1974

G THE LAW SOCIETY'S USE OF THE COURT IN MOST ELABORATE DISTRACTION FRAUD IN THE HISTORY OF BANKING.

63. The Law Society's Intervention Fraud, which has evaded detection for five decades is so ingenious in its simplicity, so audacious in its execution and so breathtaking in its scope that it surpasses the most notorious frauds in history: Ponzi, Enron and Barings. That means it could only have been masterminded by brilliant men.

64. The fraud conforms to four basic fraud typologies:

1) A BASIC BANK SCAM

The use of a false document to perpetrate a scam, such as in extortionate money demands, bogus bailiff warrants, fake letters from HMRC or Local Authorities and bogus marriages, is commonplace. The fake document is effective because the victim is duped by its legal appearance and the use of legal terminology. The use of the Vesting Resolution to commit the Intervention Fraud is no different: its legal appearance gives it the appearance of legitimacy and the term 'vest' is used because its meaning would only be known to a limited number of specialists in trusts law **Part 2C Page 1013-Page 1032**. (How 'vest' is used; and it does not mean 'transfer').

A bank account can only be frozen and the money transferred from the account, where it is done without the consent of the account holder, with the court order and there should be no dispute as to what is, and what is not, a court order. If there is any doubt, there is a real risk that banks might transmit money to any person who writes in and asks even a terrorist organisation **Page 22-23**

2) THE USE OF A DISTRACTION TECHNIQUE

The distraction technique employed by every common pickpocket, is honed for the Intervention Fraud and used with exceptional sophistication

The Law Society acts as 'the blocker' who distracts the victim's attention away from the bank theft and the bank – customer relationship.

The distraction is the solicitor-regulator relationship and the fraudulent intervention procedure which ensues established by the Law Society for that very purpose over five decades. Every single court procedure is the distraction: every claim, application or appeal whatsoever made by the Law Society, by the Solicitor or by any third person whosever concerning the Solicitor or any person connected with the Solicitor in County Court, the High Court, the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court and even the European Court of Human Rights.

And unlike the case of pickpocket, where the distraction will last for a few moments, the distraction in the Intervention Fraud will last for months, years and decades

As I show above, if a judge were to see the Vesting Resolution and the Law Society's Letter of Instruction to the Bank together, or even to see the Vesting Resolution on its own, he would immediately see the Intervention Fraud; the only circumstances in which the Intervention Fraud would not be apparent to the judge would be if the Vesting Resolution and the Law Society's Letter of Instruction to the Bank were not shown to him together, or not shown to him at all.

Intervention cases come before the High Court via three routes:

1. As the Solicitor's challenge to the intervention heard in the Chancery Division of the High Court, in appeals to the Court of Appeal, to the Supreme Court, and in petitions to the European Court of Human Rights. All published intervention challenges from 1995-2023 are shown in Schedule 1 at **Annex Page143-144**. There may also be intervention challenges which are not recorded.
2. In the enforcement of measures against the solicitor post intervention whether or not the Solicitor has challenged the intervention, also heard in the Chancery Division of the High Court, as the court of first instance res
3. In appeals from decisions of the Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal heard in the Administrative Court and in appellate courts where the Solicitor has not challenged the intervention.

The distractions in my case include:

- 1) Anal Sheikh v The Law Society [2005] EWHC 1409 (Ch), the High Court challenge
- 2) Anal Sheikh v The Law Society [2006] EWCA CIV 1577, the Court of Appeal proceedings
- 3) Anal Sheikh v The Law Society, the appeal to the House of Lords
- 4) Anal Sheikh v The UK Government 51144/07 [2010] ECHR 649 (23 APRIL 2010), the complaint to the European Court of Human Rights
- 5) Anal Sheikh v The Law Society [2008], the High Court challenge in the second intervention, never heard
- 6) The Law Society v Anal Sheikh, the proceedings at the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal
- 7) Anal Sheikh v The Law Society, the judicial review (undetermined)

- 8) Anal Sheikh v The Law Society, appeal against the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal case (locked out of Court so appeal could be struck out)
- 9) Anal Sheikh v The Law Society, appeal to the Court of Appeal (dealt with by Richards LJ who had voluntarily withdrawn from the Bench following allegations of sexual depravity made for a second time)
- 10) Fraudulent Civil Restraint Order Proceedings 2009-2011
- 11) Fraudulent Civil Restraint Order Proceedings 2011-2013
- 12) Fraudulent Civil Restraint Order Proceedings 2013-2015
- 13) Fraudulent Civil Restraint Order Proceedings 2015-2017
- 14) Fraudulent Civil Restraint Order Proceedings 2017-2019
- 15) Fraudulent Civil Restraint Order Proceedings 2019 –life
- 16) – 28) The Red River Proceedings, non existent proceedings, appeals, fraud claims etc
- 29) - 40) The other proceedings in the vortex **Annex Page 201**
- 41) The current case

3) TARGETING OF HIGH NET WORTH INDIVIDUALS FOR THEFT

The Intervention Fraud targets a group of people who are uniquely positioned in the business and commercial world; not only are they high net worth individuals themselves, their clients are often also high net worth individuals; they hold personal and confidential financial information and sensitive data relating to their own clients, those connected with their clients, and their opponents' client; solicitors are also a repository of data, deeds, wills and documents.

In my former firm, we held unregistered title deeds for small parcels of land, flying freehold deeds, unregistered leases, life tenancies, easement and licences, and deeds for variety of other interests in land, wills and declarations of trusts dating back many years. Many were long forgotten.

In Fraudulent Interventions, the Law Society steals the Clients' current and historic files, deeds and documents, providing it with a database which it can use to steal, defraud and money launder from a whole body of people for decades to come.

4) FRAUDULENT INVOICING

The Compensation Fund was established in 1941. In the mid 1970s there were about 38,000 practising solicitors contributing towards the Fund. The 1974 Compensation Fund Value is not known. The Compensation Fund Value today is about £60m. Some of the money is invested in land and in securities. Some is held as cash bank deposits.

Cash in substantial amounts cannot be removed from bank accounts without arousing suspicion. So, how does the Law Society steal tens of millions of pounds held by the Trustees of the Compensation Fund, without detection?

The answer is Fraudulent Invoicing. Fraudulent Invoicing takes place in two ways,.

a) Agents fees, e.g. Russell Cooke, Devonshires

Para 7(e) Schedule 2 of the 1974 Act provides the answer. The provision entitles the Law Society to recover legal costs incurred in Ground 1 Interventions (Dishonesty by Solicitor Etc.) from the Compensation Fund

Section 36.

SCHEDULE 2 THE COMPENSATION FUND

(As amended by the Administration of Justice Act 1985 (c. 61, SIF 76:1), [s. 9](#).)

[]

7 All money from time to time forming part of the fund and all investments of the fund shall be applicable—

(a) for payment of any costs, charges and expenses of establishing, maintaining, administering and applying the fund;

(b) for payment of any premiums on insurances affected by the Society under paragraph 5;

(c) for repayment of any money borrowed by the Society for the purposes of the fund and for payment of interest on any money so borrowed;

(d) for payment of any grants which the Society may make under section 36;

(e) for payment of all costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Society by virtue of paragraph 1(1)(a) of Schedule 1 and of any costs or damages incurred by the Society or its employees or agents as a result of proceedings against the Society or its employees or agents for any act or omission done or made by it or them in good faith and in the execution or purported execution of the powers conferred by Part II of Schedule 1;

(f) for payment of any other sums properly payable out of the fund by virtue of section 36 or this Schedule.

The provision states that if the Law Society intervenes on the Ground of dishonesty, its legal costs are paid from the Compensation Fund; if the Law Society intervenes under any of the other Grounds, such as Account Rule Breaches or Delay, the Law Society does not receive payment from the Compensation Fund. Presumably, the Law Society looks to the Solicitor to recover its costs in these circumstances.

If the Law Society relies on Ground 1 Dishonesty to intervene, its agency costs of a minimum of **£277,000** per intervention are paid by the Compensation Fund.

If there are 100 interventions per year (per Collins J) the minimum costs paid by the Compensation Fund annually is **£27.7m** . If there are 400 interventions per year (per other published statistics) the minimum costs paid by the Compensation Fund are **£110m**.

The Law Society only retains two or three agents, Russell Cooke being the Law Society's main agent, which means that each firm receives revenues of about **£9m-£14m** per year for 100 interventions (or **£36m-£55m** for 400 interventions).

Russell Cooke charged me **£5000.00 per week** to open my Mail which consisted of as few as 10-15 letters per week, some of it junk mail.

By the start of the hearing in May 2005, three months after the Intervention, Russell Cooke's claimed bill was **£55,000**. They attempted to deduct the sum from the £254,000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Monies which, as my personal money, fell outside the Intervention.

b) Fraudulent Invoicing the Law Society's Barristers,

The Law Society's Expert Barristers have been cheating the Law Society for decades. In that regard, the Law Society is in the same position as any client who has placed his trust and faith in an unscrupulous lawyer.

The Barristers know that the Law Society has no understanding of the law and have taken advantage of its ignorance to generate substantial lifetime income for themselves derived from a bottomless fund of money: the Compensation Fund.

I would estimate that the Law Society's legal costs in high profile cases such as mine are £3m-5m.

5) LAND FRAUD

The Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud is an example of land fraud which follows the Intervention Fraud. **Impeachment Petition Page 6- Page 51 , Page 72- Page 81 Summary Page 8- Page 13, Page 32-Page 48** and in **Part 1B4 Page 377 - Page 689** The Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud was the theft of the title to the Stoke Newington Site, which is shown as developed at **Page 42** The Site belonged to two Clients: Mr Ismail Dogan and my late mother. My mother's interest was stolen, and I have no doubt that Mr Dogan's interest was also stolen

65. As stated, if the word 'dishonesty' is mentioned, the Law Society is guaranteed the minimum payment of the aforementioned sum of £277,000 per firm, rising to a final figure of £5m - £6m per firm and in some cases even more.
66. Any old allegation is made up against the Solicitor; after all, under the Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure, it is all but impossible to apply to court, and in the rare applications which are

made, the court applies the Two Stage Process which means that it has to defer to the Law Society.

Appendix I Page 227-254

67. Were it not for the terrible outcome for me, the Law Society's allegations would be laughably outrageous :
(All references are to **Part 1**)

- 1) I was dishonest because I made costs transfers from Client to Office Account 'which ended with a zero' **D4 Page 1030- Page 1149**
- 2) I was dishonest because I made a costs transfer of £25 from Client to Office Account without sending a bill to the Client ('the Smoking Gun Allegation'). **D4 Page 1150- Page 1151.** As executor, I was the Client, so there was no need to send myself a bill. I had included the bill, which was for copying costs, under the Expenses Section of the Estate Accounts which was sent to the Beneficiary. That is sufficient to comply with the rule and the usual way of dealing with the item. Unfortunately, none of three case workers, nor Mike Calvert, who reports to Middleton, nor Middleton himself, nor Sarah Bartlett, who reports to the Panel, nor the Panel Chairman, Sneary, nor Russell Cooke, nor Hodge Malek KC, nor his junior counsel, Andy Peebles, bothered to look at the Estate Accounts, and even if they had done, they were oblivious of the rule, so it would not have made any difference. About half a day of court time with four members of Law Society's team present was spent on the Smoking Gun Allegation. The Compensation Fund paid their legal fees.
- 3) I was dishonest because I allegedly breached the Round Sum Transfer Rule (taking money before or without billing) in legal aid cases . The allegation is impossible to make because Rule 21 of the Solicitors Account Rules 1998 provides that Rule 19(2) and Note 10 (the Round Sum Transfer Rule) do not apply in legal aid cases, but no one knew at the Law Society or in its legal team knew that either **D4 Page 982-Page 983**
- 4) I was dishonest because I did not transfer my entire billed costs of say, £11,011.37, or £21,011.37, or £31,000.37 as the case may be, but left £11.37 or £1.37 or £0.37 in Client Account **D4 Page 1050-Page 1054** (my system of batch posting)
- 5) I was dishonest because I caused a cash shortage, the meaning of 'cash shortage' being the transfer of billed costs amounting to £35,000 representing four years work shown by 16 Arch full lever files **D4 Page 1152- Page 1319** (Thirkettle) In the case in question, the Law Society had devised its own perverse lexicon to bring the charge, or had lost its faculty of sight and could not see the 16 Arch lever files of work.
- 6) I was dishonest because my secretary had written a note to herself effectively saying ' Make up trial bundle' **D4 Page 932- Page 936**
- 7) I was dishonest because I had transferred my remortgage proceeds to my private account after completing the remortgage of my home **D8 Page 1607- Page 1723** (The theft of the £254,000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Proceeds). An honest solicitor would have given the money to Pareskeva, the then Chief Executive of the Law Society.
- 8) I was dishonest because I did not complete a probate case which usually takes one or two years, and the case in question took 14 months with a file 6 inches thick, within 7 hours (Burrows **D1 Page 879-Page 881**)

- 9) I was dishonest because I tried to stop the Legal Services Commission from being defrauded (Wiggs **D1 Page 881-Page 888**)
 - 10) I was dishonest because I created a discretionary will trust for a dying client who consulted me on IHT saving. I should have created the normal husband and wife will her second husband had wanted ,maximised IHT and risking the money she had inherited from her parents going to his future wife (McGonnell **D1 Page 888- Page 891**)
 - 11) I was dishonest because I asked a client if she wanted to formally instruct me and pay for my work. An honest solicitor would have done it free (Modood **D1 Page 892- Page 892**)
 - 12) I was dishonest because I complied with a court order (Helman **D1 Page 894**)
68. In one case of which I have personal knowledge the Solicitors Regulation 'intervened' into a firm which had closed down months earlier and held no Practice Monies. Doubtless, the interventions were paid their £277,000 from the Compensation Fund.
69. The word 'dishonesty' is made up of 10 letters of the alphabet. That means that the Law Society gets £27,700 per letter, rising to £500,000 - £600,000 per letter. Has there ever been a fraud in the history of the world which has been more bounteous than the Law Society's Intervention Fraud?
70. The fact is that an entire industry has been built on the revenues generated from the Law Society's Intervention Fraud. Careers have been forged, reputations built, fortunes made, and an army of dependents created: inept caseworkers at the Solicitors Regulation Authority, wielding a power beyond their expectation; secretarial and support staff assured of lifelong job security at Russell Cooke, Devonshires and other firms fortunate enough to be chosen as the Law Society's agents ; court officials eager for bribes; Members of the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal, beholden to the Law Society for a supplementary income or their pension; lazy, incompetent, unprincipled and money hungry barristers, such as Dutton KC and Treverton Jones KC, guaranteed victory in every case and substantial fees, who enjoy lives of luxury with their pampered wives and spoiled offspring, while their Victims and their Victim's families have to suffer the poverty , degradation and misery that they have brought about.
71. The Intervention Fraud is underpinned by the Vesting Resolution around which the following fraudulent narrative is constructed
- 1) that the Vesting Resolution has the effect of a court freezing order and a order directing the Solicitor's Bank to transfer the Solicitor's Banked Money to the Law Society
 - 2) that an intervention, by which the Solicitor' professional life if not his entire life is destroyed, commences and concludes as a single act with the service of the Vesting Resolution. In fact, an intervention is a process which could continue for many years in which the Vesting Resolution is merely trigger which starts it. The Vesting Resolution has the same function as a Company Board Resolution. How else would a limited company make a formal decision?
 - 3) that unless the Solicitor pays hundreds of thousands of pounds to apply for the 'withdrawal' of the Vesting Resolution (i.e. the Board Resolution) and makes the application to court within 8 days (

RadcliffeBrasseur's claimed costs for my High Court hearing were £368,000)¹³ the Solicitor will lose everything he possesses: his practice, his livelihood, his home and his future.

- 4) that, on a rare occasion that a Solicitor manages to make the challenge, the Judiciary does not have to determine whether the Solicitor is honest or dishonest; the Judiciary has to decide whether the Law Society had reason to suspect the Solicitor of dishonesty. The Two Stage Process which the court has adopted for the three or four decades **Appendix I Page 238-254** means that the Judge has to decide whether after applying some method or following some procedure (what method or procedure is not known) someone at the Law Society (whose identity, role, status or qualification is not known) has formed the suspicion that the Solicitor has done something which was dishonest (what he has done is not known) which the decision maker does not have to specify. Furthermore, the Judge has to decide the issue without examining the person or persons who had formed that belief. In other words, the Judge has to decide the case not by applying the law or evaluating the evidence, but by the use of telepathy

I HOW DID A MASTER OF THE ROLLS COME TO DRAFT RULE 19 NOTE X OF THE SOLICITORS ACCOUNT RULES SO SHODDILY AND HOW DID 14 OF HIS SUCCESSORS SINCE 1932 FAIL TO NOTICE? DID THEY CREATE ANOTHER DISTRACTION FRAUD?
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72. The Master of the Rolls, who is second in seniority only to the Lord Chief Justice, is responsible for the drafting of the Solicitors Account Rules. The table below lists the incumbents since 1932 which is the oldest version of the Rules I have been able to find
73. The Master of the Rolls' Note X was in effect in or before 1932, and the wording has remained unchanged since then. How is it possible that one of most learned lawyers in the country could have been responsible for such shoddy drafting of secondary legislation and for his shoddy drafting to have gone unnoticed for over 80 years by his equally learned successors?

Master of The Rolls	From	To
Sir Ernest Pollock (The Lord Hanworth from 1926)	12 October 1923	7 October 1935
The Lord Wright	7 October 1935	27 April 1937
The Lord Greene	27 April 1937	1 June 1949
Sir Raymond Evershed (The Lord Evershed from 1956)	1 June 1949	19 April 1962
The Lord Denning	19 April 1962	29 September 1982
Sir John Donaldson (The Lord Donaldson of Lynton from 1988)	30 September 1982	1 October 1992
Sir Thomas Bingham	1 October 1992	4 June 1996
The Lord Woolf	4 June 1996	6 June 2000
The Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers	6 June 2000	3 October 2005
Sir Anthony Clarke (The Lord Clarke of Stone-cum-Ebony from May 2009)	3 October 2005	30 September 2009

¹³ See Note 9 Page 12

The Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury	1 October 2009	30 September 2012
Lord Dyson	1 October 2012	2 October 2016
Sir Terence Etherton (The Lord Etherton from December 2020)	3 October 2016	11 January 2021
Sir Geoffrey Vos	11 January 2021	Incumbent

J WHY NO APPLICATION, CLAIM OR APPEAL CAN BE MADE BY THE SOLICITOR , BY THE LAW SOCIETY (OR BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL) IN THIS CASE

1 THE AUTHOR OF THE INJUSTICE IS NOT QUALIFIED TO LAY THE GROUND RULES OF HOW WE REMOVE THAT INJUSTICE- MALCOLM X

74. Not only is it the case that in the Intervention Fraud universal principles, conventions, laws and norms, are violated; that international treatise are violated; that constitutional principles are violated; that statute law is violated; that procedural rules are violated and that entire rule of law is eviscerated **Core Analysis Page 1040-1077**, the Civil Procedure Rules, for which the Law Society and the Bar Council are in part responsible, have been crafted in such a way as to facilitate, protect and perpetuate the fraud.

2 IF IT'S NOT IN HALSBURY'S ITS NOT THE LAW

75. This is not an application, claim, counterclaim, appeal, application for permission to appeal, claim for judicial review or proceedings of any description . It cannot be any of these processes because there is no legal framework within which any of them can be made and be determined, whether by the Solicitor against the Law Society or by the Law Society against the Solicitor (or by the Attorney General against me)
76. When a case comes to be determined by a judge, for example, an immigration and asylum case, a building and construction case, a property case, a landlord and tenant case, a shipping case, a copyright case, a divorce and matrimonial case, a child care case, a pensions case, a social security case, a banking case, a mergers and acquisitions case, a personal injury case, a trademark and copyright case, an immigration case, or a terrorism case , a space law case, the judge he will have a wealth of knowledge acquired though years of study and practice, not only in the law directly governing the case he is adjudicating , but in interrelated disciplines. Therefore, a judge dealing with landlord and tenant case or a building and construction law case will understand contract law, a judge dealing with a company case will understand banking law, and in every case he will be able to call upon his knowledge of human rights law or constitutional law. The judge will also have an abundance of legal and academic texts, forms and precedents, practice rules and other professional publications at his disposal. Even where the case concerns the most minor of infractions, such a putting household bin out on the wrong day, or not having a TV licence, there is some published material which will assist the Judge to determined the case by explaining or clarifying the law. It is rare the Judge would only have the statute to rely on, and nothing else.
77. But what if the judge had never learned, read , heard of or knew anything about immigration and asylum law, building and construction law, property law, landlord and tenant law, shipping law,

copyright case, divorce and matrimonial case, child care law, pensions law, social security law, banking law, mergers and acquisitions law, personal injury law, a trademark and copyright law, immigration law, terrorism law or space law; what if the judge had never before heard the words 'immigration' 'shipping' 'mergers' 'landlord' or 'pensions' or 'satellite' or knew the words meant; what if the judge mistakenly thought that copyright law was something to do with calligraphy, that child care law concerned the child's responsibility to look after his parents, that immigration and asylum law something to do with mental health and that satellite was something used to get a signal for a TV?

78. The above does not depict a hypothetical Kafkaseque dystopia: it is exactly how judges of the High Court, Court of Appeal, former House of Lords and Supreme Court deal with intervention cases.
79. Halsbury's Laws of England claim is that it is 'the only comprehensive narrative statement of the law of England and Wales, covering every proposition of English law'. All of intervention law, practice and procedure is contained in six lines in Vol 65 at Para 415 **Page 52**. Nothing else published and nothing else is known¹⁴

3	NO COMMON LANGUAGE USED IN INTERVENTION LAW OR THE DISTORTION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE OR THE USE OF LANGUAGE WHICH IS NOT ENGLISH
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80. It is not only that there is no law of intervention, there is no common vocabulary for interventions :
- 1) It is not clear what Parliament understood about the term 'intervention' **Part C Page 412-Page 417, Page 474-Page 481**
 - 2) It is not clear what the Judiciary understands about the term 'intervention' .
 - 3) No one knows what the term 'vest' as in the 'Vesting Resolution' means. The Court has never considered its meaning or whether there is a distinction between vested rights and vested interests **Part 2C5 Page 1001-Page 1012,**
 - 4) According to Parliament 'reason to suspect dishonesty' in Para 1 (1) (a) of Schedule 1 of the Solicitors Act 1974 was a trigger to enable the Law Society to start the intervention process by issuing a Claim against the Solicitor under Para 9 (4) ; according to the Law Society and the Judiciary it is the charge against the Solicitor. Thus, the Solicitor who loses his application will not be found guilty of dishonesty - he will be found guilty of 'being suspected of dishonesty'
 - 5) Every solicitor knows that the breach of the 'round sum transfer' rule refers to transferring costs before delivering a bill. According to the Law Society and the Judiciary doing round sum transfers means transferring costs 'with a lot of nought' or which 'end with a zero'
 - 6) The definition of 'panel' in the Cambridge English Dictionary's is

¹⁴ Jordan's publication shown at Page is a 2019 publication

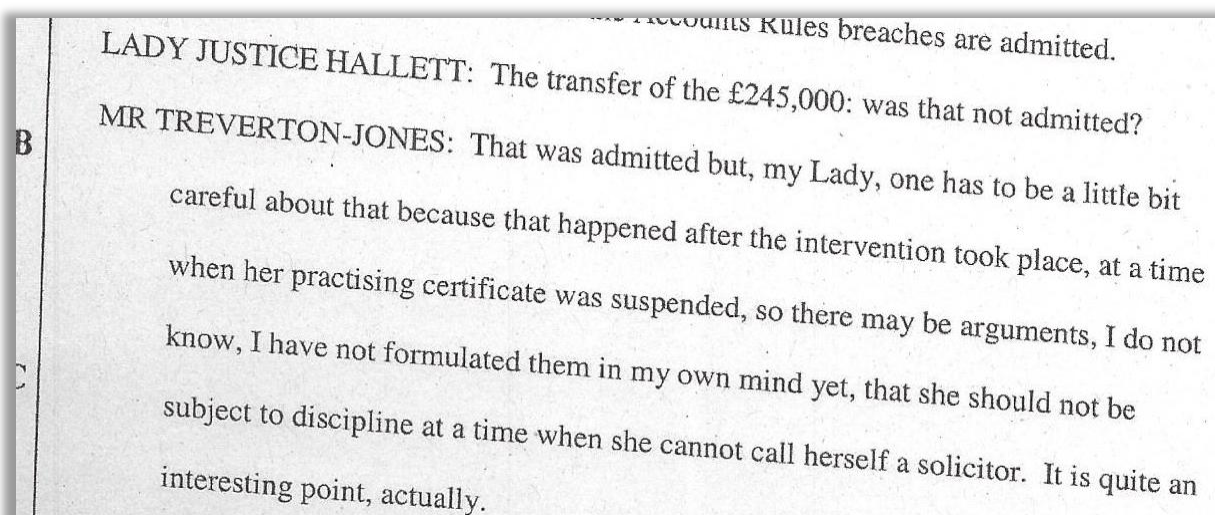
‘a small group of people chosen to give advice, make a decision,
or publicly discuss their opinions as entertainment’

The definition in Collins English Dictionary is

‘is a small group of people who are chosen to do something,
for example to discuss something in public or to make a decision’

The Law Society and the Judiciary believe that a panel is a single individual: in my case it was 70 year old Charles Sneary, a probate practitioner from a provincial firm.

- 7) Caseworker, Kirsten Patrick, alleged that a Solicitor who instruct his staff to ‘make up a trial bundle’ is guilty of dishonesty Part **1B Page 168-170**
- 8) In relation to the £254,000 Sheikh- Nram Remortgage Monies Hallett LJ commented .



It is simply not credible that she did not know that the £254,000 Sheikh- Nram Remortgage Monies were beneficially owned by me because Park J had dealt with the transaction at length and the ownership was not in dispute. So the only reason she could have made the remark was that she did not understand what the word ‘admitted’ meant and did not understand that it carried a negative connotation

- 9) Alternatively , Hallett LJ may not have understood what Client Account (she was referring to a transfer from Client Account) was. She may have believed that all the money in the account belonged to the Client and should not be used by the Solicitor. So Hallet LJ would say

‘Allan & Overy admitted they paid Counsel’s fees out of Client Account’

or

Linklaters admitted they paid the Settlement Sum out of the Client’s Account

10) 'Cash shortage' and 'monies missing' means costs transferred in compliance with Rule 19 (2) for work done and represented by 16 arch lever files four years after starting the case (Thirkettle)

81. Schedule 1 Intervention Cases **Annex Page 143-144** records all the intervention challenges published on the British and Irish Legal Information Institute. If there is no law, or nothing is known about the law, and there is no commonly lexicon in intervention law how did judges managed to determine the cases?

4 STATUTES INTERPRETED BY JUDGES BY READING SOME SECTIONS, PARAGRAPHS, SENTENCES OR WORDS BUT NOT OTHER SECTIONS, PARAGRAPHS, SENTENCES OR WORDS

82. The Law Society and the Judiciary do not recognise the following parts of Schedule 1: Para 5 (1) - (4), the last four line of Para 6 (1), Para 6 (2), Para 7, Para 8 ,Para 9 (4) – (12) , Para 10 (1) **Appendix1 Page 102-112**, the words 'on account' at Solicitors Account Rules 1998 Rule 19 Note X, Rule 21, s 57 Solicitors Act 1974

5 THE LAW SOCIETY AND THE JUDICIARY SUFFER FROM AMAUROSIS FUGAX OR TEMPORARY VISION LOSS FROM TIME TO TIME WHICH STOPS THEM FROM SEEING THE 16 ARCH LEVER FILES OF WORK SUPPORTING THE BILL ON THIRKETTLE

83. The following is an extract from Appendix 1

1)	OTHER CASES OF UNEXPLAINED AFFLICTIONS: THE SWEATING SICKNESS 1529 TUDOR ENGLAND, THE DANCING PLAGUE OF 1518, THE WRITING TREMOR EPIDEMIC OF 1892, THE TANGANYIKA LAUGHING EPIDEMIC 1962.	285
2)	WHAT WAS THE THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS AND WHO SUFFERED FROM IT	286
3)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S INVESTIGATORS UNAFFECTED BY THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS	286
4)	CALVERT , MIDDLETON, BARTLETT AND THE PANEL SUFFER FROM THE THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS	286
5)	THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS DISAPPEARS DURING THE HIGH COURT HEARING	287
6)	TIMOTHY DUTTON KC SUFFERS FROM THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS WHEN DRAFTING HIS FRAUDULENT ADVICE TO THE LAW SOCIETY'S HIGH PROFILE LITIGATION COMMITTEE	287
7)	THE LAW SOCIETY'S LEGAL TEAM, MY LEGAL TEAM , LORD JUSTICE CHADWICK, LADY JUSTICE HALLETT, LORD DYSON, LORD JUSTICE MOORE BICK , LORD JUSTICE TUCKEY ALL SUFFER FROM THE THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS	287-289
8)	LORD BINGHAM, LORD CARSWELL, LORD RODGERS SUFFER FROM THE THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS	289
9)	SIR NICHOLAS BRATZA SUFFERS FROM THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS IN THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS	289
10)	THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL INFECTED WITH THIRKETTLE BLINDNESS WHICH HAD NOW MUTATED INTO PARALYSIS OF THE UPPER LIMBS	289

6 JUDGES OBLIVIOUS ABOUT HOW THE LAW SOCIETY UNDERTAKES ITS INTERVENTIONS

84. The Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure is an unknown and secretive process associated more with the terrifying powers exercised by East Germany Stasi than the regulator of Solicitors in a leading liberal democracy of the 21st century.
83. On the day of the so called intervention, men from the Law Society raid a Solicitor's office, threaten and blackmail the Solicitor into surrendering his documents, they remove all the files and papers in his office, regardless of whether they belong to Clients or to the Solicitor personally, they remove his computer and they threaten and blackmail the Solicitor into authorising the Royal Mail to redirect his Practice's Mail to the Law Society. (For the allegation of threats and blackmail see **Appendix 1 Q101-108 Page 198-203**) The Law Society also has the Solicitor's Banked Money transferred to its own account. All that is done without notice and without a court order.
84. As there is nothing published about the intervention law and practice, the information the Solicitor receives from the Law Society is scant, unintelligible and wrong, and claimed regulatory experts are completely ignorant, the Solicitor has no means of protecting his rights and interests.
85. The investigation into my firm had finished in July 2004. I ran my firm extremely professionally. There may have been some minor account rule breaches such as the failure to transfer costs within 14 days, but the Law Society should have had no other reason for complaint and I did not expect anything further to happen. At 14.13 on Thursday 7th February 2005, the Law Society sent the Vesting Resolution to my Banks freezing my accounts. The Law Society deliberately delayed sending the Vesting Resolution to my office until 17.57 when it knew I had left for the day. A lawworker had telephoned my office at 16.30 to confirm that fact. When I was travelling to work the next day at 10am, my secretary informed me that the Law Society were there. I assumed that the investigation was continuing and that there had been a misunderstanding about the date. I asked her to try and rearrange the meeting.
86. I had no idea that a Vesting Resolution had been made and even if I had known, I would not have known its effect. I would never have conceived that a sheet of paper had the effect of entitling a third party to freeze my bank account and have all my banked money transferred to that third party.
87. In my law, six men arrived on the day. My staff comprised three or four young women who were visibly distressed. The Law Society gave me 20 minutes to consult Paul Saffron, the leading expert. In response to my questions about whether I was obliged to hand over my documents and do everything else the Law Society asked, his advice was to comply because the Law Society would easily be able to obtain a court order and would come back and enforce it. That advice was the wrong advice.
88. The only way to describe my state of mind was that I was in a paralysis of disbelief. In my examination of the Law Society's torture techniques used against Solicitors **Core Analysis Page 658-909** I identify similarities with the CIA's torture techniques illustrated in the Official CIA Manual of Interrogation and Counterintelligence KUBARK, for example, in relation to the arrival at my office without warning:

89. Not only does the Law Society use the Vesting Resolution only to transfer the Solicitor's Banked Money: it is also used to remove the Solicitor's Documents and have the Solicitor's Mail redirected.
90. The judgments published in intervention challenges **Part 2 Page 768-804** show that the Judiciary is completely oblivious of the fact that the Solicitor's Practice Monies are transferred, the Solicitor's Documents are procured and the Solicitor's Mail is redirected using the Vesting Resolution alone and without a Court Order; therefore the lawfulness of these acts has never been deliberated.
91. In a confusion which, were it not for the terrible outcome for the Solicitor, would be a monumental comedic farce:
- 1) The intervened upon Solicitor does not know that the Barrister does not know what happens on an intervention; he assumes his legal advisers know.
 - 2) The intervened upon Solicitor does not know that the Judge does not know what happens on an intervention.
 - 3) The intervened upon Solicitor does not know that the Judge does not know that the Barrister does not know what happens on an intervention
 - 4) Even if the Barrister knows what happens on an intervention , the Barrister does not know that the Judge does not know; he assumes the Judge knows and he never clarifies what actually happens on an intervention .
 - 5) If the Barrister does not know what happens on an intervention , the Barrister cannot know that the Judge also does not know what happens on an intervention
 - 6) The Judge does not know that the intervened upon Solicitor believes that the Barrister knows what happens on an intervention
 - 7) The Judge does not know that the intervened upon Solicitor believes that he, the Judge, knows what happens on an intervention

4 JUDGES HAVE NO UNDERSTANDING OF OTHER RELEVANT LAWS OR PRACTICES

92. The Judiciary required an understanding of all of the following laws , procedures and practices in my case in which it was deficient
- 1) The Judiciary did not understand human rights law (Art. 6 Right to Fair Trial , Protocol 1 of Art. 1 (Right to Enjoy Property) Art 8 (Family) Art 4 (Slavery) Art 3 (Torture) **Core Analysis Page 1000-1029**

- 2) The Judiciary did not understand Constitutional law; in particular the principle of separation of powers **Core Analysis Page 932-999**
- 3) The Judiciary did not understand that UK is bound by United Nations Convention; in particular the United Nations Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers **Core Analysis Page 910-931**
- 4) The Judiciary did not understand banking law
- 5) The Judiciary did not understand costs law **Core Analysis Page 1337-1346** and in particular that the court did not have jurisdiction to deal with Thirkettle **Annex Page 232-240**
- 6) The Judiciary did not understand s 57 Solicitors Act 1972 **Core Analysis Page 1376-1380**
- 7) The Judiciary did not understand the Solicitors Act 1974 s. 71 Assessment of Costs **Core Analysis Page 1376-1380**
- 8) The Judiciary did not understand the Solicitors' (Non- Contentious Business) Remuneration Order 1994 Remuneration Certificates **Core Analysis Page 1376-1380**
- 9) The Judiciary did not understand the Solicitors' (Non- Contentious Business) Remuneration Order 1994 Taxation of Costs **Core Analysis Page 1376-1380**
- 10) The Judiciary did not understand legal aid law and practice **Core Analysis Page 1287-1295** (Wiggs)
- 11) The Judiciary did not understand inheritance law and discretionary will trusts **Core Analysis Page 1287-1295 (Mcgonnell)**
- 12) The Judiciary did not understand conveyancing law and practice
- 13) The Judiciary did not understand the law and practice concerning investigations **Core Analysis Page 1299-1301**
- 14) The Judiciary did not understand the law and practice of adjudications **Core Analysis 1287-1295**
- 15) The Judiciary did not understand contract law

8	HOW CAN A JUDGE DETERMINE AN APPLICATION WHERE HIS PERSONAL INTERESTS ARE BEING REPRESENTED BY THE APPLICANT?
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93. One of the directions I am asking the Lady Chief Justice to make is to order that I be recognised as acting in a representative capacity for the parties listed in Categories of Victims and Theoretical Victims **Annex Page 288-289** from which the following is extracted

Clients	
Cat. 10	Every Client who has instructed a Solicitor or who has deposited securities, deeds, documents, wills which will be seized by the Law Society without a court order under the Law Society's Fraudulent Procedure
Cat. 11	Every person who is likely to instruct a Solicitor.
Cat. 12	Clients whose laws have been prejudiced because of an intervention under the Law Society's Fraudulent Procedure
Cat. 13	Clients who have committed suicide estimated at between 1000 and 4000 for the period 1974-2024. The estimate is based on the assumption that each Practice has a 3 Partners, each Practice has an average of 1000 live laws and 1 Client out of every 5 intervened firms upon kills himself Table 4

The Judge dealing with the case is personally concerned in the case in two respects:

- 1) The Judge could find himself in my predicament, unable to recover my own money. If he instructs a firm in a sale or purchase and a Fraudulent Intervention takes place on the day of completion, as in my case, the Judge's money will be appropriated by the Law Society and he may never see it again (See how the Law Society attempted to steal the £254,000 Sheikh Nram Remortgage Monies. **Part 1 D8 Page 1607- 1723**
- 2) If a Judge has deposited deeds, documents, securities , wills or any personal and confidential material with the firm, they will be stolen on a Fraudulent Intervention. Even if they are returned, the Law Society will have obtained information from them about his interests and titles and it could use to conduct a fraud like the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud.

In any case , why would the Judge be willing to accept that an organisation capable of theft, fraud ,money laundering and forgery and perjury should have possession and control over his money, documents or data even temporary. If the Law Society is capable of these criminal offences, why would it not be capable of offences such as blackmail

E	SCHEDULE 1 PARTS 1 AND II, THE SOLICITORS ACT 1974
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1	HOW DID THE COURT THINK THE SCHEDULE OPERATES?
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94. The totality of what is known about intervention law the following extract from Halsbury's Law and Schedule 1 Parts I and II of the Solicitors Act 1974 below

415. Powers of intervention in solicitor's practice.

The Solicitors Regulation Authority ('SRA')¹ has powers of intervention in a solicitor's practice², exercisable in relation to money, documents, mail and other forms of communication, and trusts connected with the practice³, in specified circumstances such as the solicitor's suspected dishonesty, his breach of accounts rules, his bankruptcy, his being struck off the roll or suspended from practice, or undue and unexplained delay in his dealing with a client's affairs⁴.

- 1 The Solicitors Act 1974 Sch 1 refers to the 'Society' (ie the Law Society elected in accordance with provisions of the Charter and the Solicitors Act 1974 (see s 87(1); and PARA 399)). However in practice the body currently responsible for the regulation of solicitors is the SRA (see PARA 412).
- 2 See the Solicitors Act 1974 s 35, Sch 1; and PARA 620 et seq.
- 3 See Solicitors Act 1974 Sch 1 paras 5-16; and PARA 621 et seq.
- 4 See Solicitors Act 1974 Sch 1 paras 1-4; and PARA 620. The SRA also has power to intervene in the practice of a recognised body (see PARA 475) and in the practice or multi-national partnership of a registered foreign lawyer (see PARA 480). As to the meaning of 'recognised body' see PARA 450; as to the meaning of 'registered foreign lawyer' see PARA 419; and as to the meaning of

THE SOLICITORS ACT 1974 SCHEDULE 1 PART I AND PART II (AS AT SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY 2005)

Solicitors Act 1974 (c. 47)

SCHEDULE 1 – Intervention in Solicitor's Practice

89

Document Generated: 2021-08-19

Status: Point in time view as at 26/03/2001. This version of this Act contains provisions that are not valid for this point in time.

Changes to legislation: Solicitors Act 1974 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 19 August 2021. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 35.

INTERVENTION IN SOLICITOR'S PRACTICE

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C144 Sch. 1 applied (with modifications) by S.I. 2000/1119, regs. 1, 37(3), Sch. 4 para. 9 (as amended (1.7.2009) by The Legal Services Act 2007 (Registered European Lawyers) Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/1587), art. 3(9))

PART I

CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH SOCIETY MAY INTERVENE

- 1 (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), the powers conferred by Part II of this Schedule shall be exercisable where—
 - (a) the Council have reason to suspect dishonesty on the part of—
 - (i) a solicitor, or
 - (ii) an employee of a solicitor, or
 - (iii) the personal representatives of a deceased solicitor,
 in connection with that solicitor's practice or in connection with any trust of which that solicitor is or formerly was a trustee;
 - (b) the Council consider that there has been undue delay on the part of the personal representatives of a deceased solicitor who immediately before his death was practising as a sole solicitor in connection with that solicitor's practice or in connection with any controlled trust;
 - (c) the Council are satisfied that a solicitor has failed to comply with rules made by virtue of section [F179]31,] 32 or 37(2)(c);
 - (d) a solicitor has been adjudged bankrupt or has made a composition or arrangement with his creditors;
 - (e) a solicitor has been committed to prison in any civil or criminal proceedings;
 - [F180](ee) the Council are satisfied that a sole solicitor is incapacitated by illness or accident to such an extent as to be unable to attend to his practice;]
 - (f) the powers conferred by [F181]section 104 of the Mental Health Act 1959 or section 98 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (emergency powers) or section 105 of the said Act of 1959 or section 99 of the said Act of 1983 (appointment of receiver)] have been exercised in respect of a solicitor; or
 - (g) the name of a solicitor has been removed from or struck off the roll or a solicitor has been suspended from practice.
 - [F182](h) the Council are satisfied that a sole solicitor has abandoned his practice;

- (i) the Council are satisfied that a sole solicitor is incapacitated by age to such an extent as to be unable to attend to his practice;
 - (j) any power conferred by this Schedule has been exercised in relation to a sole solicitor by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)(a) and he has acted as a sole solicitor within the period of eighteen months beginning with the date on which it was so exercised;
 - (k) the Council are satisfied that a person has acted as a solicitor at a time when he did not have a practising certificate which was in force;
 - (l) the Council are satisfied that a solicitor has failed to comply with any condition, subject to which his practising certificate was granted or otherwise has effect, to the effect that he may act as a solicitor only—
 - (i) in employment which is approved by the Society in connection with the imposition of that condition;
 - (ii) as a member of a partnership which is so approved;
 - (iii) as an officer of a body recognised by the Council of the Law Society under section 9 of the ^{M30}Administration of Justice Act 1985 and so approved; or
 - (iv) in any specified combination of those ways.]
- (2) The powers conferred by Part II of this Schedule shall only be exercisable under sub-paragraph (1)(c) if the Society has given the solicitor notice in writing that the Council are satisfied that he has failed to comply with rules specified in the notice and also (at the same or any later time) notice that the powers conferred by Part II of this Schedule are accordingly exercisable in his case.

2 On the death of a sole solicitor paragraphs 6 to 8 shall apply to the client accounts of his practice.

3 The powers conferred by Part II of this Schedule shall also be exercisable, subject to paragraphs 5(4) and 10(3), where—

- (a) a complaint is made to the Society that there has been undue delay on the part of a solicitor in connection with any matter in which the solicitor or his firm was instructed on behalf of a client or with any controlled trust; and
- (b) the Society by notice in writing invites the solicitor to give an explanation within a period of not less than 8 days specified in the notice; and
- (c) the solicitor fails within that period to give an explanation which the Council regard as satisfactory; and

- (d) the Society gives notice of the failure to the solicitor and (at the same or any later time) notice that the powers conferred by Part II of this Schedule are accordingly exercisable.
- 4 (1) Where the powers conferred by Part II of this Schedule are exercisable in relation to a solicitor, they shall continue to be exercisable after his death or after his name has been removed from or struck off the roll.
- (2) The references to the solicitor or his firm in paragraphs 5(1), 6(2) and (3), 8, 9(1) and (5) and 10(1) include, in any case where the solicitor has died, references to his personal representatives.

]

personal representatives.

PART II

POWERS EXERCISABLE ON INTERVENTION

Money

- 5 (1) The High Court, on the application of the Society, may order that no payment shall be made without the leave of the court by any person (whether or not named in the order) of any money held by him (in whatever manner and whether it was received before or after the making of the order) on behalf of the solicitor or his firm.
- (2) No order under this paragraph shall take effect in relation to any person to whom it applies unless the Society has served a copy of the order on him (whether or not he is named in it) and, in the case of a bank [^{F183} or other financial institution], has indicated at which of its branches the Society believes that the money to which the order relates is held.
- (3) A person shall not be treated as having disobeyed an order under this paragraph by making a payment of money if he satisfies the court that he exercised due diligence to ascertain whether it was money to which the order related but nevertheless failed to ascertain that the order related to it.
- (4) This paragraph does not apply where the powers conferred by this Part of this Schedule are exercisable by virtue of paragraph 3.

6 (1) Without prejudice to paragraph 5, if the Council pass a resolution to the effect that any sums of money to which this paragraph applies, and the right to recover or receive them, shall vest in the Society, all such sums shall vest accordingly (whether they were received by the person holding them before or after the Council's resolution) and shall be held by the Society on trust to exercise in relation to them the powers conferred by this Part of this Schedule and subject thereto upon trust for the persons beneficially entitled to them.

(2) This paragraph applies—

- (a) where the powers conferred by this paragraph are exercisable by virtue of paragraph 1, to all sums of money held by or on behalf of the solicitor or his firm in connection with his practice or with any trust of which he is or formerly was a trustee;
- (b) where they are exercisable by virtue of paragraph 2, to all sums of money in any client account; and
- (c) where they are exercisable by virtue of paragraph 3, to all sums of money held by or on behalf of the solicitor or his firm in connection with the trust or other matter to which the complaint relates.

(3) The Society shall serve on the solicitor or his firm and on any other person having possession of sums of money to which this paragraph applies a certified copy of the Council's resolution and a notice prohibiting the payment out of any such sums of money.

(4) Within [F184] days of the service of a notice under sub-paragraph (3), the person on whom it was served, on giving not less than 48 hours' notice in writing to the Society and (if the notice gives the name of the solicitor instructed by the Society) to that solicitor, may apply to the High Court for an order directing the Society to withdraw the notice.

(5) If the court makes such an order, it shall have power also to make such other order with respect to the matter as it may think fit.

(6) If any person on whom a notice has been served under sub-paragraph (3) pays out sums of money at a time when such payment is prohibited by the notice, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding [F185] level 3 on the standard scale].

7 (1) If the Society takes possession of any sum of money to which paragraph 6 applies, the Society shall pay it into a special account in the name of the Society or of a person nominated on behalf of the Society, [F187] or into a client account of a solicitor nominated on behalf of the society, and any such person or solicitor] shall hold that sum on trust to permit the Society to exercise in relation to it the powers conferred by this Part of this Schedule and subject thereto on trust for the persons beneficially entitled to it.

(2) A bank [F188] or other financial institution] at which a special account is kept shall be under no obligation to ascertain whether it is being dealt with properly.

Documents

- 9 (1) The Society may give notice to the solicitor or his firm requiring the production or delivery to any person appointed by the Society at a time and place to be fixed by the Society—
- (a) where the powers conferred by this Part of this Schedule are exercisable by virtue of paragraph 1, of all documents in the possession of the solicitor or his firm in connection with his practice or with any controlled trust; and
 - (b) where they are exercisable by virtue of paragraph 3, of all documents in the possession of the solicitor or his firm in connection with the trust or other matters to which the complaint relates (whether or not they relate also to other matters).
- (2) The person appointed by the Society may take possession of any such documents on behalf of the Society.
- (3) Except in a case where an application has been made to the High Court under sub-paragraph (4), if any person having possession of any such documents refuses, neglects or otherwise fails to comply with a requirement under sub-paragraph (1), he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding [^{F189}level 3 on the standard scale].

- (4) The High Court, on the application of the Society, may order a person required to produce or deliver documents under sub-paragraph (1) to produce or deliver them to any person appointed by the Society at such time and place as may be specified in the order, and authorise him to take possession of them on behalf of the Society.
- (5) If on an application by the Society the High Court is satisfied that there is reason to suspect that documents in relation to which the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (1) are exercisable have come into the possession of some person other than the solicitor or his firm, the court may order that person to produce or deliver the documents to any person appointed by the Society at such time and place as may be specified in the order and authorise him to take possession of them on behalf of the Society.
- (6) On making an order under this paragraph, or at any later time, the court, on the application of the Society, may authorise a person appointed by the Society to enter any premises (using such force as is reasonably necessary) to search for and take possession of any documents to which the order relates.
- (7) The Society, on taking possession of any documents under this paragraph, shall serve upon the solicitor or personal representatives and upon any other person from whom they were received on the Society's behalf or from whose premises they were taken a notice that possession has been taken on the date specified in the notice.
- (8) Subject to sub-paragraph (9) a person upon whom a notice under sub-paragraph (7) is served, on giving not less than 48 hours' notice to the Society and (if the notice gives the name of the solicitor instructed by the Society) to that solicitor, may apply to the High Court for an order directing the Society to deliver the documents to such person as the applicant may require.
- (9) A notice under sub-paragraph (8) shall be given within 8 days of the service of the Society's notice under sub-paragraph (7).
- (10) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this Schedule, the Society may apply to the High Court for an order as to the disposal or destruction of any documents in its possession by virtue of this paragraph or paragraph 10.
- (11) On an application under sub-paragraph (8) or (10), the Court may make such order as it thinks fit.
- (12) Except so far as its right to do so may be restricted by an order on an application under sub-paragraph (8) or (10), the Society may take copies of or extracts from any documents in its possession by virtue of this paragraph or paragraph 10 and require any person to whom it is proposed that such documents shall be delivered, as a condition precedent to delivery, to give a reasonable undertaking to supply copies or extracts to the Society.

95. Appendix 1 contains 161 questions to the Parliament, the Judiciary and the Government about Schedule 1 which have never been answered. The following are some of the questions simplified :

- 1) Interventions are conventionally described by the judiciary as being 'draconian'. Do the judges mean that the **procedure** is draconian . or the **effect** on the Solicitor is draconian?
- 2) The Schedule 1 Grounds as follows: Dishonesty by Solicitor or Ors (Para 1(1) (a)) Delay by Personal Representative. Death of Sole Solicitor (Para 1(1) (b)) Breach of Accounts Rules (Para 1(1) (c)) Bankruptcy (Para 1(1) (d)) Prison (Para 1(1) (e)) Incapacity (Para 1(1) (ee)) Mental Health Act Laws (Para 1(1) (f)) Solicitor Struck Off/Suspended (Para 1(1) (g)) Practice abandoned by Sole Solicitor (Para 1(1) (h)) Sole Solicitor incapacitated (Para 1(1) (i)) Earlier exercise of power (Para 1(1) (j)) Acting without PC (Para 1(1) (k)) Failed to comply with condition (Para 1(1) (l)) Delay No explanation

The Grounds are based alleged misconduct of varying severity.

If it is the intervention procedure which is 'draconian', why would a Solicitor who has innocently breached the Accounts Rules or is incapable of running his practice by reason of having suffered a stroke, have to face the same harsh procedure that a Solicitor who has stolen money from Client Money has to face?

- 3) If the intervention procedure is not draconian for all Solicitors who have been intervened upon, did it mean that different procedures are followed depending on the Ground?
- 4) If it is the effect on the Solicitor which is draconian, why should all Solicitors suffer the same harsh consequence regardless of what the Grounds of intervention?
- 5) If the effect is not draconian on all Solicitors who have been intervened upon , did it mean that different outcomes result for the Solicitor depending on the Ground?
- 6) Did it logically follow that the intervention procedure is every Ground is fair and reasonable, and not at all draconian?
- 7) Did it logically follow that the effect of the intervention is every Ground is fair and reasonable, and not at all draconian?
- 8) Did it logically follow that different procedures are follows under each Ground with differing effects?

Reason to suspect dishonesty

- 9) Why is Ground 1 the only ground framed as having reason to suspect that the Solicitor is guilty of the misconduct or breach?
Why is the Para 1(1) (c) Ground not framed as the 'reason the suspect the Solicitor of being in breach of Accounts Rules?
Why is the Para 1(1) (ee)) not framed as 'reason the suspect the Solicitor of being incapacitated?
Why is the Para 1(1) (f) not framed as 'reason to suspect the Solicitor as suffering from a mental health condition?
- 10) The Law Society has the power to examine the Solicitor's files and documents under its s. 44B powers and will generally exercise that power against the Solicitor. Why , after a full investigation, would the Law Society still only have reason to suspect the Solicitor of dishonesty, and not be certain about his dishonesty?
- 11) In his intervention challenge, did the Solicitor have to show that he is not guilty of the dishonesty of which he is suspected?
- 12) In his intervention challenge, did the Solicitor have to show not that he is not guilty of the dishonesty of which he is suspected, but that the Law Society had no reason to suspect him of the alleged dishonesty?
- 13) Did that mean that even if the Judge finds that the Solicitor is 'not remotely dishonest' (Park J's finding in my law) , if the Law Society prove that they had reason to suspect him of dishonesty , however irrational , stupid and malicious, the Judge cannot set aside the intervention?
- 14) The Law Society law is dealt with by its legal team and as the parties who had the suspicion that the Solicitor was dishonest , namely the Panel Members, are never called to give evidence, how did the Judge know what its reasons were? Did the Judge have to use telepathy?
- 15) Is 'reason to suspect dishonesty' not the charge which the Solicitor has to defend but only the trigger to start the intervention procedure?

Ground 3 (Account Rule Breaches)

- 16) Is Ground 3 (Account Rule Breaches) a nonsense? It means that a firm must be intervened into if costs billed to client are £5000, but costs transferred are £4999 leaving 10p in client account. (see my practice of batch posting which I describe at **Part 1D4 Page 1050- Page 1053**)
- 17) Did Ground 3 oblige the Law Society to examine every single accounting entry made by every single law firm. There is no law practice in the country which could claim never to have made a single bookkeeping error corrected upon discovery which has never put Client Money at risk. Examples are

- a) a receipt entered in the wrong ledger
 - b) payment made from the wrong client's ledger
 - c) a double entry
 - d) an entry made on the wrong side the ledger.
- 18) How did the Law Society know that no firm has ever made bookkeeping error?
- 19) Under Ground 3, the firm did not have the right to explain the error, or the rectification of the error, which may have been effected minutes, hours, days or weeks after the irregularity. So if, for example, a bookkeeper should debit a client account with £100.00 but in error debits the account with £1000. 00. He immediately sees his error and rectifies it. Is the Solicitor's Practice a practice which who should be intervened upon for breach of the Account Rules?
- 20) If *per se* Account Rule breaches (even ones immediately rectified) are sufficient Grounds for intervention and as it statistically for a law firm not to have committed such breaches, did it mean that every firm in England and Wales could be the subject of an intervention?

How did the Solicitor make his substantive challenge ?

- 21) Part 2 of Schedule 1 provides for five Court procedures:
- a) The Law Society's Para 5(1) Statutory Freezing Order Application
 - b) The Law Society's Para 9 (4) Documents Production Order Application
 - c) The Law Society's Para 10 (1) Mail Redelivery Order Application
 - d) The Solicitor's and Third Party's Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Application
 - e) The Solicitor's and Third Party's Para 9 (8) Documents Recovery Applicaiton

Under which of these procedures did the Solicitor make his substantive challenge to the intervention?

- 22) In order to challenge the intervention, the Solicitor must know the Law Society's reasons for intervening. At what stage and by what procedure did the Solicitor learn of the Law Society's reason?
- 23) In the Law Society's applications under Para 5 (1), Para 9 (4) and Para 10(1), presumably the Law Society would set out its reasons for intervening in the Claim Form. Is the Solicitor's challenge made within these procedures?
- 24) How can the Solicitor's challenge be made under Para 9 (8) and or Para 6 (4)? These are applications made by the Solicitor, not by the Law Society, so there would no Claim Form served

by the Law Society setting out the reasons for the intervention. All the Solicitor will have received would be Vesting Resolution which did not specify the reasons.

Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Application

- 25) Furthermore, the Solicitor's and Third Party's Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Application provides for the application to be made within 8 days of the service of the Vesting Resolution. Even if the Solicitor had some idea about the Law Society reasons for intervening, how would he be able to prepare his application within such a short space of time?
- 26) How can the same time limit apply in every intervention regardless of whether the intervention was based on an uncomplicated law against a single High Street Sole Practitioner or on a complex multi billion pound law against thousands of solicitors in Slaughter and May, Linklaters or DLA Piper?
- 27) How can the Solicitor's substantive challenge be made under the Para 6 (4) procedure when the Para 6(3) Third Parties (the Bank, a Trustee, a Trustee in Bankruptcy, another Solicitor etc.) also have the right to make the Solicitor's substantive challenge? Why would the Para 6 (3) Third Parties be interested in challenging an intervention against a Solicitor they may not even know in proceedings costing hundreds of thousands of pounds?
- 28) How would the Para 6(3) Third Parties be able to make the application when they would not know the reasons for the Intervention. They would not even see the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution. All they would receive would be the certification that the Vesting Resolution had been made in the Para 6 (3) Notice

The Para 9 (8) Recovery of Documents Application

- 29) The Para 9 (8) Recovery of Documents Application is an application which has to be made 8 days after the Para 9 (7) Documents List is served on the Solicitor. The Para 9 (7) Documents List is served after the Court has heard the Law Society's Para 9 (4) Documents Production Order Application and has determined it against the Solicitor. If the Solicitor's substantive challenge has been already been determined under Para 9 (4) what else is there to determine under Para 9 (8)? Did that mean that the Para 9 (8) Recovery of Documents Application cannot possibly be the Solicitor's substantive challenge to the Intervention?
- 30) The Para 9 (8) Recovery of Documents Application also provides for Para 9(7) Third Parties (any person having the Solicitor's Documents) to make the application. Why would the Para 9 (7) Third Parties be interested in challenging an intervention against a Solicitor they may not even know in proceedings costing hundreds of thousands of pounds?

- 31) The Para 9 (8) Recovery of Documents Application not an application to set aside, withdraw, rescind or extinguish the intervention : it is an application for an order directing the delivery of documents elsewhere; so how can the Para 9 (8) Recovery of Documents Application be the Solicitor's substantive challenge?
- 32) How would the applicant know the reason for the Intervention to be able to make the substantive challenge? The Para 6(1) Vesting Resolution might not even be made (There would be no need for it where there is no Money to be 'vested') The Para 9 (7) Third Parties would also only receive the Documents List.
- 33) If the Solicitor did not give up the Documents voluntarily under Para 9 (1) and the Law Society did not make the Para 9 (4) Documents Production Order Application and it is logically impossible for the Para 9 (8) Recovery of Documents Application to be made, how do the Documents find their way into the Law Society's hands

Losing or winning one or the other application

- 34) What would happen if the Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out application were won by the Solicitor and the Para 9 (8) Recovery of Documents Application were lost by him?
- 35) What would happen if the Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out application were lost by the Solicitor and the Para 9 (8) Recovery of Documents Application were won by him?

Solicitors and Third Parties winning/ losing the application

- 36) What would happen if both the Solicitor and the Third Party made the Solicitor's and Third Party's Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Application and the Third Party (the Bank, a Trustee, a Trustee in Bankruptcy) won, but the Solicitor lost? Would the intervention against the Solicitor be withdrawn?
- 37) What would happen if both the Solicitor and Multiple Third Parties made the Solicitor's and Third Party's Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Application and some of the Third Parties (the Bank, a Trustee, a Trustee in Bankruptcy) won, and some lost and the Solicitor also lost? Would the intervention against the Solicitor be withdrawn? What would happen in relation to the Third Parties who had lost?
- 38) What would happen if both the Solicitor and the Third Party made the Solicitor's and Third Party's Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Application and the Third Party (the Bank, a Trustee, a Trustee in Bankruptcy) lost but the Solicitor won ? Would the intervention against the Solicitor be withdrawn? What would happen in relation to the Third Party who had lost?

- 39) What would happen if both the Solicitor and Multiple Third Parties made the Solicitor's and Third Party's Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Application and some of the Third Parties (the Bank, a Trustee, a Trustee in Bankruptcy) won, and some lost and the Solicitor won? Would the intervention against the Solicitor be withdrawn? What would happen in relation to the Third Parties who had lost?
- 40) What would happen if the Solicitor did not make the Solicitor's and Third Party's Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Application but the Third Party (the Bank, a Trustee, a Trustee in Bankruptcy) did make the application and won? Would the intervention against the Solicitor be withdrawn? What would happen in relation to the Third Party who had won?
- 41) What would happen if the Solicitor did not make the Solicitor's and Third Party's Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Application but the Multiple Third Party (the Bank, a Trustee, a Trustee in Bankruptcy) did make the application and some won and some lost? Would the intervention against the Solicitor be withdrawn? What would happen in relation to the Third Party who had lost ?

No application to withdraw the Vesting Resolution

- 42) There are two documents involved in the procedure : (1) the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution and the Para 6 (3) Notice to Third Parties Prohibiting Payment Out. Para 6 (4) states that it is not the Vesting Resolution which is withdrawn but the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out. Did that mean the decision to intervene is not withdrawn or set aside?
- 43) If the Vesting Resolution is not withdrawn under the Third Party's Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Application, did that mean the Law Society can intervene multiple times?

How are administrative matters dealt with?

- 44) In the closure of any legal practice, even if there is no substantive challenge to the Intervention, there are a number of administrative matters to be dealt with, to name a few:

Solicitor

- Is the money frozen by the Vesting Resolution the Solicitor's Personal Money
- Note the ownership of the £254,000 Sheikh –NRAM Remortgage Monies would have been dealt with at the Para 6(4) Hearing had the Law Society not returned the money voluntarily, even if Sheikh v The Law Society 2005 (High Court) had been lost

- Is it Clients Own Money?

Third Parties

- 1) Is money held on a hold to order undertaking in a conveyancing matter Vesting Resolution Money?
- 2) What should happen to Money paid into court on account of the Claim? It is Vesting Resolution Money?
- 3) Is oney held in an account in the name of the Solicitor, Vesting Resolution Money or Personal Money?
- 4) If the Solicitor is the Executor and Trustee, how can the Law Society operate the Trust Account?

Trustee In Bankruptcy

- 5) Is the Vesting Resolution Money subject to claims made under the Insolvency Rules?

Is there a procedure under Schedule 1 Part II for dealing with these matters? If so, what is it?

What is the significance of the Vesting Resolution? How is Money dealt with?

- 45) The document which is the purportedly the Vesting Resolution provides that the right to recover or receive (sic the Solicitor's Banked Money) **should vest** in the Law Society. The Para 6 (3) Notice Prohibiting Payment Out provides that

- 1) The rights to recover (sic the Solicitor's Banked Money) **have vested**
- 2) The Solicitor's Banked Money is held on trust for the persons beneficially entitled to them
Is there is a difference between

- 1) vested right and
- 2) vested interests

and

- 1) rights which are vested
- 2) rights which should be vested, and
- 3) rights which will be vested

- 46) Para 6 (1) refers to rights **will vest**; the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution refers to rights which **should vest**; the Para 6 (3) Notice Prohibiting Payment Out refers to **vested** interests. Are all inconsistent with each other?

If the right has vested it cannot be divested. It follows that the Vesting Resolution Withdrawal Hearing cannot be a substantive hearing at which the whole intervention is challenged. If it were substantive, the Solicitor (or other applicant) might succeed and the Vesting Resolution would be withdrawn. If the Vesting Resolution is withdrawn, the rights which have vested are divested, which according to the stated principle is impossible.

Rights and interest cannot be vested under Para 6 (1) because to be vested, the Money must be transferred (so as to create an immediately secured right of present or future deployment) for which a court order is needed

- 47) Is there is an inherent conflict in Para 6 (1) because on the one hand it provides for vesting and on the other it provides for the holding of the money on trust for beneficial owners?
- 48) What the significance and effect of the Vesting Resolution?
- 49) Is the Vesting Resolution only, in effect, a Company Resolution **Part 2C5 Page 1007**
- 50) For nearly 50 years the Judiciary, the Law Society, the Government and the Attorney General have treated the Vesting Resolution as a freezing order. What led them to believe it was a freezing order ?
- 51) The Legislature says that the Vesting Resolution can be a mere letter. How can a letter be a freezing order? **Part 2C5 Page 1008**
- 52) Did the Legislature intend the Vesting Resolution to be some a mere notification of Third Parties' interests?
- 53) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order, what are the rules and procedures which apply in the making of it . There appear to be none. **Part 2C5 Page 1008.**
- 54) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order, is the requirement for signing it satisfied **Part C25 Page 1010-1011**
- 55) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order, is requirement for certification in accordance with 1974 Act s.80(3) satisfied **Part 2C5 Page 1011-Page 1012**
- 56) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order, is it certified at all **Part 2C5 Page 1012**

- 57) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order is the requirement that a certified copy of the Vesting Resolution be served satisfied? **Part 2C5 Page 1012**
- 58) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order is the Vesting Resolution served at all ? **Part 2C5 Page 1012**
- 59) The Vesting Resolution only applies to Vesting Resolution Relevant Money as defined. If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order how will Bank know what money it should freeze and what money it should not freeze? **Part 2C5 Page 1051-1053**
- 60) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order it will inevitably contravene the statute when it is used to freeze the Solicitor's Bank Accounts **Part 2C5 Page 1053-1054** How can one statutory provision contravene another statutory provision?
- 61) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order, how can Ground 8 Relevant Money (as defined) be frozen **Part 2C5 Page 1054**
- 62) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order, how can Banks pay out money to the Law Society (which they do) **Part 2C5 Page 1055**
- 63) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order, what is the point of the Para 5 (1) Statutory Freezing Order Procedure **Part 2C5 Page 1055**
- 64) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order there is duplication because of Para 5. Did that mean one provision is void? Which one?
- 65) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order, how would the Bank recognise it as such? **Part 2C5 Page 1055- 1065**
- 66) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order , how would the Bank know whether or not the Law Society has complied with the statute so as to be able to use it as a freezing order **Part 2C5 Page 1066**
- 67) If the Legislature intended the Vesting Resolution to be a freezing order, why did it not make it clear? **Part 2C5 Page 1067**
- 68) Is there a distinction between 'vested rights' and 'vested interests', and if so, it is relevant in the Law Society's use of the Vesting Resolution to terminate solicitors' practices **2C5 Page 1042-1044**
- 69) What did 'vest' mean? Did it mean transfer? Did Parliament intend the word to have a legal meaning? **Part 2C5 Page 1013- 1041, Page 1076**

- 70) Why did the Legislature distinguish between 'vesting' and 'taking possession. **Part 2C5 Page 1076- 1077**
- 71) At **Part 2C5 Page 1044-1067** I show that the Vesting Resolution cannot be a freezing order. Am I right ?
- 72) If the Vesting Resolution is a freezing order an instrument of fraud **Part 2C5 Page 1013- 1044**
- 73) If the Vesting Resolution is a transfer authorisation to the Bank how can an instrument created without rules, created without reasons, created in circumstances which are not known, created by parties whose identities are not known, and which may only be computer generated document do what has never been done in the history of banking **Part 2C5 Page 1067- Page 1071**
- 74) If the Vesting Resolution is a transfer authorisation to the Bank , how can the Law Society of England and Wales have more power against a bankrupt solicitor, a mentally ill solicitor, or a solicitor who has breached an Account Rule than international law enforcement agencies have against convicted criminals or that the most powerful nations on Earth have over sanctioned terrorists and despots? **Part 2C5 Page 1072- Page 1074**
- 75) If the Vesting Resolution is a transfer authorisation to the Bank ,how can a Vesting Resolution made by the Law Society's Council have more power than a statutory freezing order made by a High Court Judge **Part 2C5 Page 1075**
- 76) If the Vesting Resolution is a transfer authorisation to the Bank, why did Para6 (6) make it a criminal offence for the Bank to transfer money out after it has been served with the Vesting Resolution ? **Part 2C5 Page 1075**
- 77) Why did the Legislature provide that a Bank which has committed a Para 6(6) Offence faces a penalty equivalent to not having a TV licence, being intoxicated in public or urinating in public **Part 2C5 Page 1975-1076**
- 78) Why would the Legislature expect the public to trust the Law Society and its solicitors with their money **Part C5 Page 1077**
- 79) If the Vesting Resolution is a transfer authorisation to the Bank , when combined with an order made by the Judiciary on a without notice interim application , it can theoretically be used to cause a financial meltdown on global scale of a magnitude never before seen in man's history and one which will end modern civilisation. **Part C5 Page 1078-1112.** Did Parliament intend that?
- 80) Will the Attorney General state whether the Legislature, the Government and the Judiciary created the Vesting Resolution for the Executive (the Law Society) and the Judiciary to commit the Law Society's Intervention Fraud?

How are Documents dealt with

Part 2B Page 345-350

- 81) Was the purpose of Voluntary Document Production under Para 9 (1) to enable the Law Society to examine the Solicitor's Documents?
- 82) Was the purpose of Document Production to give the Law Society permanent control of the Solicitor's Documents?
- 83) Did Document Production relate to all of the Solicitor's Documents or only certain Documents?
- 84) Did Parliament believe that an intervention was not the closure of a law firm and the restriction on the Solicitor's right to practice, but only the removal of certain files from the Solicitor **Part 2B2**

Page 313

- 85) Having examined the Solicitor's Documents delivered up voluntarily, would the Law Society be obliged to return them? Where did the statute provide for the obligation to return them?
- 86) The Law Society has the right to examine the Solicitor's Documents under Solicitor's Act 1974 s.44B; why would the Law Society need to use the Voluntary Documents Procedure to examine the Solicitor's Documents?
- 87) The Solicitor faces a criminal sanction for refusing Voluntary Document Production, but why is the criminal sanction the only the equivalent to not having a TV licence, being intoxicated in public or urinating in public **Part 2C5 Page 1975-1076?**
- 88) Why would the Solicitor not decide to accept the sanction and refuse to deliver the Documents?
- 89) Para 9 (3) provides that the criminal sanction did not apply if the Law Society applies to Court for a Documents Production Order under Para 9(4), so what is the point of the Para 9(1) criminal sanction?
- 90) Are Para 9 (1) – (3) a nonsense in that it
- 91) If the Solicitor refuses Voluntary Document Production, he faces a criminal sanction,
- 92) The only way in which the Law Society can obtain the Solicitor's Documents if they are not voluntarily produced is to apply for a Para 9 (4) Documents Production Order
- 93) However, if the Law Society applies for a Para 9 (4) Documents Production Order, the criminal sanction no longer applies

- 94) Therefore, as a matter of logic, no Solicitor who seeks to challenge his intervention should ever agree to Voluntary Document Production
- 95) The only Solicitors who would agree to Voluntary Document Production would be those who accept the intervention , but if they agree the intervention, why would they have to face a criminal sanction?
- 96) Is the Para 9(4) Documents Production Application a substantive application in which the Law Society clearly set out its reasons for intervening in a Particulars of Claim which the Solicitor could defend in the usual way?
- 97) Is the Para 9(4) Documents Production Application the only way in which the Law Society can lawfully obtain the Solicitor's Documents

How is Mail dealt with?

- 98) The Law Society can elect not to apply for the Para 5 (1) Statutory Freezing Order to freeze the Solicitor's Bank Accounts, and to use the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution Procedure instead to control the Solicitor's Banked Money but, unless the Solicitor has no Mail to be redirected, the Law Society has no choice but to make the Para 10 (1) Mail Redelivery Order Applications. If the Law Society did not make the Para 10(1) Mail Redelivery Application how did it have the Mail redirected?

Simultaneity

- 99) For the Solicitor's Practice to be terminated effectively in the intervention , the following events have to take place simultaneously :
- The Solicitor's Bank Accounts have to be frozen
 - The Solicitor's Documents have to be removed from his control
 - The Solicitor's Mail has to be redirected
 - The Solicitor has to be removed from any trusteeship
 - The Solicitor's Practicing Certificate has to be suspended

If all of these events do not take place simultaneously, the Intervention will not be accomplished effectively: the Solicitor could carry on working on his files in his practice; he could establish a new practice; he could transfer the files to another firm and carry on working under their aegis; he could start new bank accounts and he could deal with incoming and outgoing mail.

So, how is simultaneity achieved?

- 100) The Law Society can elect not to apply for the Para 5 (1) Statutory Freezing Order to freeze the Solicitor's Bank Accounts, and to use the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution Procedure instead to control the Solicitor's Banked Money but, unless the Solicitor has no Documents and no Mail, the Law Society has no choice but to make the Para 10 (1) Mail Redelivery Order Applications.

If the Law Society did not make the Law Society's Para 9 (4) Documents Production Order Application and the Law Society's Para 10 (1) Mail Redelivery Order Application, how did it obtain Document Production and redirect Mail?

The problem is that the Substantive Procedures and the Non Substantive Procedures operate within different time frameworks, so they cannot be synchronized, and not only is the Para 6 (4) Withdrawal of the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out (a Non Substantive Application) determined independently of the Substantive Applications, the Para 6 (4) Withdrawal of the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out is determined independently of the other Non Substantive Application, the Para 9 (8) Recovery of Documents Application.

What happens to the Solicitor's Documents and Mail pending the outcome of the Para 6 (4) Withdrawal Application?

- 101) The Para 9 (8) Documents Production Application and the Para 10(1) Mail Redelivery Application may take over a year to be heard. If the Para 6 (4) Withdrawal Application has been lost what happens to the Solicitor's Documents and Mail during that time?
- 102) What happens if the Para 6 (4) Withdrawal Application is lost by the Solicitor, and the Para 9 (8) Documents Production Application and the Para 10(1) Mail Redelivery Application is won by the Solicitor?
- 103) What happen if the scenario in 4) is reversed?
- 104) What happens if the Solicitor wins the Para 5 (1) Statutory Freezing Order Proceedings, but loses the Para 6 (4) Withdrawal of the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Application?
- 105) How is Money transferred from the Solicitor's Bank Accounts under the Vesting Resolution Procedure if the Para 6 (4) Withdrawal Application is not made?

2 THE LAWFUL INTERVENTION PROCEDURE HOW THE SCHEDULE 1 PROVISIONS IN FACT OPERATE

a) PRELIMINARY MATTERS

i) SUBSTANTIVE AND NON SUBSTANTIVE PROCEEDINGS

1) WHAT ARE SUBSTANTIVE PROCEEDINGS

96. A substantive hearing in the context of an intervention is one in which the exercise by the Law Society's of its Schedule 1 Powers is tested and in which the Solicitor's right to practice, his Right to Property, his reputation, his professional future is at stake. The Substantive Proceedings are not governed by the Schedule 1 Provisions, such as the 8 or 14 day time limit for the making of the application. They are governed by the rules of court which apply to the conduct of claims generally, namely:

- 1) The Law Society has to file a Claim to start the proceedings. the Solicitor would be given a clear statement of the Law Society's case against him, whether in the form of a witness statement or affidavit evidence;
- 2) The Solicitor has 21-28 days to file a Defence . He can also apply for an extension of time to respond;
- 3) The Solicitor can require the Law Society to particularise the Claim;
- 4) The Solicitor can require the Law Society to provide further information ;
- 5) The Solicitor can apply to strike out parts of the Claim;
- 6) The Solicitor can amend his Defence;
- 7) The Law Society has to file witness statements or affidavit evidence supporting its case against the Solicitor;
- 8) The Law Society has to disclose all its evidence;
- 9) The Solicitor can require the Law Society disclose particular evidence;
- 10) The Solicitor can subpoena Law Society witnesses;
- 11) The Solicitor can call his own witnesses and give oral evidence;
- 12) A preliminary hearing would take place to deal with procedural aspects of the case prior to trial;
- 13) Trial Bundles would be agreed.

- 14) The Substantive Proceeding would take a year to 18 months to come to trial.

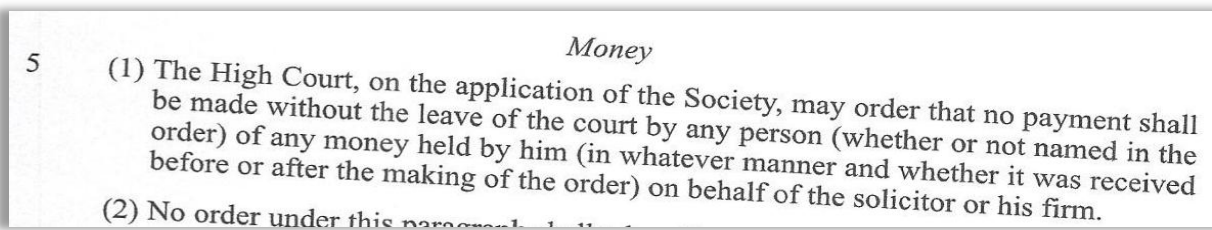
2) WHAT ARE NON SUBSTANTIVE OR ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

97. Non substantive hearings are not concerned with the substantive issues in the case. They are concerned with the administrative and procedural matters

ii) THE MATERIAL PROVISIONS OF THE 1974 ACT

1) THE SUBSTANTIVE PROCEDURES

a) PARA 5 (1) THE STATUTORY FREEZING ORDER APPLICATION



98. Schedule 1 Para. 5(1) entitles the Law Society to make an application to the High Court for the Statutory Freezing Order freezing the Solicitor's Bank Accounts
99. The Statutory Freezing Order Application can be made in the case of the following Grounds:

- 1) Ground 1. Dishonesty by Solicitor or Ors
- 2) Ground 2 and Para 2. Delay by Personal Representative on Death of Sole Solicitor (both Office and Client Account)
- 3) Ground 3. Breach of Account Rules
- 4) Ground 4. Bankruptcy
- 5) Ground 5. Prison
- 6) Ground 6. Mental Health Act Cases
- 7) Ground 7. Solicitor Struck Off/Suspended
- 8) Ground 9 No Delay by Personal Representative . Death of Sole Solicitor

The Statutory Freezing Order Application cannot be made in the case of Ground 8. No Explanation for Delay

b) PARA 9 (4) THE DOCUMENTS PRODUCTION ORDER APPLICATION

100. Para 9(4) provides that the Law Society must apply to the High Court for an order that the Solicitor produce the Solicitor's Documents.

(4) The High Court, on the application of the Society, may order a person required to produce or deliver documents under sub-paragraph (1) to produce or deliver them to any person appointed by the Society at such time and place as may be specified in the order, and authorise him to take possession of them on behalf of the Society.

(5) If on an application by the Society

c) PARA 10 (1) THE MAIL REDELIVERY ORDER APPLICATION

101. Para 10(1) provides that the Law Society must apply to the High Court for a Mail Redelivery Order

10 (1) The High Court, on the application of the Society, may from time to time order that for such time not exceeding 18 months as the court thinks fit postal packets (as defined by section 87(1) of the Post Office Act 1953) addressed to the solicitor or his firm at any place or places mentioned in the order shall be directed to the Society or any person appointed by the Society at any other address there mentioned; and the Society, or that person on its behalf, may take possession of any such packets received at that address.

2) THE NON SUBSTANTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

a) PARA 9 (7) SERVICE OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S DOCUMENTS LIST

102. Para 9 (7) provides for the service by the Law Society of the Documents List following the delivery up of the Solicitor's Documents.

(7) The Society, on taking possession of any documents under this paragraph, shall serve upon the solicitor or personal representatives and upon any other person from whom they were received on the Society's behalf or from whose premises they were taken a notice that possession has been taken on the date specified in the notice.

(8) Subject to sub-paragraph (9) a person upon whom a notice is served

b) PARA 9 (8) THE DOCUMENTS RECOVERY APPLICATION

103. Para 9(8) provides for the Documents Recovery Application made by the Solicitor or other party

- (8) Subject to sub-paragraph (9) a person upon whom a notice under sub-paragraph (7) is served, on giving not less than 48 hours' notice to the Society and (if the notice gives the name of the solicitor instructed by the Society) to that solicitor, may apply to the High Court for an order directing the Society to deliver the documents to such person as the applicant may require.
- (9) A notice under sub-paragraph (7) shall be taken on the date specified in the notice.

c) PARA 9 (10) THE DOCUMENT DESTRUCTION APPLICATION

- (10) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this Schedule, the Society may apply to the High Court for an order as to the disposal or destruction of any documents in its possession by virtue of this paragraph or paragraph 10.
- (11) On an application under sub-paragraph (8) or (10), the Court may make such order as it thinks fit.

d) PARA 9 (11) THE MAKING OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER (DOCUMENTS)

- (11) On an application under sub-paragraph (8) or (10), the Court may make such order as it thinks fit.
- (12) Except as provided by paragraph 10, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit.

e) PARA 6 (1) THE ISSUING OF THE VESTING RESOLUTION

104. Para. 6(1) provides that, without prejudice to the right to make the Statutory Freezing Order Application, the Council of the Law Society can pass the Vesting Resolution

- 6 (1) Without prejudice to paragraph 5, if the Council pass a resolution to the effect that any sums of money to which this paragraph applies, and the right to recover or receive them, shall vest in the Society, all such sums shall vest accordingly (whether they were received by the person holding them before or after the Council's resolution) and shall be held by the Society on trust to exercise in relation to them the powers conferred by this Part of this Schedule and subject thereto upon trust for the persons beneficially entitled to them.

Vesting Resolution referred, not the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out

f) PARA 6 (2) VESTING RESOLUTION RELEVANT MONEY

105. If passed, the Vesting Resolution has the following effects in relation to Vesting Resolution Relevant Money

- 1) The Vesting Resolution Relevant Money vests in the Law Society
- 2) The right to recover Vesting Resolution Relevant Money vests in the Law Society
- 3) The right to receive Vesting Resolution Relevant Money vests in the Law Society

106. Vesting Resolution Relevant Money is held

- 1) on trust in relation to the exercise of the Intervention Powers in relation to the money
- 2) on trust for the persons beneficially entitled.

g) PARA 6 (3) THE SERVICE OF (1) CERTIFIED COPY OF THE VESTING RESOLUTION AND (2) THE NOTICE TO SOLICITOR AND PARA 6 (3) THIRD PARTIES PROHIBITING PAYMENT OUT

107. Para. 6 (3) provides for the service of

- 1) a certified copy of the Vesting Resolution, and
- 2) the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out

The Vesting Resolution and Notice Prohibiting Payment Out are two distinct things

108. The documents have to be served upon

- 1) the Solicitor or his firm
- 2) any other person having Vesting Resolution Relevant Money (the Para 6(3) Third Parties)

(3) The Society shall serve on the solicitor or his firm and on any other person having possession of sums of money to which this paragraph applies a certified copy of the Council's resolution and a notice prohibiting the payment out of any such sums of money.

(4) Within 14 days of the service of the notice on the solicitor or his firm, the person or persons to whom the complaint relates, shall make an application to the Society for the withdrawal of the notice.

h) PARA 6 (4) WITHDRAWAL OF THE NOTICE PROHIBITING PAYMENT OUT

109. Para. 6(4) provides that within 14 days of service of the Para 6 (3) Notice Prohibiting Payment Out and on 48 hours notice, the Solicitor or any of the Para 6(3) Third Parties can make an application for the withdrawal of the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out. Note that it is not an application for the withdrawal of the Vesting Resolution.

The Application concerns only Notice Prohibiting Payment Out

(4) Within 14 days of the service of a notice under sub-paragraph (3), the person on whom it was served, on giving not less than 48 hours' notice in writing to the Society and (if the notice gives the name of the solicitor instructed by the Society) to that solicitor, may apply to the High Court for an order directing the Society to withdraw the notice.

(5) If the court makes such an order, it shall have power also to make such other order with respect to the matter as it may think fit.

i) **PARA 6 (5) THE MAKING OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER (MONEY)**

110. Para 6 (5) provides that at the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Withdrawal Application, the court can make any order.

(5) If the court makes such an order, it shall have power also to make such other order with respect to the matter as it may think fit.

(6) If any person who has been served with the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out Withdrawal Application, he is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.

3) NO PROCEDURE FOR PARA 7 (1) POSSESSION OF MONEY

111. Para 7 makes provision for the holding of Vesting Resolution Relevant Money by the Law Society upon taking possession of it. The Schedule 1 Provisions are silent as to how the Law Society would obtain possession of the Vesting Resolution Relevant Money .

7 (1) If the Society takes possession of any sum of money to which paragraph 6 applies, the Society shall pay it into a special account in the name of the Society or of a person nominated on behalf of the Society, and any such person shall hold that sum on trust to permit the Society to exercise in relation to it the powers conferred by this Part of this Schedule and subject thereto on trust for the persons beneficially entitled to it.

(2) A bank at which a special account is opened shall be a bank approved by the Secretary of State.

4) CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

a) PARA 6 (6) TRANSFER OF VESTING RESOLUTION RELEVANT MONEY

112. Para 6 (6) provides that if any person who has been served with the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out pay outs money, he is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.00

- (6) If any person on whom a notice has been served under sub-paragraph (3) pays out sums of money at a time when such payment is prohibited by the notice, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.
- (1) If the Society takes possession of

b) PARA 9 (3) FAILURE TO MAKE VOLUNTARY DOCUMENT PRODUCTION WHERE PARA 9 (4) APPLICATION NOT MADE

113. Para 9 (3) provides that any person who fails to give Document Production pursuant to Para 9 (1) commits a criminal offence .

- (3) Except in a case where an application has been made to the High Court under sub-paragraph (4), if any person having possession of any such documents refuses, neglects or otherwise fails to comply with a requirement under sub-paragraph (1), he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.

- (4) The High Court, on the application of

b) THE LAWFUL INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

i) THE COMMENCING RESOLUTION ISSUED TO START INTERVENTION

114. The Council's Resolution (or the Commencing Resolution, which is to be distinguished from the Vesting Resolution) resolved upon the Intervention. Lord Stow refers to the Para 9 (4) Application for a Document Production Order as being the start of the process because, before the introduction in 1991 of s 44B when for the first time the Law Society had the right to examine the Solicitor's Documents outside the Schedule 1 Provisions, the only way in which the Law Society could investigate the Solicitor was by intervening. Parliament viewed the first stage of the Intervention as being an investigatory process.
115. All that meant was that the Law Society could start the Intervention Procedure with any, or all, of Law Society's Substantive Applications.

First Presentation of the Bill

2 March 1972

LORD STOW HILL

One significant change that is made is that the words "reasonable cause to believe" have been deleted, and the words "reason to suspect" have been substituted for them. If, therefore, the Council has reason to suspect dishonesty on the part of the solicitor it can, in terms of Schedule 1 of this Bill, by notice put into operation in relation to that solicitor the full powers which are contained in Schedule 1 of this Bill. I think it might not be unnecessarily trespassing on your Lordships' time if I quote from paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 in order to indicate what can be done by the Council of the Law Society if **that notice has been** given; in other words, if the Council has

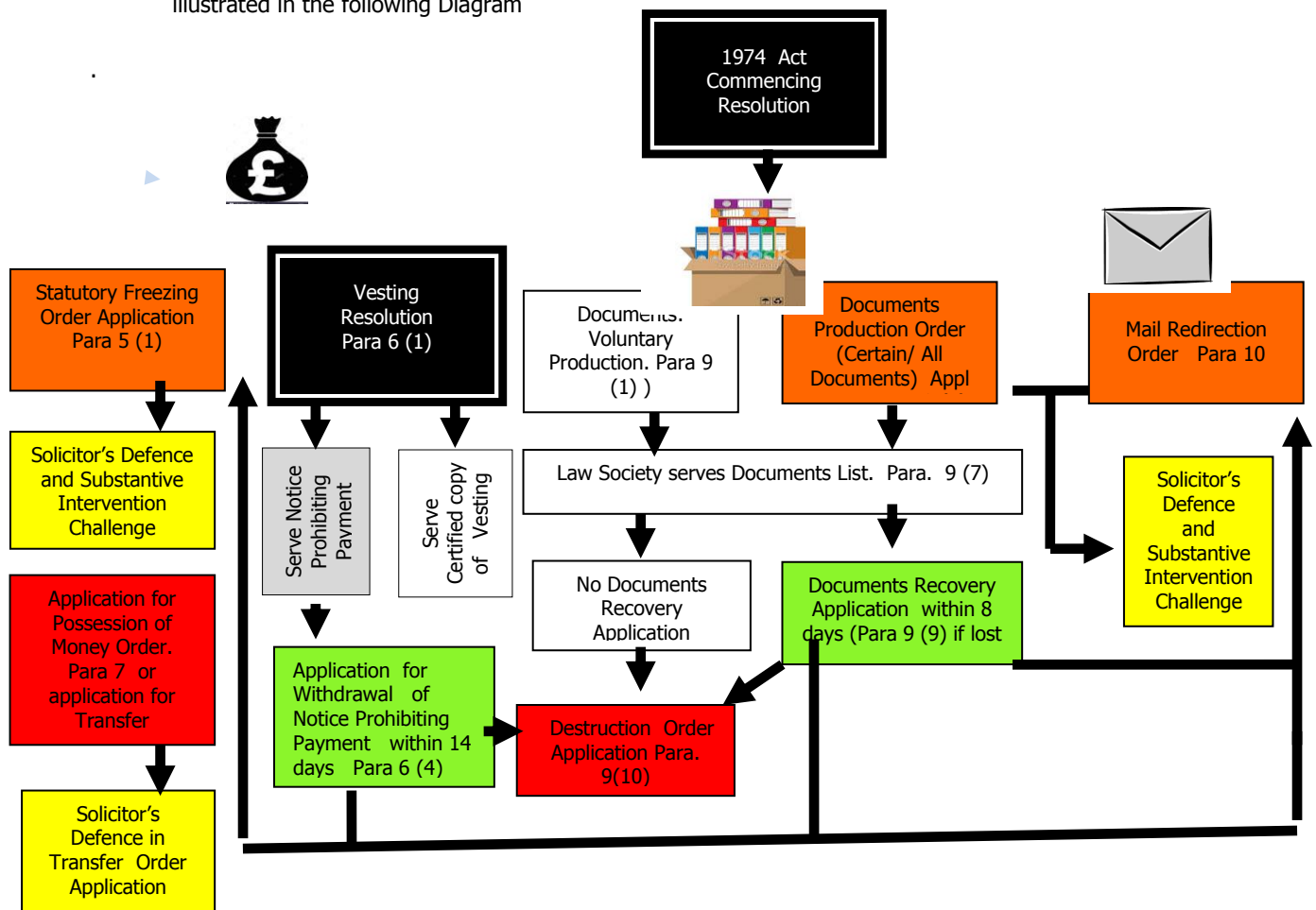
reason to that solicitor the full powers which are contained in Schedule 1 of this Bill. I think it might not be unnecessarily trespassing on your Lordships' time if I quote from paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 in order to indicate what can be done by the Council of the Law Society if that **notice has been given**; in other words, if the Council has reason to suspect dishonesty it can give notice, and then it can exercise among other powers the following:

"The Society may require the production or delivery to any person appointed by the Society at a time and place to be fixed by the Society, and may take possession of all documents in the possession or control of the solicitor or his firm (whether or not the documents are the property of the solicitor or his firm), or relating to any controlled trust.

"If any person having possession or control of any such document fails to comply forthwith with any requirement made under this paragraph, he shall be guilty of an offence and he liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50."

That means that if the Council has reason to suspect—not certainty; simply reason to suspect—it can give notice and it can then require documents to be delivered at any time and place to themselves or any person they may indicate as recipient of the documents, whether the documents belong to the solicitor or to somebody else; and anybody who fails to comply forthwith, excuse or no excuse, can be subject to criminal process and fined up to £50. That is the power.

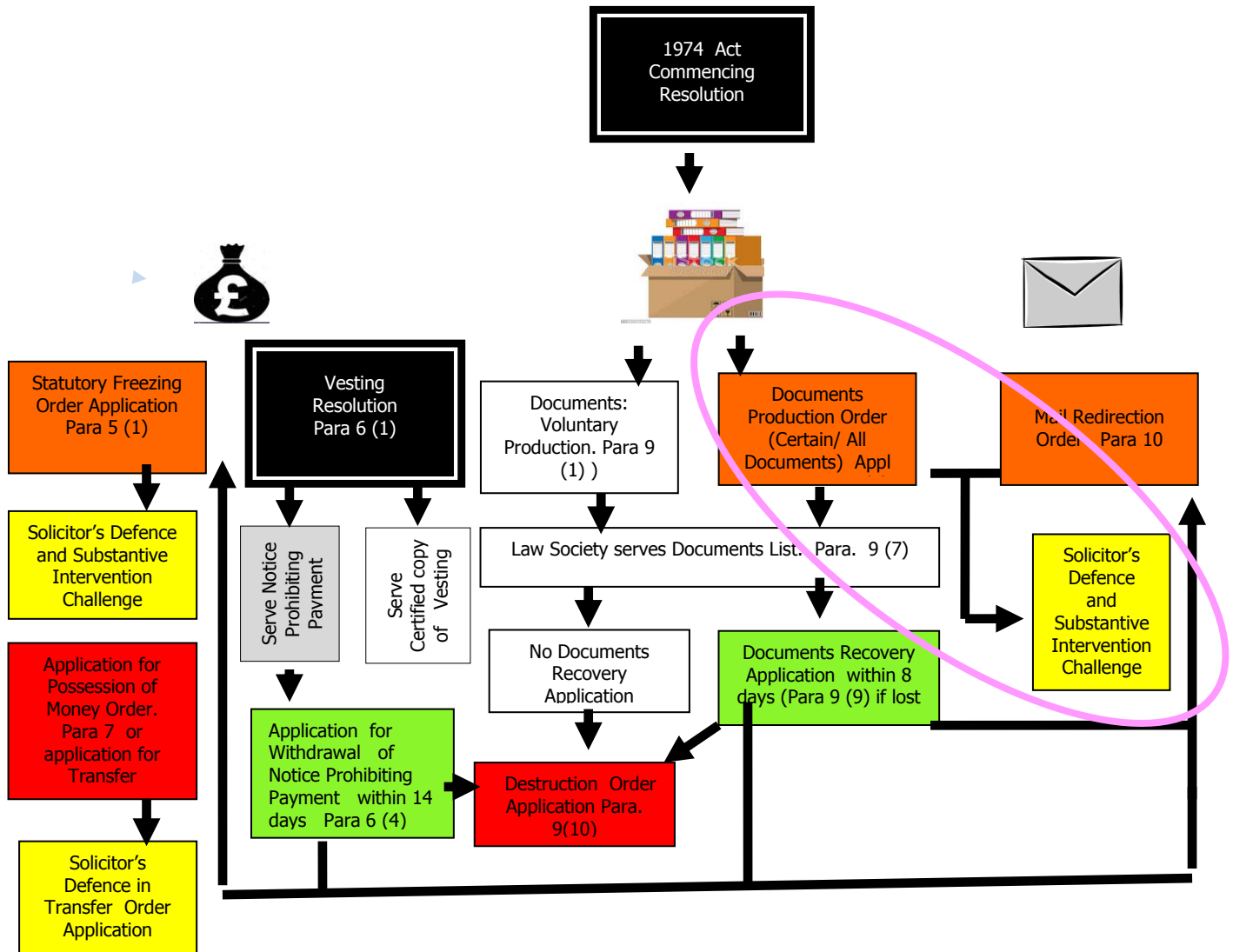
116. The procedure showing the use of the Commencing Resolution and Vesting Resolution is illustrated in the following Diagram



ii) **INTERVENTION STARTS WITH THE LAW SOCIETY'S SUBSTANTIVE CLAIMS MADE IN THE HIGH COURT**

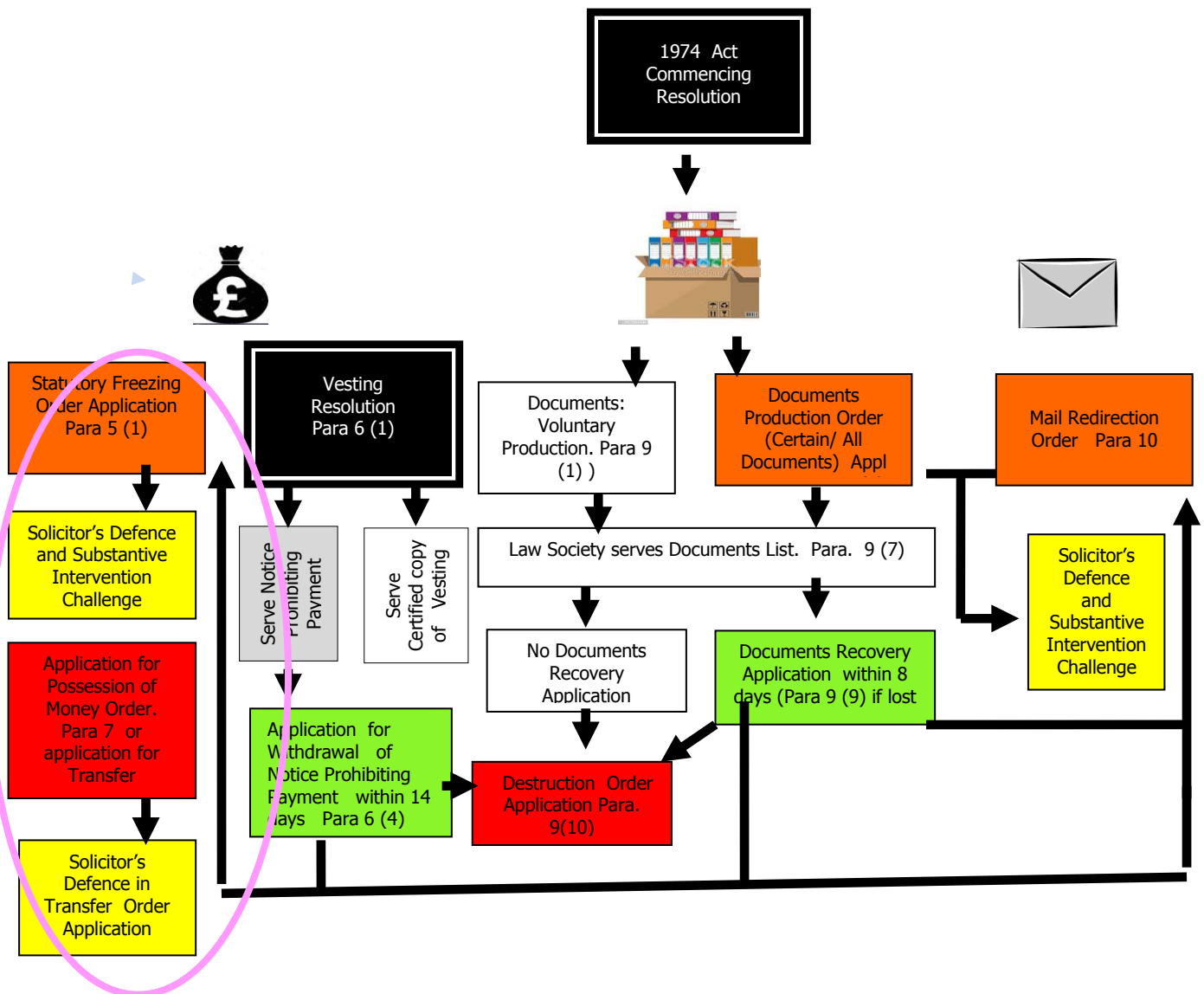
1) **PARA 9 (4) THE DOCUMENTS PRODUCTION ORDER APPLICATION**

117. The Documents Production Procedure is encircled in pink in the following diagram.



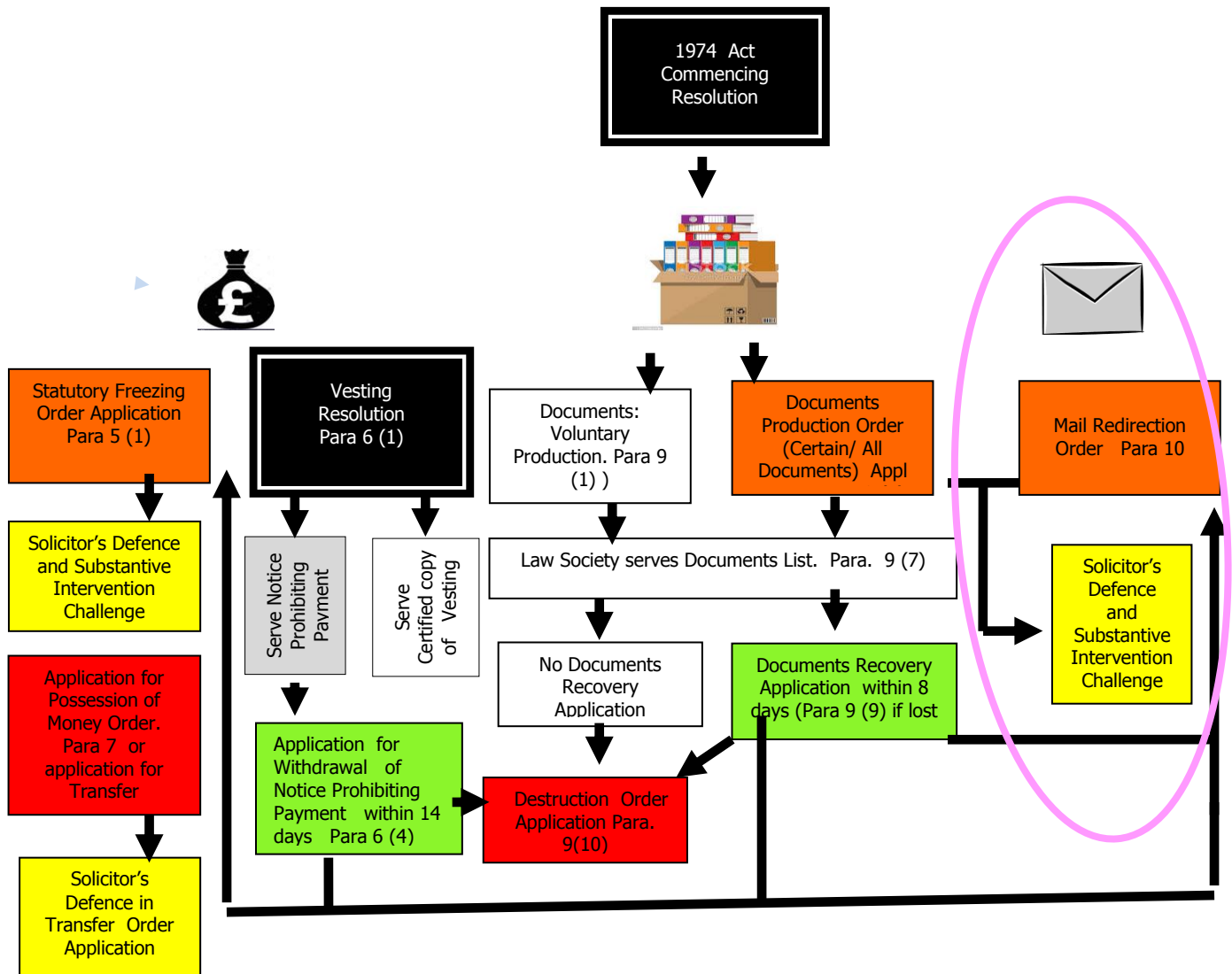
2) PARA 5 (1) THE STATUTORY FREEZING ORDER APPLICATION

118. The Statutory Freezing Order Procedure is encircled in pink in the following diagram.



3) PARA 10 (1) THE MAIL REDELIVERY ORDER APPLICATION

119. The Mail Redelivery Procedure is encircled in pink in the following diagram.



iii) SOLICITOR'S INTERVENTION CHALLENGE IS HIS DEFENCE IN THE HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS

120. The Solicitor's challenge to the Intervention would be made within the Substantive Proceedings, which are governed by the Civil Procedure Rules and not by the statutory provisions. The Law Society would file a Particulars of Claim which the Solicitor would defend; the Solicitor would be able to make applications within the proceedings, for example, to strike out the Law Society's or for an order requiring the Law Society to particularise its Claim; the rules of documentary and witness evidence would apply.
121. The Law Society would presumably invoke its Schedule 1 Powers only where it had strong evidence that the Ground had arisen, so it can be assumed that the Substantive Proceedings would be determined relatively speedily. The Disciplinary Tribunal offered a more appropriate forum for complex, lengthy and uncertain cases.

iv) ORDERS MADE ON FAILED INTERVENTION CHALLENGE

122. If the Intervention challenge failed:

- 1) The Para 9 (4) Document Production (Final) Order would be made;
- 2) The Para 5(1) Statutory Freezing Order would be made;
- 3) A Mail Redelivery Order would be made;
- 4) The Transfer of Money Order might be made, or might be delayed for the reasons mentioned below;
- 5) The Document Recovery Procedure would commence.

v) PARA 9 (8) DOCUMENTS RECOVERY APPLICATION BY THE SOLICITOR AND PARA 9 (7) THIRD PARTIES WHERE INTERVENTION CHALLENGE IS LOST

123. The Solicitor's Documents will have been produced under the Document Production Order. The Law Society then served the Para 9 (7) Documents List upon any party from whom they were obtained (The Para 9 (7) Third Parties)
124. The removal of Documents from the Solicitor's Office would be a cumbersome administrative task involving the physical removal and tabulation of hundreds or even thousands, of Documents. Parliament considered that the Documents Recovery Application was a facility to enable any administrative difficulties to be adjudicated upon:

Comment 10 02 July 1965 Page 340

Mr. S. C. Silkin

Suppose that there are documents which were taken by the Society and which are not mentioned in the notice. Under the appeal procedure of paragraph 5, is the solicitor entitled to ask for their return? That is really the point. Had my first Amendment been accepted and had it meant all that I hoped it meant, this Amendment would not have been important; but because the earlier Amendment was not accepted, this one is necessary. A solicitor might say that 16 documents were listed in the notice but that another four documents which were not named in the notice were also taken and that he wants the return of all 20. Is that within the jurisdiction of the court? My Amendment would make it clear that it was. I believe that the present wording leaves it obscure and doubtful

125. The Solicitor or any Para 9(7) Third Party was entitled to make the Para 9 (8) Documents Recovery Application which would be determined summarily under Civil Procedural Rule 67.4

67.4

(1) Proceedings in the High Court under Schedule 1 to the Act must be brought –

(a) in the Chancery Division; and

(b) by Part 8 claim form, unless paragraph (4) below applies.

(2) The heading of the claim form must state that the claim relates to a solicitor and is made under Schedule 1 to the Act.

(3) Where proceedings are brought under paragraph 6(4) or 9(8) of Schedule 1 to the Act, the court will give directions and fix a date for the hearing immediately upon issuing the claim form.

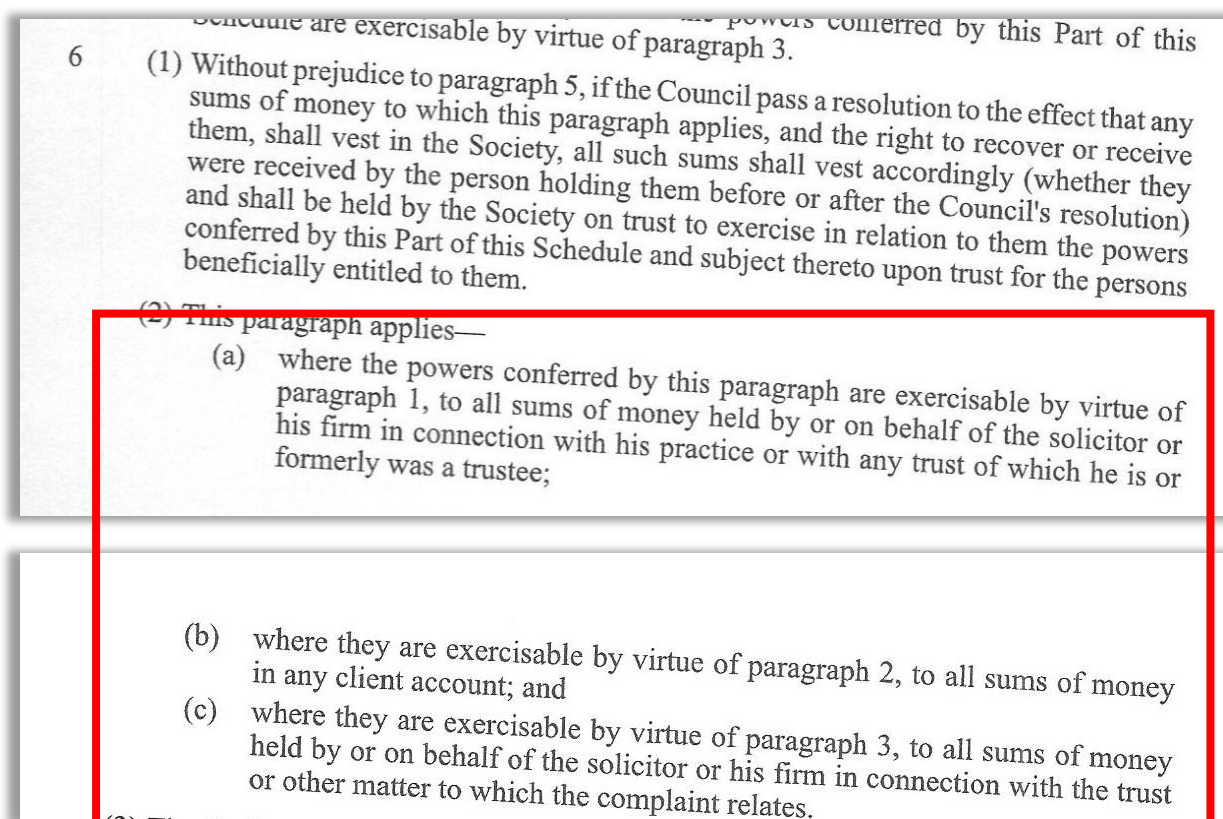
vi) THE VESTING RESOLUTION PROCEDURE

1) A PROCEDURE CONCERNED WITH INTERVENTION MONEY NOT THE INTERVENTION CHALLENGE

126. The Vesting Resolution Procedure applied to

- 1) Practice Money
- 2) Trust Money
- 3) Ground 8 Relevant Money

(Vesting Resolution Money)



127. The Vesting Resolution Procedure enables the parties the Vesting Resolution Parties to protect their interests and to enforce their rights in the Vesting Resolution Money independently of the failure of any challenge to the Intervention.. The Vesting Resolution Parties are:

- 1) The Solicitor (Grounds 1, 3, 4, 5 6, 7, and 8)
- 2) The Personal Representative (Ground 1, and 2)
- 3) The Official Receiver (Ground 6)
- 4) The Trustee in Bankruptcy (Ground 4)
- 5) Third Parties in possession of Vesting Resolution Money who would include:
 - a) The Solicitor's Banks
 - b) Financial institution holding stocks, shares and securities as controlled trust money in general client accounts;
 - c) Institutions holding rolling share dealing accounts;
 - d) Another firm of Solicitors with whom the intervened upon Solicitor might have deposited Money to avoid the intervention or in anticipation of working under that firm's aegis;
 - e) A firm holding the Solicitor's Practice Money on a hold to order undertaking, say in a conveyancing transaction
 - f) A firm holding the Solicitor's Practice Money pending completion of a settlement
 - g) Other persons having control or possession of Practice Money.

(The Third Parties)

128. The Vesting Resolution Money fall into three categories:

- 1) Money subject to Third Party Interests
- 2) Mixed Money
- 3) Later Discovered Money

2) WHEN THE VESTING RESOLUTION PROCEDURE APPLIES

129. Annex Page refers

c) MONEY SUBJECT TO THIRD PARTY INTERESTS

130. This category comprises

- 1) Ground 4 (Bankruptcy) Interventions , and
- 2) Ground 6 Mental Health Act (Mental Health Act Cases) Interventions

131. These are Interventions

- which are subject to the Statutory Freezing Order Procedure
- in which Third Parties (the Trustee in Bankruptcy and the Official Receiver) have rights in the Vesting Resolution Money which conflict with the Law Society's rights and interests, but
- in which , unlike the Third Parties (the Personal Representatives) in Grounds 1 (Dishonest Personal Representative) and in Ground 2 (Delay by Personal Representative. Death of Sole Solicitor) they have no interest in the Intervention itself.

132. The parties who are subject to the Vesting Resolution Procedure in this category and upon whom the Law Society should serve the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution and Para 6(3) Notice Prohibiting Payment Out are:

- 1) The Trustee in Bankruptcy
- 2) The Official Receiver
- 3) The Third Parties

d) MIXED MONEY

133. This category consists of all cases in which Vesting Resolution Money is held in an account together with other money which is not Vesting Resolution Money and therefore cannot be frozen under the Statutory Freezing Order Procedure, namely :

- 1) In Ground 8 (No Explanation for Delay) Interventions, which Schedule 1 specifically excludes from the Statutory Freezing Order Procedure.
- 2) In all Grounds in which there are circumstances in which the Money cannot be frozen, for example:
 - a) Financial institution holding stocks, shares and securities as controlled trust money in general client accounts ;
 - b) Institutions holding rolling share dealing accounts;
 - c) Another firm of Solicitors with whom the intervened upon Solicitor might have deposited Money to avoid the intervention or in anticipation of working under that firm's aegis;
 - d) A firm holding the Solicitor's Practice Money on a hold to order undertaking, say in a conveyancing transaction
 - e) A firm holding the Solicitor's Practice Money pending completion of a settlement
 - f) Other persons having control or possession of Practice Money.

(Mixed Money)

134. The parties in this category to whom the Vesting Resolution Procedure applies and upon whom the Law Society must serve the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution and Para 6(3) Notice Prohibiting Payment Out are:

- 1) The Third Parties

135. Where the Vesting Resolution Money concerns Mixed Money , the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution and Para 6(3) Notice Prohibiting Payment Out would never be served on

- 1) The Solicitor
The Personal Representative in Ground 1 Interventions
- 2) The Personal Representative in Ground 2 Interventions
- 3) The Trustee in Bankruptcy in Ground 4 Interventions
- 4) The Official Receiver in Ground 5 Interventions

because they would never hold Mixed Money . Only Third Parties would hold Mixed Money . All the money Solicitor or Personal Representative would hold would be Vesting Resolution Money and the Trustee in Bankruptcy would only have interests in Vesting Resolution Money.

e) LATER DISCOVERED MONEY

136. Vesting Resolution Money may be discovered days, weeks, months, even years after the Solicitor's Practice has closed down (which shows that Intervention is a procedure, and not the single act it is treated as being under the Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure)

3) VESTING RESOLUTION PROCEDURE CONTEMPLATES MULTIPLE PARTIES MAKING REPEATED PARA 6(4) APPLICATIONS AFTER THE SOLICITOR'S PRACTICE HAS CLOSED DOWN

137. As and when Later Discovered Money comes to light the Law Society would then serve the following documents on the entitled parties:

1. A certified copy of the Part 6 (1) Vesting Resolution
2. The Part 6(3) Notice to Third Party Prohibiting Payment Out

138. The parties who might be subject to the procedure would be:

- 1) The Solicitor
- 2) The Personal Representative in Ground 1 Interventions
- 3) The Personal Representative in Ground 2 Interventions
- 4) The Solicitor's Banks (discovered later)
- 5) Financial institution holding stocks, shares and securities as controlled trust money in general client accounts;
- 6) Institutions holding rolling share dealing accounts;
- 7) Another firm of Solicitors with whom the intervened upon Solicitor might have deposited Money to avoid the intervention or in anticipation of working under that firm's aegis;
- 8) A firm holding the Solicitor's Practice Money on a hold to order undertaking, say in a conveyancing transaction
- 9) A firm holding the Solicitor's Practice Money pending completion of a settlement
- 10) Other persons having control or possession of Practice Money.

139. The Trustee in Bankruptcy and the Official Receiver would not be involved at this stage because their interests will have been determined by the Para 6(4) Applications made during or shortly after the Substantive challenge.

4) DIAGRAM SHOWING THE USE OF THE VESTING RESOLUTION PROCEDURE

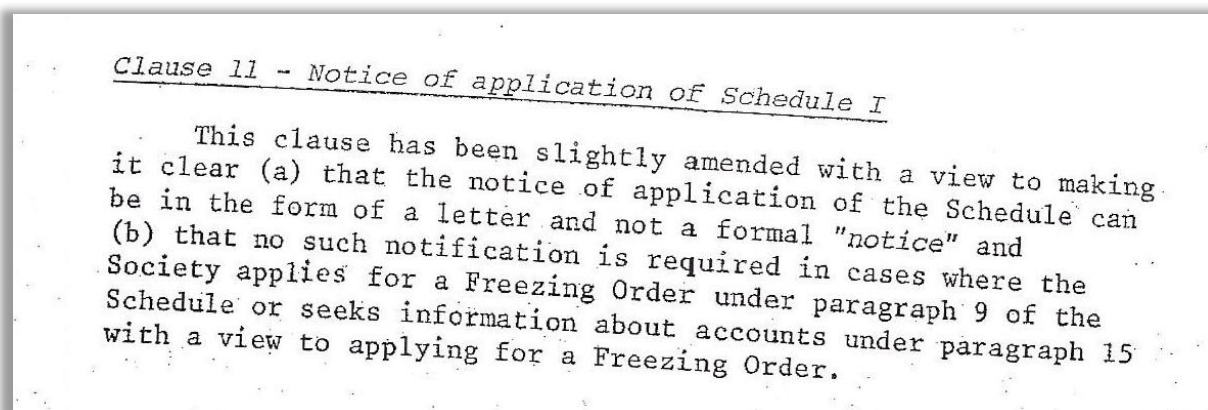
140. Annex

vii) SERVICE OF PARA 6(1) VESTING RESOLUTION AND PARA 6(3) THIRD PARTIES PROHIBITING PAYMENT OUT COULD BE A MERE LETTER

141. The Vesting Resolution Procedure is method of putting those Third Parties who would not be involved in the Substantive Proceedings on notice of the Intervention as stated above, to start the procedure the Law Society has to serve

- 1) A certified copy of the Part 6 (1) Vesting Resolution
- 2) The Part 6(3) Notice to Third Party Prohibiting Payment Out

142. According to the Parliamentary Records 16 March 1972- 23 July 1974 **C4(4)(d)-(e)** the 1965 Act Non Vesting Resolution, the precursor of the Vesting Resolution in the earlier Act, can be in the form of a mere letter



143. The Vesting Resolution Procedure would be invoked against, and the documents served on, the following parties:

Grounds	Parties interested in Intervention and in Vesting Resolution Money	VESTING RESOLUTION PROCEDURE			SUBSTANTIVE PROCEDURE
		Money Subject to Third Party Interests	Mixed Money	Later Discovered money from time to time	Para 5 (1), 9 (4) and 10(1) Substantive Applications
Ground 1 (Dishonesty by Solicitor or Personal Representative)	Solicitor	X	X	✓	✓
	Personal Representative	X	X	✓	✓
	Third Parties holding Vesting Resolution Money (e.g. the Bank or another Solicitor holding money to order)	✓	✓	✓	X
Ground 2 (Delay by Personal Representative)	Personal Representative	X	X	✓	✓

	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	✓	✓	X
Ground 3 (Breach of Account Rules),	Solicitor	X	X	✓	✓
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	✓	✓	X
Ground 4 (Bankruptcy)	Solicitor	X	X	✓	✓
	Trustee in Bankruptcy	✓	✓	✓	X
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	X	✓	✓
Ground 5 (Prison)	Solicitor	X	X	✓	✓
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	X	✓	✓
Ground 6 Mental Health Act (Mental Health Act Cases)	Solicitor	X	X	✓	✓
	Official Receiver	✓	X	✓	✓
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	X	✓	✓
Ground 7 (Solicitor Struck Off/Suspended) ,	Solicitor	X	X	✓	✓
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	X	✓	✓

Ground 8 (No Explanation for Delay)	Solicitor	✓	X	✓	✓
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	✓	✓	✓

viii) THE HEARING OF THE PARA 6 (4) APPLICATION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF PARA 6 (3) NOTICE TO THIRD PARTY PROHIBITING PAYMENT

144. The following Table A shows the substantive and administrative issues in the Intervention and under which procedure they would be determined.

1974 ACT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE ISSUES AT THE SUBSTANTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS			
Grounds	Parties interested in Intervention and in Vesting Resolution Money	Issues at the Substantive Hearings	Issues at the Para 6(4) Hearings
Ground 1 (Dishonesty by Solicitor or PR)	Solicitor	Was the Solicitor guilty of dishonesty?	<p>Solicitor</p> <p>Is the money frozen by the Vesting Resolution the Solicitor's Personal Money</p> <p>Note the ownership of the £254,000 Sheikh –NRAM Remortgage Monies would be dealt with at the Para 6(4) Hearing had the Law Society not returned the money voluntarily, even if <u>Sheikh v The Law Society 2005</u> (High Court) had been lost</p>
	Personal Representative	Was the PR guilty of dishonesty?	
	Third Parties holding Vesting Resolution Money (e.g. the Bank or another Solicitor holding money to order)		
Ground 2 (Delay by PR)	Personal Representative	Did the PR delay matters?	<p>Is it Clients Own Money?</p> <p>Third Parties</p> <p>Is money held on a hold to order undertake in a conveyancing matter Vesting Resolution Money?</p> <p>What should happen to Money paid into court on account of the Claim? It is Vesting Resolution Money?</p> <p>Money held in an account in the name of the Solicitor Vesting Resolution Money or</p>
	Third Parties aforesaid		
Ground 3 (Breach of Account Rules),	Solicitor	Did the Solicitor breach the Solicitor's Account Rules	
	Third Parties aforesaid		
Ground 4 (Bankruptcy)	Solicitor	Subject to proof of the fact, defence unlikely	
	Trustee in Bankruptcy		
	Third Parties aforesai		
Ground 5 (Prison)	Solicitor	Subject to proof of the fact, defence unlikely	
	Third Parties aforesaid		
Ground 6	Solicitor	Subject to proof of the fact, defence unlikely	

(Mental Health Act Cases)			Personal Money?
	Official Receiver		The Solicitor is the Executor and Trustee. How can the Law Society operate the Trust Account?
	Third Parties aforesaid		
Ground 7 (Solicitor Struck Off/Suspended)	Solicitor	Subject to proof of the fact, defence unlikely	
	Third Parties aforesaid		Trustee In Bankruptcy Did the Vesting Resolution Money subject to claims made under the Insolvency Rules
Ground 8 (No Explanation for Delay)	Solicitor	Had there been delay? Had the Solicitor failed to explain?	
	Third Parties aforesaid		

ix) THE PARA 6(1) VESTING RESOLUTION NOT 'WITHDRAWN' ON A SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION CHALLENGE

...matter to which the complaint relates. ...with the trust

(3) The Society shall serve on the solicitor or his firm and on any other person having possession of sums of money to which this paragraph applies a certified copy of the Council's resolution and a notice prohibiting the payment out of any such sums of money.

(4) Within 14 days of the service of a notice under sub-paragraph (3), the person on whom it was served, on giving not less than 48 hours' notice in writing to the Society and (if the notice gives the name of the solicitor instructed by the Society) to that solicitor, may apply to the High Court for an order directing the Society to withdraw the notice.

145. It is clear from Para 6(3) and Para 6(4) that the Para 6(4) Withdrawal Application is for the withdrawal of the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out, not the Vesting Resolution so, even if the application is successful, the Vesting Resolution remains in place. The Vesting Resolution can be in the form of a letter (see above). Why would a letter need to be withdrawn?

x) TRANSFER OF MONEY

1) THE TRANSFER OF MONEY IN SUBSTANTIVE PROCEEDINGS

146. Where no party has made a Para 6 (4) Application for the Withdrawal of the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out, the transfer of the Vesting Resolution Money would be made at the Para 5(1) Statutory Freezing Order Application Hearing or, if the application were not made, under the Para 9 (4) Documents Production (Final) Order Application which provides :

(5) If the court makes such an order, it shall have power also to make such other order with respect to the matter as it may think fit.

2) THE TRANSFER OF MONEY AFTER SUBSTANTIVE PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE VESTING RESOLUTION PROCEDURE

147. The parties making the Para 6(4) Applications would be the Vesting Resolution Parties, namely :

- 1) The Solicitor (Grounds 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8)
- 2) The Personal Representative (Ground 1, and 2)
- 3) The Official Receiver (Ground 6)
- 4) The Trustee in Bankruptcy (Ground 4)
- 5) Third Parties in possession of Vesting Resolution Money who would include:
 - a) The Solicitor's Banks
 - b) Financial institution holding stocks, shares and securities as controlled trust money in general client accounts;
 - c) Institutions holding rolling share dealing accounts;
 - d) Another firm of Solicitors with whom the intervened upon Solicitor might have deposited Money to avoid the intervention or in anticipation of working under that firm's aegis;
 - e) A firm holding the Solicitor's Practice Money on a hold to order undertaking, say in a conveyancing transaction
 - f) A firm holding the Solicitor's Practice Money pending completion of a settlement
 - g) Other persons having control or possession of Practice Money.

(The Third Parties)

148. Where Para 6(4) Applications have been made :

- 1) In cases which are not dependent on whether the Solicitor wins or loses his challenge, for example where money is held to order in a conveyancing transaction and requires to be released urgently, the Para 6 (4) Hearing could take place and a Transfer of Money Order under Para 6(5) made before the Substantive Hearing
- 2) In cases in which the application is dependent on whether the Solicitor wins or loses his challenge, the Para 6(4) Hearing would be consequent upon the Substantive Hearing
- 3) In some cases, even where the Solicitor had lost his substantive challenge to the Intervention, he would still be entitled to make the Para 6(4) Application for Money which he might dispute is Vesting Resolution Money . The £254,000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Money is a case in point. The money was returned before the Substantive Trial which was won, but had the Law Society

not returned the money and had I lost, the Para 6(4) Application would have been the route to attempt to recover the Money. How else would the money have been recovered?

3) WHY THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE MEANS IT HAS TO USE FRAUD TO OBTAIN THE SOLICITOR'S PRACTICE MONEY

149. Para 6 (6) provides that it is criminal offence to pay out money after service of Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution and Para 6 (3) Notice Prohibiting Payment Out .There is no provision that payments made to the Law Society are excepted

(6) If any person on whom a notice has been served under sub-paragraph (3) pays out sums of money at a time when such payment is prohibited by the notice, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50.

(1) If the Society takes possession of

150. The Law Society does not acknowledge the Substantive Procedures under its Fraudulent Intervention Procedure. According to the Law Society, the Solicitor's and Personal Representative's challenge (Grounds 1 and 2) to the Intervention is not made as a Defence to

- 1) the Para 9 (4) Documents Production (Final) Order Application
- 2) the Para 5 (1) Statutory Freezing Order Application or to
- 3) the Para 10 (1) Mail Redirection Order Application.

but as the Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payments Out Application.

151. The problem is this that this procedure did not always result in the making of a Transfer of Money Order . What happens, for example, if s no Substantive Application is made and no Para 6(4) Application is made? How is money transferred to the Law Society? The answer is that the Law Society obtains the money by fraud. When the Law Society serves the Solicitor's Bank with the Para 6 (3) Notice Prohibiting Payment Out, the Law Society also a letter requesting the Bank to immediately transmit the Solicitor's Banked Funds to the Law Society's agents' bank accounts. **Page 97**

Our ref: INT 537 05
Your ref:

Victoria Court
9 Derringer Place
Leamington Spa
Warwickshire CV32 5AU
0x 272320 Leamington
Tel 01926 829083
Fax 01926 431436
www.lawsociety.org.uk

RECORDED DELIVERY - PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

Banking Support
Lloyds TSB Bank plc
4th Floor
48 Chiswell Street
London
EC1Y 4XX

17th February 2005



Dear Sirs

Re: Ms Anaj Sheikh p/a Ashley & Co 47-49 Blackbird Hill London NW9 8RS

Accounts Sort Code 30 88 84

Account numbers 00395782 00395826 00395828

I refer to your telephone conversation with Mr Jones of The Law Society on 17th February. He notified you that the Professional Regulation Adjudication Panel of The Law Society, acting under the authority delegated to them by the Council of the Law Society, had decided to exercise certain statutory powers under the Solicitors Act 1974, in relation to Anaj Sheikh and had resolved to vest in the Society all monies held by you on behalf of this solicitor in connection with her practice. He also informed you that without the authority of the Office you should not make any payment out of these monies.

In accordance with paragraph 8(3) of the First Schedule to the Solicitors Act 1974, I enclose a formal Notice prohibiting you from making any payment out of these monies. I would be grateful if you could please acknowledge receipt of this Notice.

The Law Society, has appointed an agent to deal with the practice of Ashley & Co. The agent is Mr John Weaver of Messrs Russell Cooke of 2 Putney Hill Putney London SW15 (Tel 0208 789 9111). To enable former clients to receive their money quickly, please carry out the following instructions as a matter of urgency-

1. Repay by code all monies in the client current accounts to:
National Westminster Bank plc
153 Putney High Street
Putney
London

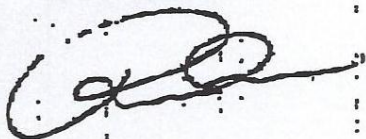
for the credit of Messrs Russell Cooke re: The Law Society and Ashley & Co
Please phone Mr Weaver for details of the account numbers.

2. Send by separate remittance to the above-named bank any monies in client deposit accounts when held in the names of designated clients. The remittance should be split if more than one such account is held and the monies should be sent for the credit of Messrs Russell-Cooke but with the reference The Law Society, Robinsons and the designated client.
3. Accept this letter as notice of withdrawal of any money in client deposit accounts and upon expiry of due time (or earlier if it is required by the agent) remit such money in the manner above.
4. Arrange for bank statements in respect of all client accounts to be sent to the agent as soon as possible.
5. Provide The Law Society with a list of the balances on all accounts to which the enclosed Notice relates (both client and office accounts).

I confirm that the office accounts vest in the Law Society, and if in credit should be remitted as referred to above, to the National Westminster Bank.

I am sure you will understand the reason for the urgency in dealing with the matter.
Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully



Robin Penson
Manager Intervention & Disciplinary Unit

Please always quote our above reference when contacting us

3 THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE : THE 23 LINE LEGAL SUBMISSION USED BY BARRISTERS FOR THE LAST 50 YEARS TO DUPE JUDGES

Note 1 Law as stated is not enacted law. GTJ has made it up

Note 2
Commencing
Resolution conflated
with Vesting
Resolution

Note 4
Treverton
Jones deceives
the court by
withholding
that the
money is
transferred not
vested

Note 3 Vesting
Resolution conflated
with Notice
Prohibiting Payment
Out

Practice money. Subject to the passing of a resolution to this effect, practice monies (and the right to recover or receive them) vest in the Society to be held by the Society on statutory trust (Schedule 1 paragraph 6(1) and (2)(a)). The Law Society must serve a notice on the solicitor prohibiting payment out of practice moneys (paragraph 6(3)). Thereafter, payment out by the solicitor when such payment is prohibited, is a criminal offence (paragraph 6(6)). As for an appeal against the exercise of these powers, by paragraph 6(4), the intervened-upon solicitor may apply to the High Court for an Order directing the Law Society to withdraw the paragraph 6(3) notice, but must do so on 48 hours notice within 8 days of service of the notice. By paragraph 6(5):

Note 5 The
Notice is not a
freezing order

Note 6 Treveton Jones' fraudulently withholds the full wording of Para 6 (6). Every party holding practice money (banks, trustees, other solicitors, other third parties) is also guilty of the criminal offence

Note 7. Treveton Jones' representation that the Vesting Resolution must be appealed is false and fraudulent

b) **Documents.** The Law Society may require the solicitor to deliver practice documents to the Society's nominated agent (paragraph 9(1)). Again, this is hinged upon notice being given to the solicitor, and is

backed by criminal sanction (paragraph 9(3)). Upon taking possession of the documents, the Law Society must serve a notice on the solicitor (paragraph 9(7)). Within 8 days of service of that notice, the intervened-upon solicitor may apply on 48 hours' notice to the High Court for an order directing the Law Society to deliver the documents to such person as the Applicant may require, and the Court may make such order as it thinks fit (paragraph 9(8) (9) and (11)).

Note 8. Treverton Jones fraudulently withholds the first three lines of Para 6 (3) which provides that the criminal sanction does not apply where the Law Society make the substantive Documents Production Application to court under 6 (4) which it must always do , so the criminal sanction will never apply

1) NOTE 1. THE BARRISTER SUBMISSION REINFORCES THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

151. The above is the legal submission on intervention law made by Gregory Treverton Jones KC in my High Court law is the standard narrative made in every intervention challenge ¹⁵. A detailed commentary is at **Core Analysis Page 319-336**

152. There are about 9500 law firms in England and Wales ranging from sole High Street practices, such as my own former firm of Ashley & Co. offering general legal services to the local community to the firms with a global reach. According to the 2022 Report by The City UK:

- The UK's legal services sector employed around 375,000 people in 2021, two thirds of whom are based outside London in cities across the country. Regional sector data for 2020 shows that the UK's major centres of legal services employment include Manchester (with 13,000 in employment), Leeds (10,000), Birmingham (9,000), Bristol and Glasgow (8,000 each), Edinburgh (7,000) and Liverpool (6,000).
- In 2021, the sector contributed £30.7bn to the UK economy, equivalent to 1.6% of GVA, and posted a trade surplus of £5.4bn.
- Total revenue from legal activities in the UK increased to £41.4bn in 2021, much of which was generated by the top 100 UK law firms, who netted more than £31bn in 2021/22, a figure which has grown more than 50% over the past decade.
- The UK is the largest legal services market in Europe (valued at £41bn in 2021) and is second only to the US globally. It accounts for a third of Western European legal services fee revenue and more than 5% of global legal services fee revenue (which totalled about \$713bn in 2021).
- The UK is home to a wide range of international law firms with more than 200 foreign law firms from around 40 jurisdictions now operating in the country and all of the world's top 40 law firms having an office in London.
- The UK's position in legal services is helped by the international prestige of English common law, which forms the basis of the legal systems for some 27% of the world's 320 jurisdictions. Meanwhile, the UK's reputation as the leading centre for international dispute resolution is a strong driver for commercial parties to frequently opt for their contracts to be governed by English law.
- The UK's international standing is reflected by the following indicators:
 - Five of the 20 largest law firms, based on number of lawyers in 2020/21, have their main base of operations in the UK.
 - Five of the top 20 revenue generating law firms are based in the UK.

¹⁵ **Part 2C Page 774-804** Holder v The Law Society (2002) (HC) (Timothy Dutton KC DBE and Philip Engelman) Holder v The Law Society (2002) (CA) Timothy Dutton KC DBE Nicholas Peacock, Philip Engelman and Roger Pezzani Holder v The Law Society (2003) (UKSC) Timothy Dutton KC DBE Nicholas Peacock, Philip Engelman and Roger Pezzani, Law Society v Baldwin [2004] Pathania PS & Ors v Law Society [2004] Philip Engelman, Bower Cotton Bower Timothy Dutton KC DBE, Russell Cooke, Sritharan and Anr v The Law Society [2004] (HC) Manjit Gill KC, Kenneth Hamer KC, Sritharan and Anr v The Law Society [2006] (CA) Manjit Gill KC, Kenneth Hamer KC, Gregory Treverton Jones KC, Nicholas Peacock Simms & Ors v The Law Society [2005] (CA) Timothy Dutton KC DBE, Russell Cooke Gauntlett v Law Society [2006] Nicholas Peacock Herbert & Ors v The Law Society [2007] Timothy Dutton KC DBE, Russell Cooke Law Society v Elsen & Ors [2015] Timothy Dutton KC DBE, Andrew Peebles, Jeremy Barnett Ramsmy v The Law Society [2016] Jeremy Barnett Blavo v The Law Society [2017] Neumans LLP v The Law Society [2017]

- All of the top 40 law firms by revenue have an office in London.
- The largest international law firms in London have between 45% and 65% of their lawyers abroad, and many other London- based firms have between 10% and 20% of lawyers overseas.
- Latest figures available indicate that there are more than 6,500 practising certificate holders from England and Wales who are working abroad.

153. The Oxera Report claims that English law likely governs at least:

- 1) £250 billion of global mergers and acquisitions
- 2) £80 billion of annual premiums on the London insurance market – the world's largest insurance/reinsurance hub
- 3) 80% of global maritime deals from ship construction and leasing to shipping contracts
- 4) 40% of global corporate arbitrations
- 5) \$11.6 trillion of global metals trading in 2020
- 6) \$92.4 billion of global oils and fats trading – 85% of the global market
- 7) \$98.2 billion of global grain trade – 80% of the global market
- 8) €661.5 trillion of global over-the-counter derivatives trading in 2018

154. The following is a table of comparative statistics between my sole practice and DLA Piper, the largest firm in the UK, assuming DLA Piper was also intervened into in for the same purported reasons

	Ashley & Co.	DLA Piper
General		
Number of lawyers	1	4000
Number of offices	1	90
Gross revenues 2023	£350,000	£3.16bn
Number of banks. 168 is the maximum number of institutions considered to be banks in the UK.	3	168
Number of bank accounts.	7	6.23m
Number of Client files removed on intervention.	350	316,000
Amount of Client Money transferred to the Law Society	£500,000	£4.52bn
Length of time to account to me for £254,000/ Estimated time taken to account for £3.16m	3 months	Many years
Claimed legal costs to challenge intervention including the (£254,000 stolen from me £368,000 House Lords £40,000 , Hugo Page SDT £10,000 Weekes £30,000). DLA Pipers fees based on gross income	£450,000	£4bn
Number of pages of reports and documents supporting the intervention and put before the 'Panel' , say 15 arch lever files at minimum in my law	7,500	30m but say, 10m

Time taken for High Court Hearing	13 days	31 years
Volume of Files in High Court	16	64000
Allegations		
Law Shortage (No one could see the 16 Arch lever files on Thirkettle (the syndrome referred to as Thirkettle Blindness))	£35,000	£316m
'Round Sum Transfers' i.e transfers which have a lot of noughts	£428,000	£3.852bn
There were bills which had not been entered (there is no rule obliging the Solicitor to enter bills)	11 bills	9931 bills
Costs		
Costs to the Compensation Fund	£3m	£3bn

What is the Vesting Resolution

155. Below is one of the only two references to the 1974 Act Vesting Resolution Procedure found in the 1972-1974 Debates. Parliament did not say that the effect of the resolution (or notice) is to freeze the Solicitor's Bank Account: Parliament says that the purpose of the Vesting Resolution is to start the Documents Production Procedure (i.e by the service of the Law Society's Particulars of Claim)

1974 ACT. FIRST PRESENTATION 2 MARCH 1972

One significant change that is made is that the words "reasonable cause to believe" have been deleted, and the words "reason to suspect" have been substituted for them. If, therefore, the Council has reason to suspect dishonesty on the part of the solicitor it can, in terms of Schedule 1 of this Bill, by notice put into operation in relation to that solicitor the full powers which are contained in Schedule 1 of this Bill. I think it might not be unnecessarily trespassing on your Lordships' time if I quote from paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 in order to indicate what can be done by the Council of the Law Society if that notice has been given; in other words, if the Council has reason to that solicitor the full powers which are contained in Schedule 1 of this Bill. I think it might not be unnecessarily trespassing on your Lordships' time if I quote from paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 in order to indicate what can be done by the Council of the Law Society if that notice has been given; in other words, if the Council has reason to suspect dishonesty it can give notice, and then it can exercise among other powers the following:

"The Society may require the production or delivery to any person appointed by the Society at a time and place to be fixed by the Society, and may take possession of all documents in the possession or control of the solicitor or his firm (whether or not the documents are the property of the solicitor or his firm), or relating to any controlled trust.

"If any person having possession or control of any such document fails to comply forthwith with any requirement made under this paragraph, he shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50."

That means that if the Council has reason to suspect—not certainty; simply reason to suspect—it can give notice and it can then require documents to be delivered at any time and place to themselves or any person they may indicate as recipient of the documents, whether the documents belong to the solicitor or to somebody else; and anybody who fails to comply forthwith, excuse or no excuse, can be subject to criminal process and fined up to £50. That is the power.

156. The Vesting Resolution, supposedly made by the Council of the Law Society, can be compared with a Company Board Resolution. Board Resolutions are legally binding decisions made by the members (shareholders or guarantors) or directors of a limited company. They are required when formal decisions need to be made on matters beyond the scope of day-to-day business operations, such as appointing or removing a director or altering the articles of association. Parliament says that the Vesting Resolution can be in the form of a letter **Part 2C Page 1008**
157. There are no rules, protocols or procedures governing the making of the Vesting Resolution. The Law Society claims that the Vesting Resolution is made by a Panel (whether comprising solicitors, non solicitors, or both is not known) discharging a quasi judicial function, but that is impossible to verify; it may be that the generating of the Vesting Resolution is an administrative process involving simply taking the form from a drawer or printed it from a computer, having it signed and faxed to the Solicitor and to his Bank.
158. According to Treverton Jones, the single sheet of paper that is the Vesting Resolution confers the following powers and authorities on the Law Society

Treverton Jones believes that the Law Society can freeze and transfer the Solicitor's Banked Money without a court order

- 1) Treverton Jones believes that the Vesting Resolution confers upon Law Society the power to freeze the Solicitor's Banked Money and to require the Bank to transfer the Solicitor's Banked Money to the Law Society's account or to the accounts of its agents. In my case about £500,000 was transferred to Russell Cooke; in DLA Piper's case £4.52 bn. would be transferred to the Law Society or Russell Cooke. If the Vesting Resolution were faxed to all five magic circle firms at the same time, the Law Society or Russell Cooke, a firm who only held about £10m in Client funds in 2005, would gain control of about £25 billion much of that sum being credited to its account within in a single hour. Leaving aside the legal implications domestically, there would probably be a worldwide banking crisis. Of course, there is nothing to stop the Law Society from terminating every law practice in England and Wales which would bring several trillion into its coffers. Treverton Jones apparently cannot see anything of concern with that possibility.
- 2) Treverton Jones believes that the Law Society has more power than international law enforcement agencies have against convicted criminals and more power than the most powerful nations on earth. The US Government cannot transfer the frozen bank accounts of sanctioned Russian Oligarchs, the Taliban or other international terrorists to the US Treasury without judicial authority, but the Law Society can have the Solicitor's Banked Money transferred to Russell Cooke.
- 3) Treverton Jones not only believes that the Law Society has the power to control almost all the banked money in the world, he has established the precedent which has made it theoretically possible.

Many millions of financial transactions and enterprises are being undertaken in solicitors' offices every minute of every hour of every day, from buying and selling of ordinary houses in the domestic market to complex dealings on the international stage on behalf of the largest conglomerates in the world. The money involved is held by the Solicitor in his Client Account over which he and the Client must have absolute and unfettered control.

If the Law Society's closure of law firms on the back of the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution is lawful, the responsibility and authority for these transactions, which often depend on the Solicitor's unique skill and expertise, might very well end up in the hands of the Law Society's staff, many of whom have no legal training, or academic or professional qualification.

The problem does not end there.

Transfers are made from the Solicitor's Bank Accounts continually during banking hours. What happens if payments are made after the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution is sent to the Solicitor's Bank?

Under Lloyds TSB v Anal Sheikh (1) (2) Barclays Bank the Bank can obtain a without notice freezing order over the transferee's account, and if the money is moved from the First Transferee to another account ('the Second Transferees' Account) before the freezing order is made, under Lloyds TSB v Anal Sheikh (1) Rabia Sheikh (2) Barclays Bank PLC Accounts can also be frozen on a without notice application.

The precedents established by these cases in which Treverton Jones pretended to represent me make the following scenarios possible:

DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNTS WHICH CAN BE FROZEN ON A WITHOUT NOTICE APPLICATION
Solicitor transmits money to a client (In my case I transmitted the NRAM Remortgage Proceeds to my account. I was my firm's client)	The Law Society can freeze the Client's bank account. The client could be an ordinary individual, a National and International Corporation, a Nation State, an overseas monarch or the wealthiest individual in the world.
Solicitor redeems a mortgage	The Law Society can freeze the Mortgagee's Bank Account
Solicitor sends a land registration fee to HMLR	The Law Society can freeze HM Land Registry's bank account
Solicitor pays court fees	The Law Society can freeze the bank account of HM Courts Service
Solicitor pays his suppliers	The Law Society can freeze the bank accounts of British Telecom, Sky, Virgin, British Gas etc
Solicitor pays a barrister	The Law Society can freeze the barrister's bank account
Solicitor pays his business rates	The Law Society can freeze the Local Authority's bank account
Solicitor pays his childrens' school or university fees	The Law Society can freeze the bank accounts of Rugby, Winchester, Oxford, Cambridge or any school or university

	in England and Wales or abroad
Solicitor pays for a family holiday	The Law Society can freeze the bank account of British Airways or other airline carrier
Solicitor pays his staff	The Law Society can freeze the staff's bank accounts
Solicitor donates monthly payments to charities	The Law Society can freeze the bank accounts of the Oxfam, Doctors Without Borders, Children in Need etc
Solicitor pays his income tax, NIC or PAYE	The Law Society can freeze the bank accounts of HM Revenue and Customs
The bank account holders listed above transmit money to other bank accounts	The Law Society can freeze the bank accounts of the recipients

From the above scenarios , a financial analyst could make the following calculations:

- a) How long it would take for the Law Society to control all of the UK's Bank Deposits (which could be sent to a enemy nation or to any international terrorist)
- b) Whether the Law Society could in theory ultimately control all the banked money in the world and if so, how long it would take.

Treverton Jones believes that the Law Society has the power to influence global affairs, trade and finance because it can walk into any law firm (including any Magic Circle firm) and obtain control all ongoing transactions by removing all the Documents

- 4) Treverton Jones says that the Law Society is entitled to require delivery up of the Documents which the Solicitor is entitled to refuse under Para 9 (1). Neither the Vesting Resolution nor Para 6 (1) make any reference to Documents, so how the Law Society acquire them if the Solicitor does refuse and there is no court order ordering him to deliver them up? Treverton Jones clearly believes that the Law Society have the right to simply walk into the Solicitor's Practice and take the Documents.
- 5) DLA Piper hold an estimated 316,000 Documents. How is the Law Society and its agents Russell Cooke, a much smaller firm, going to be able record the documents, account to clients for documents and store them? The process would take years. And what happens if DLA Piper successfully challenges the intervention? Does Russell Cooke have to return all 316,000 Documents? What would happen if Russell Cooke were intervened into? How would the Law Society guarantee the proper security for DLA Piper's Documents; after all, the Law Society is known to lose so many of its own documents.
- 6) And what happens to ongoing transactions ? Treverton Jones obviously sees nothing wrong in the disruption of sales, purchase, ongoing litigation, matrimonial settlements, administration of estates and other dealings in the smaller firms putting the clients' interests seriously at risk and in the largest firms, disrupting the conduct of critical transactions for example in global commercial shipping, international trade, mines and mineral rights and international commodities.

The Law Society inability to obtain the Documents without a court order is a serious flaw in the Fraudulent Procedure. Treverton Jones KC conspires with the Law Society so that the Documents can be procured by fraud.

- 7) The Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure is designed to avoid the Substantive Procedure, so how does it obtain the Documents?

The answer is that the Law Society uses Para 9 (3) to threaten and blackmail the Solicitor into giving up the Documents. The following is an extract from the Law Society's Letter of Instruction to Solicitor at **Part 1A5 Page 82- Page 83**

I direct your attention to sub-paragraph 9(3) of Schedule 1 which provides that if any person having possession of any such documents fails to comply with the requirements under sub-paragraphs 9(1) he shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400; further, under sub-paragraph 9(4) the High Court, on the application of the Law Society, may order a person required to produce or deliver documents to produce or deliver them.

The material provisions are Para 9 (1) – (4)

In the knowledge that neither the Solicitor nor any expert adviser he may consult will know anything about them, the Law Society withholds the full provisions:

- a) that the Solicitor has the right to refuse to produce the Documents voluntarily.
- b) that if the Solicitor refuses, the Law Society has to obtain the Documents Production Order under Para 9(4)
- c) that if the Law Society makes the Para 9(4) Documents Production Application, the Para 9 (3) Penalty will not apply

Is Treverton Jones responsible the Unlawful Imprisonment of Soophie Khan?

- 8) Treverton Jones did not act for Ms Khan, but the unlawful procedure he has established was followed. There was no obligation for Ms Khan to deliver up the Documents and the order for delivery up (assuming one was made) was made by Solicitors Regulation Authority under the wrong procedure.

Mail

- 9) Treverton Jones also does not say how Mail Redelivery takes place without a court order

Removing Solicitor's right to practice

- 10) There are over 4000 solicitors employed by DLA Piper. Treverton Jones believes that a single solicitor (in my case, 70 year old Charles Sneary) has the power to bring about their professional

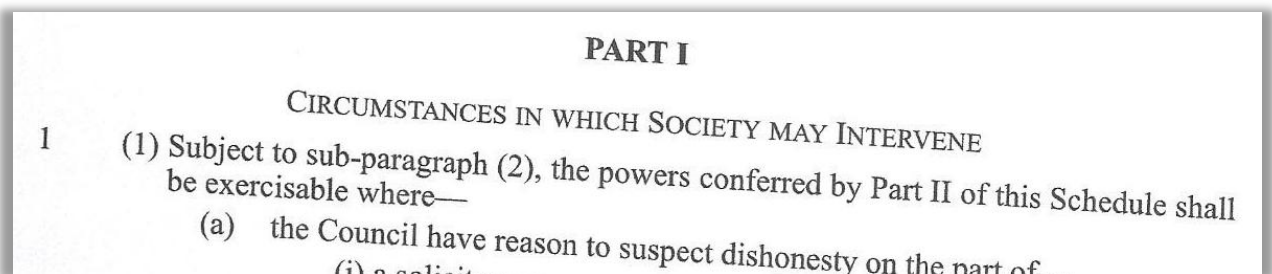
ruin in about 10 minutes, which is the time it takes to sign the Vesting Resolution and fax it to the firm

The Solicitor's challenge

- 11) Treverton Jones submits that Law Society does not have to issue a Particulars of Claim setting out the Grounds, but that the Solicitor has to apply for the withdrawal of the Vesting Resolution. As the Vesting Resolution is nothing more than Board Resolution or a Letter before Action, Treverton Jones KC believes that in the Lidl Great Britain Ltd & Anor v Tesco Stores Ltd & Anor [2023] EWHC 873 Tesco should not have defended Lidl's Claim for trademark infringement: Tesco should have applied for the withdrawal of Lidl's Board Resolution resolving to issue the Claim or should have applied for the withdrawal of the Pre Action Protocol Letter issued by Lidl's solicitors, Bird and Bird LLP
- 12) Treverton Jones submits that the Solicitor has to make the withdrawal application within 8 days. Nothing is known and nothing is published about intervention law, so the Solicitor is entirely dependent on the handful of barristers who claim to specialise in intervention law of which he is one,

What exactly does the Solicitor have to defend? Treverton Jones believes that the Solicitor has to defend 'circumstances' not 'grounds'

- 13) According to Treverton Jones the Solicitor has to defend Circumstances, not Grounds. He is unable to distinguish between 'Circumstances' and 'Grounds' **Core Analysis Page 1241-1252**



As the title to Schedule 1 Part 1 indicates, the Intervention Grounds are no more than the circumstances in which the Law Society may exercise its Intervention Powers, namely its power to freeze the Solicitor's Bank Accounts, its power to require Document Production and its power to require the Mail Redelivery. The Intervention Grounds or Circumstances are not themselves the charges against the Solicitor.

In criminal law

- a) The criminal statute will define the offence and specify the elements required to prove the offence;
- b) Circumstances will have arisen which give the police or other investigators reason to believe that the Accused has committed a crime;

- c) The decision to prosecute the Accused will be made by law enforcement agencies, such as the Crown Prosecution Service, Serious Fraud Office, Home Office, HM Customs and Excise;
- d) An indictment or charge will be drawn up specifying the offence;
- e) Witness, forensic and documentary evidence will be produced by the prosecution against the Accused;
- f) The Accused will be able to provide an explanation or defence;
- g) The court will determine whether the Accused is guilty of the charges.

Under common law, is defined as follows

The crime of **murder** is committed where a sane person unlawfully kills another person with intent to kill or cause serious injury. It is not considered to be unlawful killing if there is a reasonable justification, for example self-defence.

According to Treverton Jones, under intervention law,

- a) Schedule 1 does not specify any offence;
- b) The Law Society's reason to suspect the Solicitor of dishonesty is the offence
- c) The decision to prosecute the Accused will be made Law Society
- d) No indictment or charge is drawn up specifying the offence: the Solicitor has to speculate what the charge might be
- e) The Accused cannot provide an explanation or defence because there is no forum for him to do so (the Para 6 (4) Application is not the right forum)
- f) If the Accused makes the Para 6(4) Application, which is not the right application, the court will determine whether the .
- g) The facts (if they ever come to light) do not constitute any offence

The following table illustrates the above propositions.

CIRCUMSTANCES OR FACTS	CHARGE
CRIMINAL LAW	
A group of armed black men are in possession of large black vehicle	Theft Act. Possession of offensive weapon. Attempted murder or GBH.
A promises B that if A gives B £1000, A will pay B £100,000 within 30 days	Fraud Act 2006 offences
A man is found bending over a recumbent figure holding a sharp implement which he is about to pierce into it	Attempted murder. GBH.
INTERVENTION LAW	
Reason to suspect of dishonesty is both the circumstance of the offence and the offence	

CIRCUMSTANCES OR FACTS	CHARGE	EXPLANATION OR DEFENCE
CRIMINAL LAW		
A group of armed black men are in possession of large black vehicle	Theft Act. Possession of offensive weapon. Attempted murder or GBH	This is the US Presidential Bodyguard
A promises B that if A gives B £1000 A will pay B £1m within 30 days	Fraud Act 2006 offences	A is a successful Wealth Management Adviser of High Net Worth Individuals
C, a masked man is found bending over a recumbent figure holding a sharp implement which he is about to pierce into it	Attempted murder. GBH.	C is a leading surgeon about to start an operation in theatre
INTERVENTION LAW		
Reason to suspect of dishonesty		<p>Solicitors does not get a chance to defend the intervention , but if he did the facts would not disclose any offence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Solicitor completes work for a client, bills the client and transfers his costs A Solicitor transfers money from Client to Office Account A Solicitor transfers £254,000 from his Practice Accounts to his private account A Solicitor bills a Client £41,125

CIRCUMSTANCES OR FACTS	CHARGE	EXPLANATION OR DEFENCE	WHAT THE COURT DECIDES
CRIMINAL LAW			
A group of armed black men are in possession of large black vehicle	Theft Act. Possession of offensive weapon. Attempted murder or GBH	This is the US Presidential Bodyguard	Whether the charge is proven
A promises B that if A gives B £1000 A will pay B £1m within 30 days	Fraud Act 2006 offences	A is a successful Wealth Management Adviser of High Net Worth Individuals	Whether the charge is proven
C, a masked man is found bending over a recumbent figure holding a sharp implement which he is about to pierce into it	Attempted murder. GBH.	C is a leading surgeon about to start an operation in theatre	Whether the charge is proven
INTERVENTION LAW			

Reason to suspect of dishonesty	The Solicitor has no chance to explain, and even if he did, what would he explain without knowing what the Law Society's reasons were	Whether the Law Society had reason to suspect dishonesty
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The wrong application made with the wrong wording made under the wrong procedure

- 14) Discussed above

An application made under procedure rendered obsolete in 1991

- 15) First, the Parliamentary Debates from 1941-1975 show that Parliament has never been clear about whether the purpose of Document Production was to enable the Law Society to examine the Solicitor's Documents, and having examined them , to return them, or whether the Law Society could retain them.

Second, the entire procedure was rendered obsolete in 1991 after the enactment of s44B, which gave the Law Society the right to examine the Solicitor's Documents; it is argued that Para 6 (3) it was retained to blackmail the Solicitor into voluntarily delivering up the documents.

The relevant references are **Part 2C Page 521-531 , Part 2C Page 758-763, Part 2C Page 970-984**

Trevertton Jones believes the Solicitor's challenge should be based on telepathy

- 16) As to how the Solicitor's challenge to the intervention proceeds in court when made under Para 6(4) Trevertton Jones's understanding of the law and procedure is as follows;
- a) Trevertton Jones believes that the Law Society does not have to issue a Particulars of Claim specifying its reasons for suspecting the Solicitor of dishonesty: the Solicitor has to guess what the reasons the Law Society have for suspecting him of dishonesty might be.
 - b) Trevertton Jones obviously believes that only Solicitors endowed with the power of telepathy can make the Para 6 (4) Application because that is the only way in which the Solicitor will be able to know the Law Society's reasons. A Solicitor cannot infer the Law Society's reasons from documentation because the interpretation of the written word is highly subjective: one person will understand one thing, and another person understands something else.
 - c) Trevertton Jones believes the Solicitor does not have guess the reasons why another Solicitor might suspect him of dishonesty : he has to enter into the mind of an unqualified person, who might be a cold caller, a gym instructor, a life coach or a retail assistant who

has never so much as read a legal text in his life and speculate about his reasons. So, in the case of DLA Piper, Treverton Jones believes that their solicitors would have guess why such a person with no relevant education would have reasons to suspect them of dishonesty in areas of such as Energy Law, Environmental Law, Space Law, Maritime Law, Intellectual Property Law, Entertainment Law, Sports Law, Technology Law, when that person might not even understand the meaning 'maritime' or 'intellectual property' let alone know anything about these laws

Treverton Jones believes the Solicitor's life should be destroyed if he cannot guess the Law Society's reasons within 8 days

- 17) Treverton Jones believes that if the Solicitor is unable make the guess (whether by means of telepathy or not) within 8 days, he loses his business and livelihood, he loses his reputation, he loses the goodwill of his practice, he loses his works in progress, he may lose everything he owns and will never work as a solicitor again.

Treverton Jones believes that Solicitors who do not have telepathy should have guess the Law Society's reasons from 7500 or 10 millions sheets of paper (again within 8 days)

- 18) The Solicitor will have received various 'reports' and 'letters' during the investigation (which are forged, falsified and doctored). In my law, the volume was some 7,500 sheets; in the law of DLA Piper the volume would about 10 million sheets. Treverton Jones believes that if the Solicitor does not have telepathic powers
 - a) The Solicitor has to infer from the 7500 or 10 million pages supporting the intervention what the Law Society's reasons for suspecting him of dishonesty might be
 - b) The Solicitor has to show that nothing in those 7500 or 10 million pages or in other documents referred to in those pages provide reasons for the Law Society's unqualified staff or anyone one else who might look at them to suspect him of dishonesty
 - c) The Solicitor has to show that he has not dishonest in any other matters which are not contained in the 7500 or 10 million pages

In other words, the Solicitor has to prove a negative which legally unlawful, philosophically illogical and actually impossible within an impossible time frame.

Treverton Jones believes that the Solicitor should then pay him to learn all of the Solicitor's disciplines without him having to pass the Law Society Finals and undertake training in a law firm.

- 19) The Solicitor cannot act for himself because there is nothing published about Intervention Law; he has to rely on barristers like Treverton Jones. In order to present his case, the Solicitor has to first educate barristers in his various disciplines as well as in Solicitors Account Rules 1988 and the Civil Procedure Rules. In order to gain a proper understanding not only of the law of these

disciplines but the practice, it would take 1-2 years. Treverton Jones believes that the Solicitor has to pay the barrister to learn his disciplines. In my case it cost £368,000 to teach Treverton Jones

- 20) The Solicitor has to provide ongoing education and training for his barristers in case of appeal. Having learned the round sum transfer rule and my practice of batch posting for the High Court trial, Treverton Jones had forgotten what he had learned the following year in the Court of Appeal and made a false statement about alleged Rule 19 (2) breaches which lost me the case. For me, re-education and retraining for Treverton Jones for the hearing in the Court of Appeal and in the House of Lords would total over £1m (and that would not include advocacy costs)

Treverton Jones believes that he and the Law Society's barrister should be able to guess the reasons for intervention if they are not apparent to the High Court Judge trying the case

- 21) At the hearing of the Solicitor's application under Para 6 (4) the Law Society's reasons for intervening will still not be known. In Sheikh v The Law Society (High Court 2005) Park J found that no one knew why the Law Society had intervened. He then proceeded to do something unheard of: Park J decided the case based on what the Law Society's barristers, Hodge Malek KC and Andy Peebles and Gregory Treverton Jones KC, thought the Law Society's reasons for suspecting me of dishonesty might have been. Fortunately, the outcome was in my favour

Uncertainty about the precise grounds for intervention; the consequences of the uncertainty for this case

42. I now wish to return to the Panel's resolutions to intervene, the relevant parts of which I have quoted in paragraph 39 above. The Panel resolved that it was satisfied that it had reason to suspect dishonesty on the part of Miss Sheikh in connection with her practice as a solicitor (resolution 1), and that Miss Sheikh had failed to comply with the Solicitors Accounts Rules (resolution 2). Without those resolutions the intervention could not have been made. There are certain other grounds set out in the Act which may permit an intervention to be made, but there is no suggestion that any of them applies in this case. It is important to note that the Act does not permit the Law Society to intervene in a practice in any case where it (acting presumably by one of its Panels) considers that an intervention is desirable for any reason or reasons. So far as the present case is concerned the Act only permitted an intervention if, either there was reason to suspect dishonesty, or there had been breaches of the Solicitors Accounts Rules, or both.

43. In relation both to the Panel's resolution that there was reason to suspect dishonesty on the part of Miss Sheikh and to its resolution that there had been breaches of the Solicitors Accounts Rules absolutely no particulars are given. In this particular case I consider that the absence of particulars causes considerable difficulty, especially as regards the finding of suspected dishonesty. What precisely was the dishonesty, and what precisely were the grounds which raised a suspicion of it? The Panel does not say. This is, I understand, in line with standard practice for Law Society Panels. In normal cases (which in my opinion this case is not) the absence of particulars in a Panel's finding of grounds to suspect dishonesty may not particularly matter, because the nature of the dishonesty and of the grounds of suspicion is perfectly obvious to anyone. (Nevertheless I comment that the s.10 of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1992 requires tribunals and, in a few cases, Ministers, to give reasons for decisions. I do not have sufficient experience of cases about interventions to have an informed view of whether it would be sensible for Law Society Panels to adopt a similar practice. I do, however, draw attention to s.10 in case the Society might wish to consider reviewing its normal practice.) In all the earlier cases of interventions which I was shown the alleged dishonesty was clear for all to see. Similarly, in so far as the intervention may also have been founded on breaches of the Solicitors Accounts Rules, the breaches were equally obvious, and almost always consisted of solicitors either not having client accounts at all in breach of rule 14 or taking money off client account and using it for private purposes or for their own professional purposes (like reducing the office overdraft or paying the office rent) in circumstances where the taking of the money was prohibited by rule 22. Furthermore, as far as I can ascertain, although the members of the Panel in Miss Sheikh's case presumably did know what sort of dishonesty they suspected and what their grounds for suspecting it were, nobody else in the Law Society knew. The Law Society officers who gave evidence before me (Mr Penson, Mr Shaw, and Miss Patrick) did not know. Mr Shaw observed, absolutely rightly, that, if he had been involved in the investigation and in the preparation of the report placed before the Panel, it would not have been right for him to be present during the Panel's deliberations. No evidence was called by the Law Society from any member of the Panel.
44. This has caused substantial difficulties in the case, and in my view has had an unfortunate effect on the nature of the proceedings. Miss Sheikh did not know any detail of what sort of dishonesty was being alleged against her, and in her first witness statement could do little more on this aspect of the case than to say that she utterly refuted any suggestion that there was reason to suspect dishonesty on her part. She has always accepted that she failed to reply to correspondence and that there have been some technical infringements of the Solicitors Accounts Rules, but she denies any kind of dishonesty. Since she does not know what specific kind of dishonesty the Panel suspected, she has great difficulty in doing more than making a general denial. Her legal team in this case, Mr Treverton-Jones QC and his instructing solicitors, Radcliffes Le Brasseur, could only speculate as to the case which they had to meet. In a criminal case an indictment which merely charged that there was reason to suspect dishonesty would never survive. The same would apply to a pleading in a civil claim.
45. I as the judge was in the same position as Miss Sheikh's legal advisers. And, importantly as it seems to me, the Law Society's legal team, headed by Mr Malek QC were also in that position. They must look for their instructions to Mr Penson's

department within the Law Society. That department has the responsibility for following through and implementing the Panel's resolution that there should be an intervention, one ground for which (probably the main ground) was that there was reason to suspect dishonesty. Mr Penson's department's responsibility is not limited to carrying out the intervention: it includes defending the intervention against the legal challenge to it which Miss Sheikh has brought. Mr Penson and his colleagues have not asked the members of the Panel to give particulars of their reasons for suspecting dishonesty. I assume in this respect that they followed normal practice, but a consequence must have been that they have been unable to give any specific instructions to Mr Malek and Mr Peebles on this critical part of the case.

46. In the circumstances it seems to me that Mr Malek and Mr Peebles have had to do the best they can to find in the extensive documentation in the case any features which, as it seems to them, might have given rise to a suspicion of dishonesty, to present them to me as giving rise to such a suspicion, and to cross-examine Miss Sheikh and Mr Sampat in a way which entails alleging dishonesty in numerous different respects. This has had a major impact on the nature of the trial. ~~Mr Treverton-Jones (who, I might mention, has great experience in cases of this nature, nearly always representing the Law Society, not the solicitor) has complained vigorously about it. I quote some extracts from his written closing submissions. They are expressed in trenchant terms. In a judicial capacity I might look for less high octane ways of making the points, but I have to say that I agree with everything that Mr Treverton-Jones is saying: 'endless hours of labour by Law Society's legal team in seeking to unearth "smoking guns" in the thousands of pages of documents before the court'; 'a case in which so many scattered allegations have been made against the intervened upon solicitor'; 'the court is asked by the Law Society to continue an intervention, the original rationale of which had never been properly explained'; 'forensic tactics of the Law Society (perhaps understandable in the light of the unexplained decision of the Panel) in relentlessly seeking to paint almost every act or omission of Miss Sheikh in its most sinister colours'; 'every allegation, large or small, has been pursued ... As a consequence the litigation has occupied many days of court time, most of it taken up by submissions or prolonged cross-examination by the Law Society'.~~

Note 1 Park J unwittingly permits the barristers to make up the allegations

47. It seems me that Parliament visualised that applications under Schedule 1 paragraphs 6(4) and 9(8) for orders that notices of intervention be withdrawn could and would be brought quickly to court, and would be capable of being dealt with quite speedily, since by that time the solicitor would know what was alleged against him or her. Subparagraphs 6(4) and 9(8) require the Law Society to be given 48 hours notice of such an application, but no more. *Giles v The Law Society* and *Holder v The Law Society* (both supra) have rejected arguments that the intervention procedure is flawed, either under the rules of natural justice or under the European Convention on Human Rights, on the ground that the solicitor does not initially know what the case against him is. The reasoning in both cases is that, if the solicitor exercises his right to apply to the court for the intervention to be withdrawn, he should then receive all the material which the Panel had before it, and will know the basis on which the Panel found that one or more of the conditions for intervention existed. In normal cases that will be true: if the Panel has found that there were reasons to suspect dishonesty, once the solicitor (and his legal advisers), upon commencing proceedings for the intervention to be withdrawn, read the materials which were before the Panel it will

be obvious what the reasons were. That is simply not the case here in so far as the Panel found that there were reasons to suspect dishonesty. Miss Sheikh and her advisers did have the documentary materials which the Panel had, but they do not to my mind make it clear at all what the alleged dishonesty was or what the grounds for suspecting it were.

Treverton Jones believes that the Court should decide not whether the Solicitor is honest or dishonest, but whether some unknown person (if a person at all) following some unspecified procedure (if there was such procedure at all) had reason to suspect the Solicitor of dishonesty

18) The Court considers that it has to decide the Solicitor's intervention challenge by adopting the Two Stage Process. The Two Stage Process involves the Court considering:

- a) whether the Law Society had reason to suspect the Solicitor of dishonesty ('The Two Stage Process Stage 1')
- b) if so, whether the intervention should continue ('The Two Stage Process Stage 2') (It is significant that the court did not say the intervention should be reversed')

Under the Two Stage Process, whether or not the Solicitor is actually guilty of dishonesty is completely immaterial. The Court considers that it has to decide the Solicitor's intervention challenge by adopting the Two Stage Process

15. The Court itself conducts "a two-stage process". Its role was summarised by Neuberger J (*Dooley v Law Society* 15.9.2000):

"First it must decide whether the grounds under paragraph 1 are made out; in this law, primarily, whether there are grounds for suspecting dishonesty. Secondly, if the Court is so satisfied, then it must consider whether in the light of all the evidence before it the intervention should continue. In deciding the second question, the Court must carry out a balancing exercise between the need in the public interest to protect the public from dishonest solicitors and the inevitably very serious consequences to the solicitor if the intervention continues.

Holder v The Law Society (2002) CA

15. As I pointed out in *Sritharan v Law Society* [2005] EWCA Civ 476, [17] and [18]; [2005] 1 WLR 2708, 2714A-D, the origin of the power to intervene on reasonable suspicion is found in paragraph 4(1) of schedule I to the Solicitors Act 1941. It is clear that the power was thought to be a necessary adjunct to the requirement, imposed on the Law Society by section 2 of that Act, that a compensation fund be maintained and administered for the purpose of enabling the Society to compensate persons who had suffered loss by reason of the dishonesty of its members. I observed that it was important not to lose sight of that link:

Note. 1. In the 1957 Act, the 1965 Act and, the 1974 Act it was not true that risk to the CF was the exclusive purpose of the power

"... It is the power to **intervene on suspicion of dishonesty** which enables the society to exercise control over those solicitors whose conduct might give rise to claims against the compensation fund; claims which, ultimately, have to be met by the profession as a whole."

Sheikh v Law Society Court of Appeal

In *Sheikh v Law Society*, on the other hand, Chadwick LJ said this (at paragraph 92):

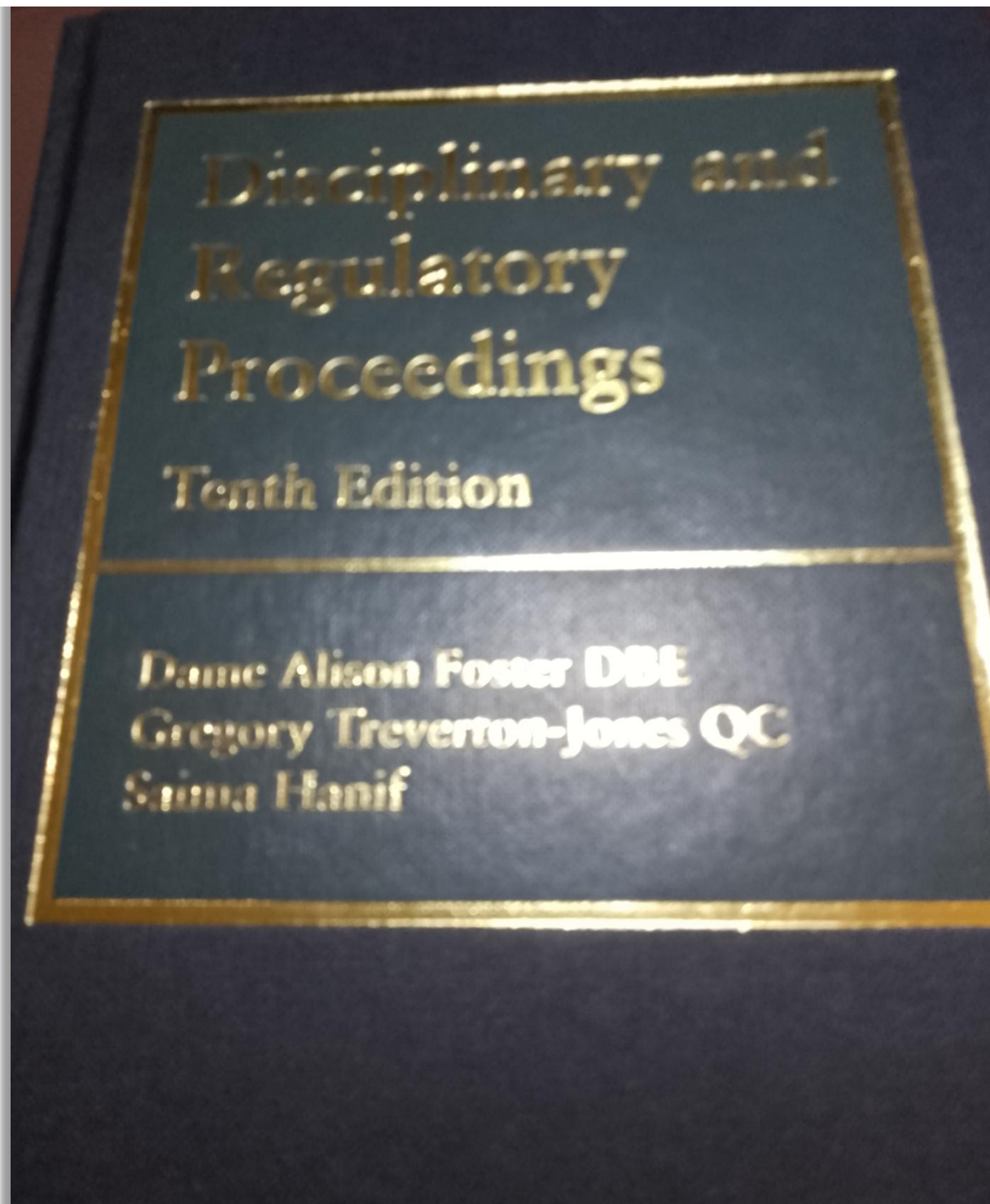
"I should add (by way of parenthesis) that, for my part, I confess to some doubt whether, as Sedley J suggested in *Giles v Law Society*, the court could refuse to direct withdrawal of a notice which 'ought not to have been issued' because the original evidence prompting the intervention 'was too exiguous to found a reasonable suspicion' on the basis that abundant evidence of dishonesty had been found on intervention—if he intended to include in that example a law where, on a proper analysis of the position at the time the decision to intervene was taken by the society, the powers of intervention had not become exercisable. As Sir Robert Megarry V-C observed in *Buckley v Law Society (No 2)* [1984] 3 All ER 313 at 316, [1984] 1 WLR 1101 at 1105: 'the Law Society ought not to be free to intervene on inadequate grounds in the hope that what will be found will justify the intervention.' But I recognise that the Vice-Chancellor clearly took the view in that law that it would be open to the court to refuse to direct withdrawal notwithstanding that, on the facts known to the society at the time of the resolution, there was insufficient reason to suspect dishonesty. He said this, by way of example ([1984] 3 All ER 313 at 316, [1984] 1 WLR 1101 at 1105):

Note 2 The Court can rely on subsequent events

Neumans LLP v The Law Society [2017]

Treverton Jones believes that the Solicitor should answer questions about the running of his practice on cross examination (not even on examination) put by a barrister who knows nothing about running a practice

- 22) Treverton Jones had planned with the Law Society and with the Law Society's legal team that I would lose the case. The terms of the case fixing agreement is at **Core Analysis Page** . They had planned to prevent me from providing a full and comprehensive defence or explanation to the court
- a) by confining my written evidence to a few short witness statements
 - b) by confining my oral evidence to cross examination in which it was impossible to explain administrative and practice procedures, account procedures and deal with the very many aspects of running an office
 - c) by not examining me on these issues which was the only way to deal with these matters



It is not 'nuclear' or 'draconian' ; it is fair and reasonable

Note the fraudulent use of the word 'grounds' not ' circumstances'

Intervention

14.32 The nuclear weapon in the armoury of the SRA is intervention. This was introduced in 1941 as a necessary adjunct to the creation of the Law Society Compensation Fund. The grounds upon which the SRA is entitled to intervene in a solicitor's practice are contained in Sch 1 to the Solicitors Act 1974 as amended by the Legal Services Act 2007. Essentially, these are designed to permit intervention when a solicitor cannot run (through ill health, imprisonment, bankruptcy and the like), or alternatively cannot be trusted to run, a solicitor's practice so as to ensure that clients' moneys are secure. The statutory grounds include the following:

- The SRA has reason to suspect dishonesty on the part of the solicitor, an employee of the solicitor or the personal representatives of a deceased solicitor, in connection with that solicitor's practice or former practice, or in connection with any trust of which that solicitor is or formerly was a trustee or that employee is or was a trustee in his capacity as such an employee (para 1(1)(a) of Sch 1).
- The SRA has reason to suspect dishonesty on the part of a solicitor in connection with (i) the business of any body of which the solicitor is or was a manager or (ii) any business carried on by the solicitor as a sole trader (para 1(1)(aa) of Sch 1).
- The SRA is satisfied that the solicitor has failed to comply with rules made by virtue of ss 31, 32 or 37(2)(c) of the 1974 Act. Section 31 refers to rules of professional conduct, s 32 to accounts rules and s 37 to rules in relation to professional indemnity insurance. In essence any breach of any part of the *SRA Handbook* or its statutory predecessors will suffice.
 - The solicitor has been adjudged bankrupt or has made a composition or arrangement with his creditors (para 1(1)(d) of Sch 1).
 - The solicitor has been committed to prison in any civil or criminal proceedings (para 1(1)(e) of Sch 1).
 - The SRA is satisfied that it is necessary to exercise the powers of intervention, or any of them, to protect the interests of clients, or former or potential clients, of the solicitor or his firm, or the interests of the beneficiaries of any trust of which the solicitor is or was a trustee (para 1(1)(m) of Sch 1).

159. Treverton Jones KC is one of the authors of the above text which is one of the few books on regulatory and disciplinary law. The only reference in the book to interventions is in the following paragraphs.

Treverton Jones deliberately created ambiguity by using the term 'vest'. He does not say that the Solicitor's Banked Money is fraudulently transferred to the Law Society on the back of the Vesting Resolution

Treverton Jones reinforces the false narrative that an adjudicator authorises the intervention. He knows there is no Panel (and even if there were it is of no significance because the Vesting Resolution is no more than board resolution authorising the Law Society to start the intervention procedure). He deliberately did not call Sneary the Panel Member to give evidence at my trial because he knew it would come to light that there had been no Panel meeting and no decision had been made

14.33 The statutory mechanism of an intervention is to vest the solicitor's practice moneys in the Law Society, and to require the solicitor to yield up the practice documents. The Law Society does not take over or run the practice. It appoints intervening agents, who seek to ensure that all clients are informed of the intervention and find alternative solicitors, and that the

practice moneys are distributed appropriately. The solicitor's practising certificate is automatically suspended unless the adjudicator or Adjudicatory Panel authorising the intervention direct otherwise.

14.34 Intervention therefore entails the destruction of the solicitor's practice. There is a statutory right to challenge the intervention in the High Court. In the many decades since the regime was introduced, there have been a small number of successful challenges, all save one of which were brought by the Law Society/SRA. The only successful example of a challenge at first instance is *Sheikh v Law Society*,¹ but the decision was reversed on appeal by the Court of Appeal.²

¹ *Sheikh v Law Society* [2005] EWHC 1409 (Ch). Additionally, the Law Society has won a small number of such challenges.

² *Sheikh v Law Society* [2006] EWCA Civ 1577.

It does not entail the destruction of the solicitor's practice; it is a process which starts with the issuing of a Claim by the Law Society which the Solicitor might successfully defend. If he wins, his practice is not destroyed. Treverton Jones is treating the intervention as a single act which starts and concludes with the service of the Vesting Resolution which it is not.

The case was lost because he had entered into a case fixing agreement with the Law Society to lose the case. I had not paid any further legal costs after the High Court hearing so, I do not know why he would have represented me at the Court of Appeal

160. Treverton Jones, Timothy Dutton and other barristers involved in the Intervention Fraud have been lying to judges for decades about the intervention procedure, leading them to believe that the procedure is 'draconian' the customarily description employed.

**ANAL SHEIKH V THE LAW SOCIETY [2005] (COURT OF APPEAL AND HOUSE OF LORDS)
(GREGORY TREVERTON JONES KC, TIMOTHY DUTTON KC, HUGO PAGE KC. JONATHAN HARVIE
KC, PHILIP ENGELMAN)**

The Law Society's Powers to intervene in a solicitor's practice

The consequences of intervention were described by Mr Justice Sedley, sitting in this Court in *Giles v Law Society* (1995) 8 Admin LR 105, 118C, as "undoubtedly drastic and potentially terminal" for a solicitor's practice. Lord Justice Ward (*ibid*, 116E) referred to intervention as a "Draconian remedy" capable of striking "a mortal blow to the particular practice". But there can be no doubt that Parliament was well aware of the consequences which the exercise of intervention powers would be likely to have for the individual solicitor, both when it enacted the 1974 Act and when it reinforced those consequences in 1990.

HOLDER V THE LAW SOCIETY [2002] (HC) TIMOTHY DUTTON QC AND PHILIP ENGELMAN

54. The competing arguments between the parties are as follows. Mr Engelman contends for the Claimant that these powers are illusory and that there is no realistic prospect of any satisfactory intervention being challenged. He submits also that the intervention power when exercised is so draconian that it destroys a practice and thereby irretrievably, intervenes in a person's right to enjoy his property. Third he submits that the suggestion that the intervention is an interim measure is an illusion. Mr Dutton Q.C. for LS submits that there is no illusion. The powers are admittedly draconian but they are a necessary power to remedy misconduct and the Claimant has a right to go to court to challenge it. He further submits that in cases where there is a challenge, a modus operandi is regularly negotiated between LS and the solicitor whereby continuity is preserved in limited ways and even in some cases the lifting of the suspension of the Practising Certificate can be arranged. Mr Dutton Q. C. does not submit that any of those ameliorating exercises would have been agreed to by the LS in this case, and I do not suppose for one minute that it would even if it had been asked.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE POWERS

55. It is clear that the purpose of the powers of intervention are to enable LS to nip in the bud so far as possible cases of dishonesty by a solicitor (*Buckley v The Law Society* (2) [1984] 3 All ER 317atpage317). There is no dispute that the power is draconian. The Court of Appeal in *Giles v The Law Society* (11-10-95) observed :-

"Intervention is of course, a draconian remedy, not only because it often strikes a mortal blow to the particular practice, but also, because by an amendment made by the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990, the solicitor loses his Practising Certificate immediately. Protection of the public therefore has to be held in balance against hardship[to that solicitor. That balance is primarily held by Parliament."

The learned judge then sets out the procedural balancing exercise.

65. What is the supposed justification for that drastic action. It is said to be necessary to protect the public from dishonest solicitors. That is self-evidently a

laudable exercise, but should it be such that it can only happen in such a draconian manner. Is there some other way of procedure which might afford fairness, whilst still protecting the LS, the SCF and the clients from dishonesty? Further, the procedure involves the LS investigating, "prosecuting" and "adjudicating" in private.

68. The effect of an intervention is admittedly draconian. It seems to me that the effect of the intervention would, in reality, render it at the very least, difficult, if not impossible, for a solicitor to collect outstanding fees and, more importantly, work in progress. In respect of the latter there are undoubtedly cases where solicitors work on an entire fee basis. Conveyancing transactions, for example, are regularly carried out on such a basis. Commercial or business transactions are similarly carried out on the basis of a fee quoted for doing a particular job. The result of an intervention will prevent the solicitor from carrying on the contract. It means that the solicitor will have discharged himself with the result that the solicitor will no longer be able to carry out the duties. He will thus lose his entitlement to a fee and, according to well known principles of entire contracts, would not be able to claim a quantum meruit.

HOLDER V THE LAW SOCIETY [2002] (CA) TIMOTHY DUTTON QC, NICHOLAS PEACOCK , PHILIP ENGELMAN AND ROGER PEZZANI

14. The nature and characteristics of the intervention jurisdiction have been discussed in a number of cases, starting with *Buckley v Law Society (No.2)* [1984] 3 All ER 313 (Sir Robert Megarry V-C), and most recently in this Court, in *Giles v Law Society* [1995] 8 Admin LR 105. It has been recognised that it is a "draconian" jurisdiction, necessary to protect the public interest, but balanced by the right to apply to the Court. As Sedley LJ said in *Giles*:

"The manifest purpose of sch 1 to the Solicitors Act 1974... is to create an ex-parte procedure leading where appropriate to intervention, the consequences of which are undoubtedly drastic and potentially terminal for a solicitor's practice. Where an intervention is persisted with, paragraph 6(4) of sch 1 provides for a solicitor to be heard on an application made within 8 days to the court for an order directing the Law Society to withdraw the notice prohibiting payment out of money held by solicitors save with the leave of the court. Since this is the key intervention power, at least in cases of suspected dishonesty, it is realistic to describe the sub-paragraph as conferring jurisdiction upon the court to direct the Law Society to withdraw from the intervention. On such an application it is for the court to decide whether or not to direct withdrawal on the then material before it....

... it is by common consent a matter for the court's judgment (I prefer not to use the word discretion in this context) whether it should direct withdrawal – a

22. More recently, Judge Behrens in *Wright v Law Society* (see above) declined to follow the reasoning of Peter Smith J. He said:

"The Law Society has to take into account the public interest in deciding whether to exercise its powers of intervention at all. The public interest requires a balance to be struck between the draconian effect of intervention and the matters referred to earlier in this judgment. Second I have considerable doubts about the jurisdiction of the Court to adopt the sort of solution envisaged by Peter Smith J in paragraphs 70 and 71 of his judgment. Intervention in its full form is the statutory remedy entrusted by Parliament to The Law Society in order to regulate the profession. It is not, in view, open to the courts to devise a different and less draconian remedy. I cannot, for my part, see that the Court would have power to appoint a Receiver in an application by The Law Society to determine whether there ought to be an intervention or not.

14. The nature and characteristics of the intervention jurisdiction have been discussed in a number of cases, starting with *Buckley v Law Society (No.2)* [1984] 3 All ER 313 (Sir Robert Megarry V-C), and most recently in this Court, in *Giles v Law Society* [1995] 8 Admin LR 105. It has been recognised that it is a "draconian" jurisdiction, necessary to protect the public interest, but balanced by the right to apply to the Court. As Sedley LJ said in *Giles*:

"The manifest purpose of sch 1 to the Solicitors Act 1974... is to create an ex-parte

Later in his judgment he expanded on what he saw as the "draconian" features of the intervention power:

"68. The effect of an intervention is admittedly draconian. It seems to me that the effect of the intervention would, in reality, render it at the very least, difficult, if not impossible, for a solicitor to collect outstanding fees and, more importantly, work in progress. In respect of the latter there are undoubtedly cases where solicitors work on an entire fee basis. Conveyancing transactions, for example, are regularly carried out on such a basis. Commercial or business transactions are similarly carried out on the basis of a fee quoted for doing a particular job. The result of an intervention will prevent the solicitor from carrying on the contract. It means that the solicitor will have discharged himself with the result that the solicitor will no longer be able to carry out the duties. He will thus lose his entitlement to a fee and, according to well known principles of entire contracts, would not be able to claim a quantum meruit.

69. As a matter of practicality it seems to me that the Claimant's evidence as to the difficulties of collection are made out. Whilst Mr Dutton Q.C. said the LS will afford documents, or rather copies of documents, to enable collections to be made, I can well foresee (and this has been my experience in the interventions where I have been involved) that the destruction of the practice causes the clients to be scattered to the winds and the recoverability of monies made virtually impossible."

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He submitted that if, as the judge found, the more draconian features of the intervention procedure were not "necessary", the requirement of "proportionality" was not satisfied.

31. In the present case, the "margin" arises at two stages: first, the discretion allowed to the legislature in establishing the statutory regime, and, secondly, the discretion of the Law Society as the body entrusted with the decision in an individual case. (In the former case, the only remedy for exceeding the "margin" may be a "declaration of incompatibility" under the 1998 Act.) The intervention procedure, now contained in the Solicitors Act 1974, is long-established (dating back to 1941, in its earliest form), and has been reviewed by the court on many occasions. As appears from the cases

to which I have referred, it has been recognised as "draconian" in some respects, but necessary for the protection of the public interest; and the courts have repeatedly emphasised the "balancing exercise" which it involves. I see no material difference between this and the "fair balance" which Article 1 requires. Nor do I see any reason why the Human Rights Act 1998 should be thought to have changed anything. There has long been a right of individual petition to the Strasbourg Court for breaches of the Convention, but we have not been referred to any questioning of the intervention procedure under Article 1. I see no arguable grounds for thinking that the margin allowed to the legislature has been crossed, particularly having regard to the deference which is properly paid to an Act of Parliament, as compared to an administrative decision (see the *Roth* case, above, at paras 26, 83).

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5. It is obvious, and well recognised in the authorities, that these intervention powers are draconian. Their effect, when exercised, is to destroy the business by which the solicitor has hitherto made his living, to render unemployed its employees, and to deprive its clients of access to the services for which they have retained the firm. The protection of these various interests afforded by the legislation is provided by paragraph 6(4) and (5) and paragraph 9(8), (9) and (11). Paragraph 6(4) allows the solicitor to apply to the court for an order that the Society should withdraw the notice in relation to client monies, and such an order if made, allows the court "to make such other order with respect to the matter as it may think fit" (see paragraph 6(5)). There is similar, but not identical, provision under paragraph 9. The solicitor may apply under paragraph 9(8) to the court for an order directing the Society to deliver up the documents "to such person as the applicant may require" and, on such an application, the court "may make such order as it thinks fit" (see paragraph 9(11)).

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17. The origin of the provision in paragraph 1(1)(a) of schedule 1 to the 1974 Act - formerly enacted as section 31(1) of the Solicitors Act 1957 and re-enacted in the 1974 Act on consolidation - is found in paragraph 4(1) of the First Schedule to the Solicitors Act 1941. The power to intervene on reasonable suspicion may be seen as draconian; but it is clear from the 1941 Act that that power was thought to be a necessary incident of the requirement - imposed on the Law Society by section 2 of that Act - that a Compensation Fund be established, maintained and administered "for enabling the Society to make grants thereout . . . for the purpose of relieving or mitigating losses sustained by any person in consequence of dishonesty on the part of any solicitor or any clerk or servant of any solicitor in connection with any such solicitor's practice as a solicitor . . ."

NEUMANS LLP V THE LAW SOCIETY [2017] RADCLIFFES

26. The decided cases also provide authority for the following propositions:

i) The intervention procedure laid down in the 1974 and 1985 Acts is compatible with article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights and article 1 of the First Protocol to that Convention. In *Holder v Law Society* [2003] EWCA Civ 39, [2003] 1 WLR 1059, Carnwath LJ explained (at paragraph 31):
 "The intervention procedure, now contained in the Solicitors Act 1974, is long-established (dating back to 1941, in its earliest form), and has been reviewed by the court on many occasions. As appears from the cases to which I have referred, it has

been recognised as 'draconian' in some respects, but necessary for the protection of the public interest; and the courts have repeatedly emphasised the 'balancing exercise' which it involves. I see no material difference between this and the 'fair balance' which article 1 [of the First Protocol] requires. Nor do I see any reason why the Human Rights Act 1998 should be thought to have changed anything. There has long been a right of individual petition to the Strasbourg court for breaches of the Convention, but we have not been referred to any questioning of the intervention procedure under article 1. I see no arguable grounds for thinking that the margin allowed to the legislature has been crossed, particularly having regard to the deference which is properly paid to an Act of Parliament, as compared to an administrative decision: see *International Transport Roth GmbH v Secretary of State for the Home Department* [2003] QB 728, 746, 765, paras 26, 83";

161. But that is not what Parliament meant. Parliament uses the term 'draconian' once only and that is not with reference to the entire intervention, but only to the Law Society's power to examine files under the Document Production Procedure; and as the Document Production Procedure was rendered obsolete by the introduction of s44b, the description is also redundant.
162. In the Parliamentary Debate on 2nd July 1965 (Solicitors Bill (Solicitors Act 1965)), Mr Bell refers three times to the 'drastic action' which the Law Society can take against the Solicitor. What he is referring to is not the Statutory Freezing Order or the 1965 Non Vesting Resolution, but the Documents Production Procedure where by the Law Society can enter the Solicitor's premises by force to seize the Documents.

Mr. Bell

Paragraph 3 is the enforcement paragraph following on paragraphs 1 and 2. The general effect of paragraphs 1 and 2 is this. The Law Society may serve on a solicitor who has done something which attracts the provisions of the Schedule a notice requiring him to produce certain documents to officers of the Society or persons nominated by the Society. I will not go through the list of documents mentioned of which the Society is authorised to take possession. If he does not comply, paragraph 2 says:

"(a) he shall be guilty of an offence";

and (b) that the Law Society may apply to the High Court which may order the person to comply with the requirement within a time limit and may attach to the order a penalty clause if he does not comply within the time limit. The penalty clause is that the Society may enter the premises of the solicitor concerned and seize and take away the documents and deeds, and so on, which they may find.

Paragraph 3 of the Schedule says:

"Upon taking possession of any such documents, the Society shall serve upon the solicitor and every person from whom those documents were received or from whose premises they were taken by virtue of an order made" under paragraph 2.

"a notice giving particulars and the date of taking possession thereof."

The defect which I see in that paragraph is that the Society, which, after all, will have just taken the very drastic action—admittedly on the authority of the court, but, nevertheless, it is **very drastic action**—of entering by force the solicitor's premises and impounding documents

[]

On the other hand, a **quite drastic procedure** is proposed. Solicitor's premises may quite possibly be forcibly entered and documents taken away. He is entitled to know reasonably quickly what has been taken away. After all, these are documents of his practice—clients' documents and documents of such title such as those listed in paragraph 1 of the First Schedule.

[]

He has to be and is given some right of appeal against the somewhat drastic procedure which has been enforced upon him. This right of appeal to the High Court is one which, by paragraph 5, he can exercise within eight days after the service of the notice upon him.

In the Parliamentary Debate on 2 March 1974 (Solicitors Bill, Solicitors Act 1974), when Lord Stow Hill refers to the 'drastic' and 'severe' powers of the Law Society, he is referring to the change of the grounds from "reasonable cause to believe" to "reason to suspect" and, again, to the Document Production Procedure

He makes no mention whatsoever of the fact that, the Law Society can freeze the Solicitor's Bank Accounts on the grounds of mere suspicion.

LORD TANGLEY

Next we come to Part II of the Bill, and here we are dealing with the Schedules. The Schedules are really designed to protect clients; they are not for the protection of the solicitors at all. The Schedules are mainly the old Schedules amended and revised in certain respects, and they are brought into effect by Clause 5. I do not think I need say very much about them; they are mainly a repetition of the existing law. Clause 6 enables the Law Society to take over quickly the papers of a solicitor who has been practising on his own and has died. I am afraid that solicitors are not always as careful as they should be in arranging their own affairs—sometimes they are too busy in arranging their clients' affairs to consider their own. It may well be that the solicitor appoints executors who are not solicitors and who have no idea of what to do about the practice. In such cases the Law Society seeks power to take charge of the situation. That is wholly for the benefit of the clients.

LORD STOW HILL

My Lords, looking at the Bill as it were from the outside, what I should think might well strike one is particularly Clause 5 and Schedule 1, for this reason. In that clause and in that Schedule, if this Bill passes into law (as I hope it will) the Law Society is given extremely drastic powers to deal with the very occasional delinquent solicitor who is dishonest in his conduct of the affairs of a client or of a trust. They are drastic powers and at first sight they seem to be extremely severe. [] I have examined the powers and I would not venture to submit to your Lordships that they are too severe. Severe they are, []

I come to Clause 5, which has to be read together with Schedule 1 to which I referred earlier. It is a very striking clause and Schedule 1 is striking. At first sight, the powers seem very drastic. In point of fact, if one looks at Schedule 1, it is closely modelled on Schedule 1 of the 1965 Act, although it is extended in scope. I would not ask your Lordships to look at it in any detail, but it may be of some value to look at what I might call the high peak of severity. It is our duty as a legislative House on Second Reading of a Bill to examine it and be fully conscious of what we are enacting. May I examine that high peak by directing your Lordships' notice to the following changes? To begin with, under Section 31 of the 1957 Solicitors Act the Council, before it could use the powers conferred by Schedule 1 in the form in which it ultimately appeared in the 1965 Act, had to have "reasonable cause to believe" that there had been dishonesty on the part of the solicitor. Only in that situation could the powers be exercised.

One significant change that is made is that the words "reasonable cause to believe" have been deleted, and the words "reason to suspect" have been substituted for them. If, therefore, the Council has reason to suspect dishonesty on the part of the

solicitor it can, in terms of Schedule 1 of this Bill, by notice put into operation in relation to that solicitor the full powers which are contained in Schedule 1 of this Bill. I think it might not be unnecessarily trespassing on your Lordships' time if I quote from paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 in order to indicate what can be done by the Council of the Law Society if that notice has been given; in other words, if the Council has reason to that solicitor the full powers which are contained in Schedule 1 of this Bill. I think it might not be unnecessarily trespassing on your Lordships' time if I quote from paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 in order to indicate what can be done by the Council of the Law Society if that notice has been given; in other words, if the Council has reason to suspect dishonesty it can give notice, and then it can exercise among other powers the following:

"The Society may require the production or delivery to any person appointed by the Society at a time and place to be fixed by the Society, and may take possession of all documents in the possession or control of the solicitor or his firm (whether or not the documents are the property of the solicitor or his firm), or relating to any controlled trust.

"If any person having possession or control of any such document fails to comply forthwith with any requirement made under this paragraph, he shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50."

That means that if the Council has reason to suspect—not certainty; simply reason to suspect—it can give notice and it can then require documents to be delivered at any time and place to themselves or any person they may indicate as recipient of the documents, whether the documents belong to the solicitor or to somebody else; and anybody who fails to comply forthwith, excuse or no excuse, can be subject to criminal process and fined up to £50. That is the power.

It has to be considered against the words to which I have referred, "reason to suspect". When the phrase was "reasonable cause to believe", I assume that the requisite was in the first place that the Council should in fact have believed that there was dishonesty and, secondly, that it should have had reasonable grounds for so believing. "Reason to suspect" is far more restrictive. I should like to hear from the noble Lord whether he has formed a view about this. All that is requisite to bring into operation the words "reason to suspect" in the first place is that those responsible must think there is a likelihood, or perhaps just a possibility, of dishonesty and, secondly, they must have a reason for so thinking which must be respectable in the sense only that it is not bogus. It may fall far short of something that is reasonable in the sense that it might influence the judgment of ordinary reasonable people.

I said at the outset that I do not criticise these powers; I simply call the attention of the House to their drastic and far-reaching quality. In the very nature of things the Council must be able in the event of dishonesty, in order to protect the client or the beneficiary under a trust, to act at once and effectively before the funds in which the client or the beneficiary are concerned disappear. Speaking for myself, I entirely accept that in order to make this action effective at once, within the necessarily short period of time, it needs just precisely these powers which the Bill asks from your Lordships' House and I hope that your Lordships will think it right to grant these powers.

Lord Denning refers the Documents Production Procedure as being 'the drastic power';

5.37 p.m.

LORD DENNING

May I come to the next clause of the Bill which my noble friend Lord Stow Hill mentioned, and that is the **drastic power** for the Society to intervene when it has reason to suspect that the solicitor may have been guilty of dishonesty or, indeed, of not acting for the funds and the like. The previous provision required that the Council

of the Society had a "reasonable cause to believe", and before they could act they had to have sufficient evidence in their hands to warrant a prosecution and to obtain a verdict of guilty. That did not enable them to act quickly enough, and the amended version reads that if they "have reason to suspect"—that is, good cause, good information in their hands whereby they feel the circumstances are so suspicious that steps must be taken to protect the clients and the public—then they can act. I would submit to your Lordships that that is a good practical amendment.

The first and only time the word 'draconian' is used to describe the Law Society powers under Schedule 1 is in the Parliamentary Debate on 6 February 1973 (Solicitors Bill, Solicitors Act 1974. Second Presentation) ,

LORD STOW HILL

The profession has voluntarily, under the terms of this Bill, submitted itself to a most draconian system of control. This is a system, set out in the Schedule, which is not designed to protect the profession but to protect those who may have recourse to it, in order to utilise its services against malpractice in the profession. We should be grateful to the profession for so willingly putting upon itself that heavy and effective system of control, and I hope that is a consideration which may be borne in mind when this Bill proceeds, as I hope after to-day it will, having received a Second Reading in your Lordships' House, to its further stages.

Lord Stow Hill' is not however describing the effect of the 1974 Vesting Resolution as being draconian: he is referring to Lord Denning's summary of the Bill which his observations directly follow. Lord Denning highlights the new obligation to insure for negligence, the Disciplinary Committee's function in relation to the misconduct and the right of the victim of a dishonest solicitor to apply to the Compensation Fund.

Lord Denning makes no mention the Law Society's powers under the Schedule 1 Provisions and in particular the power to use the 1974 Vesting Resolution to deal with the problem

On 22 January 1974 (Solicitors Bill, Solicitors Act 1974. First Presentation) ,

Mr. Douglas Houghton

(Sowerby)

Clause 6 deals with the Law Society's powers of intervention in the affairs of solicitors, the compensation fund and so on. Those powers are fairly drastic. When the society has reason to suspect dishonesty by a solicitor, it can move in in a rather drastic fashion. Even in cases of complaint of undue delay, it will have powers under Schedule 1 to look into the affairs of the solicitor complained of.

I think that the main cause of complaint against solicitors is delay

In every single judgment , without exception, the Court has used the term 'draconian' to describe the entire Intervention and not the Law Society power to examine Documents.

L	THE INTERVENTION FRAUD, A FRAUD OF SUPERLATIVE GENIUS. WERE PARLIAMENT, THE JUDICIARY AND THE EXECUTIVE THE ARCHITECTS OF THE FRAUD OR WERE THEY COERCED INTO ENACTING SCHEDULE 1? WAS THE FRAUD PLANNED IN 1941? WHY THE ABSENCE OF SEPARATION OF POWERS MEANS THE FRAUD CAN NEVER BE DISMANTLED
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1) WAS PARLIAMENT BEHIND THE FRAUD?
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163. The Intervention Fraud is a fraud of sheer genius:

- 1) The Intervention Fraud is incomparably efficient: it is achieved in a single moment of time using a single word written on a single page. The single word is 'vest' and the single page is the Vesting Resolution
- 2) There is no one to challenge Intervention Fraud because it comprehensively destroys its Victim. He faces abuses and injustice which most ordinary professionals would find torturous and he suffers the level of financial loss which immiserates him. How many Victims would be able to confront their torturer?
- 3) The Intervention Fraud requires knowledge and understanding of intervention law which no solicitor, barrister and judge has and cannot acquire without applying a great deal of time and effort. There are only two lawyers in the UK, if not in the world, who have the capacity to understand it at their fingertips, namely Timothy Dutton KC and Gregory Treverton Jones KC, but as they the main beneficiaries of the fraud, they are certainly not going to do anything to risk its continuation.
- 4) The Two Stage Process **Part 2 Page 238-254** and **Appendix I** which has been applied by the judiciary to determine the Solicitor's challenge since the 1980s makes it impossible for the challenge to succeed
- 5) Although in theory the Law Society could terminate all 11,000 solicitors practices in England and Wales in the time it takes to transmit 11,000 Vesting Resolutions and to strip all 200,000 solicitors of their right to practice, the Law Society targets a sufficiently small number of Solicitors so as to hide the fraud from the public and the profession.

164. Who could the originators of the Intervention Fraud have been? The figures involved in the 1972-1974 Parliamentary Debates about the Solicitors Amendment Bill 1972 included Lord Gardiner, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain 1964 –1970 (Magdalen, Oxford), Lord Elwin Jones, Attorney General 1964 – 1970 Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain 1974-1979, (University of Wales, Aberystwyth Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge), Lord Hailsham of Saint Marylebone, Shadow Home Secretary 1966-1970 Lord Chancellor 1970 – 1974, Lord Stow Hill Home Secretary 1965-1966(Balliol College, Oxford) Lord Denning , Master of the Rolls (Magdalen College, Oxford) Lord Janner Trinity Hall, Cambridge Harvard Law School , Lord Cornesford, Lord Douglas of Barloch, Viscount Brentford, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Solicitor General 1970-1972.Lord Tangle, a Solicitor.

165. There are only three explanations:

Were the Law Lords and the Government the architects of the Intervention Fraud?

- 1) The Law Lords at the time were men of exceptional intellectual prowess whose reputations are commemorated in legal history. If they were the real masterminds behind a fraud which has been perpetrated undetected for 50 -80 years, it would also explain why the Intervention Fraud cannot be understood by their counterparts today: Baroness Hallett, Lord Dyson, Sir John Chadwick , Sir Martin Moore Bick, Lord Tuckey in the Court of Appeal in Sheikh v The Law Society (2006) , Lord Bingham, Lord Carswell, Lord Rodgers in the House of Lords in Sheikh v The Law Society (2007), Sir Nicholas Braza, President of the Fourth Section of the European Court of Human Rights in Sheikh v the UK Government (2010) and Lord Slynn (on a private referral).

In 2011, I asked the Supreme Court to substitute the arguments set out here for the Petition I submitted to the House of Lords in 2007 by my former legal team, Hugo Page KC, Jonathan Harvie KC and Philip Engelman. The Supreme Court's response which was that the Court could not consider my application because the House of Lords' reference number for the law could not be traced shows the Court's inability to grasp anything about the Intervention Fraud

Would the Law Lords and the Government really have been so stupid as not to have realised that Schedule 1 made no sense?

- 2) If the Law Lords and the Government were not behind the fraud, it has to be explained how these notables, the most distinguished lawyers of the 20th century, were guilty of such egregious stupidity that they debated matters in Parliament without knowing what they were talking about, they enacted provisions which made no sense, they enacted the 1974 Act Schedule 1 Provisions mistakenly believing that they were enacting the 1965 Act Schedule 1, and they unwittingly enacted a statute which could and would be used for the next half century to commit theft, including the theft of *bona vacantia* from the Crown, fraud and what would later be called money laundering.

Could the Law Lords and the Government have been bribed, blackmailed or terrorised into enacting Schedule 1

- 3) The third possibility is that Parliament was influenced by external parties. The question then is who were they?

2 WAS THE INTERVENTION FRAUD PLANNED IN 1941 WHEN THE COMPENSATION FUND WAS ESTABLISHED ?
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166. **A1 Page 1- A7 Page 295** contain the material provisions of the 1941 Act, the 1957 Act, the 1965 Act, the 1974 Ac, the Royal Charters of 1845 and the Administration of Justice Act 1885 and charts their progress through Parliament. The Parliamentary Debates in their entirety referable to the Acts are at **B1 Page 296- B3 Page 382**, the parts of the Debates which relate to the Intervention Procedure being identified]
167. The debates and Parliament show that has never really understood what it was debating, Parliamea great deal about the running of Solicitors' practices, about the intervention procedure and may not have

even have understood what an intervention. In **Part 2** it is argued that the Law Society took advantage of Parliament's confusion and ignorance and hoodwinked it into enacting Schedule 1 of the Solicitors Act 1974, when Parliament really intended to re-enact Schedule 1 of the Solicitors Act 1965. The pretence of ignorance is usually a disguise for duplicity and treachery.

168. The following matters show Parliament's ignorance and confusion :

The 1941 Act. Parliamentary Debates 1939-1941. Part 2A Page 2-19, 2B Page 296-306

- 1) The entire debate is devoted to the Documents Production Procedure which for Parliament meant the Law Society's power to require delivery up of Documents for the purpose of examination, not for permanent retention. Parliament obviously considered that the permanent removal of the Documents fell exclusively within the jurisdiction of the court. For the same reason there is no reference whatsoever control of the Solicitor's Money and the Solicitor's Mail. The words 'money' and 'mail' are not mentioned even once.

The 1957 Act. Parliamentary Debates 1950-1956. Part 2A Page 20-49 2B Page 307-313

- 2) The Bill was presented as Consolidated legislation which meant that it was passed without substantive debate. Again, there was no reference to control of Money or Mail. As before, the purpose of taking the documents was to examine them. It is also not clear that the Documents which the Law Society was entitled to take: whether they were entitled to take all documents or only documents relating to the complaint: **Part 2B Page 313**

Sir B. Janner

I do not know exactly what documents can be taken but I assume that any document which the Law Society considers to be necessary for the purpose of investigating a complaint that has been made can be taken.

and

If one considers the substance of the matter one must look at the Schedule as a whole and not merely at subsection (4). As I read the procedure set out in the Schedule in its entirety, the first thing is that the Society requires the production of certain specified documents

Sir Eric Fletcher

I am talking about the clients of a solicitor alleged to have committed an offence and when the Law Society thinks it quite proper, in the interests of one or other client of that solicitor, to take certain documents and in the course of doing so quite properly takes documents belonging to some other client who would, presumably, be interested in having his affairs conducted by some other solicitor with despatch.

A solicitor might say that 16 documents were listed in the notice but that another four documents which were not named in the notice were also taken and that he wants the return of all 20

The question of ordering the return of the documents or some of them arises.

The 1965 Act. Parliamentary Debates 1959-1964. Part 2A Page 50-100, 2B Page 314-382

- 3) The Solicitors Bill was again presented as a Consolidation Bill. Parliament was still confused about Document Production ; Members of Parliament were talking at cross purposes about the reasons for the removal of Documents. See Comments 1-16 **at Part 2 Page 345-350**
- 4) On the one hand, Mr Bell and Lord Janner refer to the Document Production as a means to discover the Solicitor's guilt or innocence by examination of them ; on the other hand Mr Bell and Lord Janner speak of the Solicitor who has already been adjudged dishonest
- 5) Lord Silkin believes that only certain Documents can be removed, and that if Documents are wrongly removed, they should be returned
- 6) Lord Silkin believes that the Law Society do not have the right to open the Solicitor's Mail
- 7) There was again no reference to the control of the Solicitor's Money
- 8) The entire debate about Document Production was confined to the service of the Documents List
- 9) Parliament believed that on intervention the court could order the Law Society to return some of the Solicitor's Documents and retain others, which did not make any sense **B3 Page 382** .
- 10) Parliament failed to realise that the Intervention Circumstances had changed from two Circumstances to seven Circumstances. Some of the comments made suggest that Parliament believed that the 1965 Act Circumstances were the same as the 1957 Act Circumstances **Page 378**
- 11) Parliament refers to 'certain money' and 'certain documents' in Circumstance 3 Cases (Delay) suggesting that the Intervention Provisions were applied differently in each case **Page 379-380**
- 12) Parliament believed that Solicitors held Client Money in individual accounts **C3 Page 540** and did not understand Solicitors' banking practices generally **B3 Page 381-Page 382**
- 13) Parliament did not realise that under the 1965 Act, the Law Society could not obtain control of the intervened upon Solicitor's Banked Money if the beneficial owner did not consent, with the consequence that, if the Client insisted, the Solicitor who had been struck off or intervened upon could continue to hold Client Money. **C3 Page 538**
- 14) Parliament believed that a bank account could be frozen in part or that a sum of money held in a bank account could be frozen **C3 Page 539**
- 15) Parliament did not recognise that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 Provisions did not make any sense in that it provided that the Solicitor who had been struck off after his dishonesty had been proven at the Disciplinary Tribunal had 21 days to sell his practice, but the Solicitor who was only suspected

of dishonesty was intervened upon and did not have the right to sell his practice **B3 Page 379, C3 Page 535-Page 536**

The 1974 Act. Parliamentary Debates 1972-1974. Part 2A Page 101-295, 2B Page 383-1112

- 16) The Solicitors Bill was again presented as a Consolidation Bill which meant that Parliament believed there would be no difference between the 1965 Act Schedule 1 Provisions and 1974 Act Schedule 1 Provisions. At the 1965 Act and the 1957 Act were also enacted as Consolidation Acts, Parliament would have believed that there was no change since 1941.
- 17) Parliament did not realise that the 1941 Act and 1957 Act Intervention Circumstances had changed in the 1965 Act and in the 1974 Act **Page 468-page 474, Page 534, Page 378**
- 18) Parliament never looks at the 1974 Schedule 1 Provisions in any detail **Page 388 Note 5**
- 19) Lord Stow Hill is unaware that the 1974 Act Schedule 1 Provisions include non dishonesty circumstances **Page 388 Note 3**
- 20) Lord Stow Hill did not say that the first thing to do after the service of the Vesting Resolution is to freeze the money ; he says that the first thing to do is to (apply to court to) obtain the Solicitors Documents **Page 389 Note 7**
- 21) Parliament did not appear to understand what an intervention is **Page 393- Page 412-Page 417, Page 474-Page 481** Mr Douglas Houghton Houghton refers to it as ' looking into the Solicitor's affairs' **Page 393**
- 22) Mr Douglas Houghton says that the main cause for interventions was complaints about delay **Page 480**
- 23) Lord Denning appears to unaware of the power altogether **Page 481**
- 24) Parliament was oblivious of the workings and possibly the existence of the 1974 Act Vesting Resolution **C3 Page 460-Page 468**
- 25) Parliament did not know whether the purpose of the Documents Production Procedure is to give the Law Society the right to examine the Solicitor's Documents to discover whether he is guilty of dishonesty , or to enable the Law Society to remove the Solicitor's Documents from him permanently **C3 Page 521-Page 531**
- 26) In 1974, Parliament believed it was re-enacting the 1965 Act Schedule 1 Provisions **C3 (5) Page 481-Page 520**

The Administration of Justice Act 1985. Parliamentary Debates on the introduction of s 44B Solicitors Act 1974 Page 407-411

- 27) s. 44B gave the Law Society the right to examine the Solicitor's Documents making the Documents Production Procedure under Schedule 1 redundant. Parliament failed to realise the interrelation between two statutes and that Para 9 of Schedule 1 of the Solicitors Act 1974 should have been revoked when s44B was enacted, or substantially amended

9) WHY THE ABSENCE OF THE SEPARATION OF POWERS MEANS THE FRAUD CAN NEVER BE DISMANTLED

169. Discussed at **Core Analysis Page 932-980**

M ARE JUDGES WHO DEAL WITH INTERVENTION CASES BEING TERRORISED?

- a minimum cash shortage of £41,125 in respect of costs transferred from client to office account in respect of Mr Thirkettle's estate, in breach of Rules 19 and 22 of the SAR (which has not been replaced);
- a considerable number of round sum transfers totalling £475,125, in breach of Rule 19 of the SAR.
- three round sum transfers totalling £58,000 from client to office account in respect of monies received from the Legal Services Commission where the transactions had not been appropriately recorded on the office side of the client ledger, in breach of Rule 32(4) of the SAR;
- eleven bills of costs totalling £46,751.27 which had not been posted to the office side of the relevant accounts in the client's ledger, in breach of Rule 32(4) of the SAR.
- failure to account for interest held on general client account, in breach of Rule 24(2) SAR.

170. The allegations from Sarah Bartlett's Fraudulent Report to the (non existent) Panel are set out above.

171. As to the Cash Shortage Allegation **Core Analysis Page 1337-1346** Park J (High Court) , Neuberger LJ (Court of Appeal Permission on Paper) Hallett LJ, Dyson LJ (Court of Appeal Oral Permission Hearing) Chadwick LJ, Moore-Bick LJ, Tuckey LJ (Court of Appeal Full Hearing) Lord Bingham, Lord Carswell, Lord Rodgers (House of Lords) Sir Nicholas Bratza (European Court of Human Rights) saw

- a) that David Shaw confirmed that there was no actual money missing
- b) that it was absurd in the extreme to claim that if someone (it is not known whom) somewhere feels that a Solicitor's interim bill of £35,000 plus vat is overcharged by £298, the entire £41,125 should be transferred back into Client Account and if it was not transferred back, there was a cash shortage of £41,125.

Why did none of the judges commit the Law Society, Hodge Malek KC and Andy Peebles, the Law Society's barristers, and Treverton Jones KC, my barrister, to prison for contempt of court? Were they terrorised?

172. As to the Round Sum Transfer Allegation £475,125 **Core Analysis 1346-1349** the afore named Judges

- 1) saw that Shaw had stated in cross examination that there was not a single file among the hundreds he had viewed in which costs had been transferred before a bill was delivered
- 2) knew, or should have known, that it is impossible to make the allegation and fail to prove it: a solicitor has or has not transferred costs before delivering a bill . There can be no dispute.
- 3) knew that Shaw's definition of Round Sum Transfers were 'costs with lots of noughts', or which 'end with a zero'

The Judges must have realised that to deal with an allegation of 'round sum transfers' when there are none is as absurd as dealing with a murder trial when the judge can see the alleged victim alive and well in court! . Why did none of the judges commit the Law Society, Hodge Malek KC and Andy Peebles, the Law Society's barristers, and Treverton Jones KC, my barrister, to prison for contempt of court? Were they terrorised?

173. Park J saw that David Shaw had doctored his interview record on the round sum transfer allegation **Page 135** which was the Law Society's main reason for intervening (so it was claimed). Why did Park J not commit David Shaw and the Law Society to prison for contempt of court? Was he terrorised?

174. As to the Round Sum Transfer Allegation £58,000 Legal Services Commission **Core Analysis 1349-1350** the afore named Judges knew or should have known that the allegation could not have been made because Rule 21 provide legal aid money falls outside Rule 19 (2). Why did none of the judges commit the Law Society, Hodge Malek KC and Andy Peebles, the Law Society's barristers, and Treverton Jones KC, my barrister, to prison for contempt of court? Were they terrorised?

175. As to the allegation that 11 bills were not entered the afore named Judges knew or should have known that the allegation could not have been made because there were no comparative statistics available. My performance may have been excellent in comparison. Why did none of the judges commit the Law Society, Hodge Malek KC and Andy Peebles, the Law Society's barristers, and Treverton Jones KC, my barrister, to prison for contempt of court? Were they terrorised?

176. The judges knew that the £254,000 Sheikh NRAM Remortgage Monies was my remortgage money. **Core Analysis Page 1446-1558**. Why did the judges, save for Park J, find that it was dishonest to have transferred the money to my private account following completion ? Why did none of the judges commit Lloyds Bank officials , the Law Society, Hodge Malek KC and Andy Peebles, the Law Society's barristers, and Treverton Jones KC, my barrister, to prison for contempt of court and refer them to the

Ashley & Co

I10(a)13
DLS Wed 28/4/04

Stimpzewski (and others)

Note 1 Here I am saying that bills 'have been billed to clients' Shaw doctors the note by removing the word 'have'. This is an example of using evidence of what is said about the Round Sum Transfer on Account Breach rather than whether the breach has been committed or not

Q Why does AS make round sum transfer from client to the a/c?

A Made as an estimate & on amount, which are CTO/ base been billed to clients.

Q Does AS know which clients matters and billed amounts are relevant prior to making the round sum CTO?

A Yes per AS. See note made by Sue Fawcett.

~~Q~~ Pointblank note (x) R 19.

DLS — " — breach of Rules.

DLS must be balancing figure to fit the round sum.

AS Agreed that had to be.

AS Therefore agreed breach re RSCOT for multiple clients (as has to be a balancing figure).

N	SUMMARY OF THE CORE ANALYSIS
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O	COMMENTARY ON DRAFT ORDER
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1	WHAT SHOULD THE COURT'S GENERAL APPROACH TO THE CASE BE?
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177. The law and procedure submitted in the 23 Line Submission by barristers **Page 99-116** in more detail at **Core Analysis Page 319-336** is referred to as the Fraudulent Intervention Procedure. The Lawful Procedure is set out at **Page 74-98** and in more detail in **Appendix 1, Appendix II** and in **Part 2**
178. The Supreme Court can take eight alternative approaches to this case. However, with one exception, the consequence is the same whichever approach is adopted: the consequence is that all interventions undertaken under the Fraudulent Intervention Procedure (which is all interventions since 1974 or possibly since 1941) are void and unlawful
- 1) The Supreme Court could find that Parliament enacted the wrong Schedule 1. Parliament intended to enact the 1965 Act Schedule 1, but mistakenly enacted the 1974 Act Schedule 1 (consequently all interventions whether undertaken under the Fraudulent Intervention Procedure or under the Lawful Procedure are unlawful)
 - 2) The Supreme Court could find that the Fraudulent Intervention Procedure is lawful. (If the court adopts this approach, it has to explain the serious flaws in the procedure by answering the 161 Questions in **Appendix 1** and at **Page 53-73** and has to make the 64 Declarations of Incompatibility **Page 245-253** ; consequently, the court has to find that all interventions undertaken under the Fraudulent Intervention Procedure are unlawful)
 - 3) The Supreme Court could find that the Fraudulent Intervention Procedure is unlawful and the Lawful Procedure is lawful. (Consequently, all interventions undertaken under the Fraudulent Intervention Procedure would be unlawful)
 - 4) The Supreme Court could find that the Fraudulent Intervention Procedure is unlawful and that Lawful Procedure is also unlawful because it is also flawed, which is agreed (The Para 9 provisions make no sense because they are obsolete and Para 6(1) also makes no sense, the meaning of 'vest' is not clear and there are number of other difficulties) (If both procedures are unlawful, all interventions will have been unlawful)
 - 5) The Supreme Court could find that there is no law of intervention, or that the law of intervention is void for certainty (in which case all interventions will have been unlawful)
 - 6) The Supreme Court could find that the analyses of the Law Society's intervention powers is too complex to comprehend, so it cannot make any finding about intervention law in this case (If intervention law is too difficult for judges to understand, all interventions cases will have been unlawful because the law has to be capable of being understood)

- 7) The Supreme Court could ignore the case, refuse to deal with it or reject it on some procedural ground. However, the court cannot avoid dealing with the allegations of Convention Violations, UN Convention Violations, torture, treason, the application for Declarations of Incompatibility and the allegation that there is no separation of powers (and if it does deal with these claims and allegations, all interventions will be found to have been unlawful)
- 8) The Law Society and King J had me locked out of courtroom in the Administrative Court of the High Court to avoid having to hear my appeal against the sham purported Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal's decision (Charges of doing transfers of costs which 'end with a zero' or 'with lots of noughts'; having a cash shortage but refusing to open and look at the 16 arch lever files on Thirkettle showing 4 years of work supporting a bill and a Rule 19 (2) compliant transfer of costs; taking my own remortgage monies after completion). The Supreme Court could have me ejected from the Supreme Court building as it did in 2011 to avoid having to hear these matters. (Interventions will continue to be carried out unlawfully)

2 WHY THE COURT SHOULD MAKE ORDERS OF IT OWN INITIATIVE

179. Where a judge has misapplied a provision in the law or misconstrued the wording of the statute, he should automatically correct himself, but often he does not, and then it is for the complainant to appeal his findings and if he is right, the judge's decision will be set aside on appeal and he will (hopefully) be compensated for the judge's mistake
180. This case falls far outside that category of judicial mistake.
181. Putting the case at its lowest,
 - 1) The entire judiciary has disregarded or disappplied substantial parts of primary legislation 1 (Para 5 (1) - (4), the last four line of Para 6 (1), Para 6 (2), Para 7, Para 8 ,Para 9 (4) – (12) , Para 10 (1) **Appendix1 Page 102-112** and 57 Solicitors Act 1974) or has refused to acknowledge that Parliament has enacted those parts or sections or words) and
 - 2) The judiciary has disregarded or disappplied parts of secondary legislation (the words 'on account' at Solicitors Account Rules 1998 Rule 19 Note X, Rule 21 or has refused to acknowledge Parliament has enacted those parts or sections or words)
182. Putting the case at its highest, the entire judiciary has determined cases believing there was a governing law when there was no such law, or if there was a law it was too uncertain to be applied .
183. Where the judiciary is guilty of such an affront to the constitutional principles of the State, it is not for a member of the public to correct the judiciary's transgression ; nor is it even possible to do so **Page 46-53**

184. If judges in High Court, Court of Appeal and Supreme Court (and in the European Court of Human Rights) can decide that there is nothing wrong if a Solicitor is ruined by an intervention, acting under the misapprehension that there is a law of intervention when there is none, what is there to stop judges in High Court, Court of Appeal and Supreme Court from ordering women to be burnt at the stake in the honest belief that the Witchcraft Act 1735 is still in force, or from ordering men to be beheaded and women to be stoned in the genuinely held belief that the UK law has been supplanted by Shariah law, or from ordering all non whites to be deported applying an honestly held but perverse interpretation of the Immigration Acts, or from ordering Parliament to be dissolved truly believing that the judiciary is invested with such a power. How can anyone 'apply' to set aside these 'decisions'.

185. Dawn Oliver, Emeritus Professor of Constitutional Law at UCL writes

But if the courts were to challenge parliamentary supremacy, then by definition we would have a tyranny of Parliament, which is Treason

If the court does not set aside intervention cases, is the judiciary guilty of treason?

3 HOUSE OF LORDS CONTEMPLATED RE-SUBMISSION OF THE PETITION

186. The House of Lords' Decision was not an outright refusal to consider the Petition; the Law Lords clearly contemplated that a Petition could be accepted in the future.

2. Permission is refused because the petition does not raise an arguable point of law of general public importance which ought to be considered by the House at this time, bearing in mind that the cause has already been the subject of judicial decision and reviewed on appeal.

4 WHY THE SUPREME COURT RULES 2009 AND THE CIVIL PROCEDURE RULES 1988 SHOULD BE DISAPPLIED

187. The Lady Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls and the President of the Supreme Court have been asked to oversee the management of the case **Core Analysis Page 1029-1077** ; one of the directions they have been asked to make is to direct that the procedural rules of court should not be applied if they obstruct or impede the hearing of this case or make it too onerous for me to prosecute. Seventeen reasons are given for the request.

188. At **Core Analysis Page 961-973** which deals with the UK's violation of separation of powers I argue that the Supreme Court Rules 2009 and the Civil Procedure Rules 1988 were crafted to facilitate the Intervention Fraud and other types of frauds, and to make it impossible to challenge or dismantle them. For example, no Solicitor would understand from the Civil Procedure Rules that the Law Society has to start the intervention process by issuing a Particulars of Claim which the Solicitor has the right to defend

in the usual way. He can infer it from Civil Procedure Rule 67.4, but only if he has an proper understanding of the Schedule 1 Provisions which no one has.

189. The Supreme Court Rules 2009 are made in consultation with Law Society and the Bar Council which is another reason why they should not apply

In accordance with section 45(4) and (5) of that Act the senior Lord of Appeal in Ordinary has consulted the Lord Chancellor, the General Council of the Bar of England and Wales, the Law Society of England and Wales, the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, the Law Society of Scotland, the General Council of the Bar of Northern Ireland, the Law Society of Northern Ireland and with such other bodies representing persons likely to be affected by the Rules as the senior Lord of Appeal in Ordinary considered appropriate

4 WHY COURT FEES SHOULD NOT BE PAYABLE AND WHY COPYING COSTS ARE NEEDED

190. At **Core Analysis Page 1053-1067** it is argued that there should be no requirement to pay court fees. Why should a member of the public incur financial cost because Parliament did not understand the statute it was enacting, and the Judiciary did not understand the statute it was enforcing and neither could see that they were being duped by the Law Society?
191. Were it a relevant consideration, the court should know that £2500 has already been paid for the hearing of the House of Lords Petition and there is no rule that a further fee should be paid on a re submission of a Petition.
192. The Senior Judges are also asked to make provision for an immediate payment of £5,000 to cover copying, transportation and administrative costs to put the matter before the court. Commercial copying costs are calculated at about £2000 (20 bundles @ £100 per bundle (Submissions, Core Analysis, Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 = 3000 sheets, 5 x £6 per arch lever file) together with transport costs and storage costs. I have already spent or had stolen from me about £1m in legal costs including the £254,000 Sheikh Nram Remortgage Monies and have applied 8 -10 years of my professional time to research these matters at a cost of about £ 4m- £5m. I do not have any money.

5 WHY ALL DECISIONS IN THE CASE SHOULD BE MADE BY THE JUDICIARY

193. In the usual course, a case would initially be dealt with by the Registrar in the Supreme Court and by the court staff in the High Court. If these matters are put before the Registry or Court Office, they will never find their way to a judge.
194. Extra judicial or administrative processes, operating outside any system of legal system and undertaken without judicial sanction, are used the world over to control, punish, degrade and to violate the rights and freedoms of individuals and peoples.
195. In the Law Society's Intervention Fraud administrative processes do not only operate outside a system of justice: they are designed to oust the jurisdiction of the court

- 1) The intervention into a Solicitor's practice, which destroys the Solicitor's life, is an administrative process whereby a document which has been taken from a drawer or printed off a computer is used to freeze the Solicitor's Banked Money and have the money transferred to the Law Society, to remove the Solicitor's Documents and to redirect the Solicitor's Mail, thereby terminating his practice and business. As my own case shows, the Solicitor he has no recourse or remedy through the court.
- 2) Seven days after the so called intervention, a solicitor and a barrister appeared before a High Court Judge at a without notice hearing to ask for my private account holding my remortgage monies to be frozen. Aitken J accepted jurisdiction even though they had not issued a Claim Form compliant with the Civil Procedure Rules. The claim was issued in the subsequent days. It contains 5 false representations. Had Aitken J seen the Claim Form at the time of the hearing, he would have realised the claim was fraudulent and the court had no jurisdiction to deal with it **Part 1D Page 1607- 1723**. As a consequence, not only were my mother and I made homeless which I believed caused her death) but the train of events which followed and which now brings the case to the Supreme Court would have never have taken place

Brief details of claim

The Claimant's claim is for the restitution of the sum of £254,000 which it transferred to an account held by First Defendant with the Second Defendant bank, account number 80822922, sort code 20-96-55. The transfer was made from the First Defendant's bank account with the Claimant, number 0395782, sort code 30-39-64. The transfer was made as a result of a mistake of fact, in that the First Defendant's accounts with the Claimant had been blocked as a result of the intervention of the Law Society in her solicitor's practice. The First and Second Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of the transfer and are liable to give restitution. The Claimant has no claim against the First and Second Defendants until payment of £90 per month to the Law Society and the Claimant expects to recover £254,000.

Lie No 1. There was no entitlement to restitution

Lie No 2. There was no mistake of fact

Lie No 3. The account had not been blocked

Lie No 4. There was no unjust enrichment

Lie No 5. The 'intervention' did not entitle Lloyds to transfer my Net Credit Balance to the Law Society

- 3) In 2011, I attempted to submit these arguments, then in a preliminary form. The Registrar declined to accept the case on the claimed grounds that the House of Lords reference number was needed. I did not have the reference number and none of the barristers who had represented me would provide it, so the case was not accepted. This is another example of administrative control of case. If the Registrar is again permitted to exercise the Registrar's powers and discretions under the Supreme Court Rules 2009, the outcome will be the same.

196. Furthermore, the two current registrars of the Supreme Court, Laura Angus and Celia Cave happen to be Solicitors and are concerned in the case because not only am I asking for the Law Society's Royal Charter to be revoked and for the committal of former presidents, I am asking the court to order the refund to solicitors of practicing certificate fees and Compensation Fund contributions paid since 2000.
197. Finally (and no disrespect is intended by making the point), 600 barristers have managed to dupe 100 judges in the Intervention Fraud for half a century, and the 3000 Kings counsel, junior counsel, practicing solicitors and lawyers who have received this material apparently cannot understand it, so there is little chance that Ms Angus and Ms Cave will understand it either.

6	WHY THE COURT SHOULD NOT VIEW ANY COURT DOCUMENTS AND WHY NO DEFENDANT SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS IN STAGE 1
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198. The Senior Judges are asked to direct that the Supreme Court and the High Court should not view any judgments, orders or directions in the Law Society Case in the Law Society/Lloyds Case or in any Other Cases at least in Stage 1 of the case without a commentary from me for a number of reasons:
 - 1) The entire case has been on lies, fraudulent representations, false statements, forgeries, perjuries, sham submissions, specious arguments and fraud from the Law Society's investigation to the Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights. The adversarial system generally serves as a safeguard against the corruption of proceedings by this mischief, but that has not been possible in this case because both legal teams were acting for the Law Society and therefore both barristers were able to fabricate the entire case. It would be prejudicial and unjust to treat the judgments and orders based on their falsehood as being lawful judgments and orders. They were based on fraud and they are instruments of fraud. The Court of Appeal Judgment was crafted by Chadwick LJ to present a false case. He has changed facts, made up his own facts and disappplied the law to publish a false finding of dishonest. **Core Analysis Page 1078-1455**
 - 2) It serves no purpose to view previous judgments and orders in Stage 1 as the case is confined to the law in the Stage, and relevant extracts from intervention cases showing that the Court has misapplied the law in the same way in each case are included in the material before the Court. The Court needs see nothing else
 - 3) It is argued that court proceedings are used as a form a money laundering. The courts are used to place, layer and integrate the Law Society's proceeds of theft **Core Analysis Page 1101-1106. Part 1 Page 1B3 Page 354-362** Money laundering and the Compensation Fund Case **Part 1D2 Page 990-991** The Absurd Propositions and money laundering **Part 1D2 Page 991-1034** How the High Court and the Court of Appeal were used in the money laundering process, **Part 1D7 Page 1530-1547** Timothy Dutton's Fraudulent Advice used to place, layer and integrate. His money laundering offences **Page 1D8 Page 1724-1762** Money laundering and the theft of the £254,000 Sheikh –Nram Remortgage Monies

7	THE FRAUDULENT CIVIL RESTRAINT ORDERS
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199. I have dealt with the Fraudulent Civil Restraint Orders at **Core Analysis Page 1068-1076**. I make the following three further points:
 - 1) Even if the instruments were lawful (which they are not) , they cannot restrict my statutory rights under Schedule 1 of the Solicitors Act 1974
 - 2) An order of a lower court cannot bind a higher court
 - 3) The Fraudulent Civil Restraint Orders are consequential and dependent on the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud and, in particular, on Briggs J's Order of 2nd October 2007 **Core Analysis Page 532-634**. The simplest way of dealing the validity of the Fraudulent Civil Restraint Orders is to invite Lord Briggs to accept that he was hoodwinked, and that it should be obvious to him now that the Order of 2nd is void and unlawful, and that consequently the Fraudulent Civil Restraint Orders are void and unlawful. He may find it helpful to be advised by Ms Angus and Ms Cave, who as I say are solicitors and will be able to tell him that conveyancing is a dealt with by solicitors, not by judges, because it is what is referred to as non contentious business.

ANNEX TO SUBMISSIONS

SCHEDULE I. THE INTERVENTION CASES

AW	SOLICITOR'S LEGAL TEAM	LAW SOCIETY'S LEGAL TEAM
Ahmed & Co, Biebuyck, Dixon & Co and the practices of Mr Zoi and In the Matter of Sections 35 and 36 and Schedules 1 and 2 of The Solicitors Act 1974 and In the Matter of the Law Society Compensation Fund Rules 1995 (2009),		<p>Timothy Dutton KC Russell-Cooke LLP for the Law Society in its role as Statutory Trustee</p> <p>Patricia Robertson KC for the Law Society in its role as Trustee of the Compensation Fund.</p>
In the Intervention of Ahmed & Co	Published laws in which the Solicitor did not make a Para 6 (4) ProhibitWithdrawal challenge	
In the Intervention of Zoi & Co		
In the Intervention of Biebuyck Solicitors		
In the Intervention of Dixon & Co.		
The 54 other interventions considered in the Compensation Fund Law		
Law Society v Baldwin [2004] EWHC 1948 (Ch)	Barrister: O Rhys Solicitor: Trott & Gentry	Barrister: Robert Englehart KC Solicitor: Devonshires
Law Society v Elsdon & Ors [2015] EWHC	Jeremy Barnett	Barristers: Timothy Dutton KC and Andrew Peebles Solicitor: Devonshires
Gauntlett v The Law Society [2006] EWHC 1954 (Ch)	In person	Barristers: Nicholas Peacock Solicitor: Wright Son & Pepper
Giles v The Law Society (1995)		Barristers: Timothy Dutton Ian McCulloch
Holder v The Law Society [2003] EWCA Civ 39	Barristers: Philip Engelman and Mr Roger Pezzani Solicitor: Teacher Stern & Selby	Barristers: Timothy Dutton KC and Mr Nicholas Peacock Solicitor: Wright Son & Pepper
Khan & Anor v Solicitors Regulation Authority Ltd [2022] EWHC	Barrister: Mark Green	Barrister: Rupert Allen Solicitor: Capsticks Solicitors LLP
Mireskandari v The Law Society & Ors [2009] EWHC 185 (Ch)	Barrister: Hugo Page KC Solicitor: Saunders Bearman	Barrister: Hodge Malek KC, Andrew Tabachnick Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
Mireskandari v The Law Society & Ors [various]	Barristers: Nicholas Vineall, Lord Beloff, Hugo Page KC, Mr O Mahoney	
Neumans LLP v The Law Society (The Solicitors Regulation Authority) [2017] EWHC	Barrister: Fenella Morris KC Solicitor: RadcliffesLeBrasseur	Barrister: James Ramsden KC and Miss Sarah Bousfield Solicitor: Capsticks LLP

PS & Ors v Law Society [2004] EWHC 1706 (Ch) (16 July 2004)	Barrister Philip Engelman Solicitor: The Bower Cotton Partnership	Barrister : Timothy Dutton KC Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
Ramasmy v The Law Society [2016] EWHC 501 (Ch) (11 March 2016)	Barrister: Jeremy Barnett Solicitor: Lewis Nedas Law Ltd)	Barrister: Andrew Tabachnik Solicitor : Bevan Brittan LLP
Rose v Dodd [2005] EWCA Civ 957, at		
The Law Society of England And Wales v Shah [2014] EWHC 4382 (Ch)		Barrister : Timothy Dutton KC Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
<u>Stritharan v Law Society</u> [2005] EWCA Civ 476, [2005] 1 WLR 2708, at [46]	Barrister: Manjit Singh Gill KC . Kenneth Hamer Solicitor; Thakrar & Co	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones KC Solicitor: Wright Son and Pepper
Simms & Ors v The Law Society [2005] Ch	In person	Barrister : Timothy Dutton KC ¹⁶ Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
Sheikh v The Law Society [2005] EWHC 1409	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones KC Solicitor: RadcliffesLeBrasseur)	Barristers: Hodge Malek KC , Andrew Peebles Solicitor: Russell- Cooke LLP
Sheikh v Law Society of England & Wales [2006] EWCA	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones KC Solicitor: RadcliffesLeBrasseur)	Barrister : Timothy Dutton KC Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
Sheikh v Law Society of England & Wales [2007] House of Lords	Barristers: Hugo PageKC, Philip Engleman, Jonathan Harvie KC Solicitor: Charles Buckley	Barrister : Timothy Dutton KC Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
Sheikh v UK Government	Barrister; Philip Engleman	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Williams v The Law Society of England And Wales (Solicitors Regulation Authority) [2015] EWHC 2302	Barrister: Gregory Treverton-Jones KC Solicitor: RadcliffesLeBrasseur)	Barrister : Timothy Dutton KC Solicitor: Russell Cooke LLP
Wilson Smith v Law Society, 29 th March 1999)		
Wright v Law Society, 4 th September 2002),		

¹⁶ Assumed because they represented the Law Society on appeal to the Court of Appeal

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE MONEY GENERATED BY THE INTERVENTION FRAUD

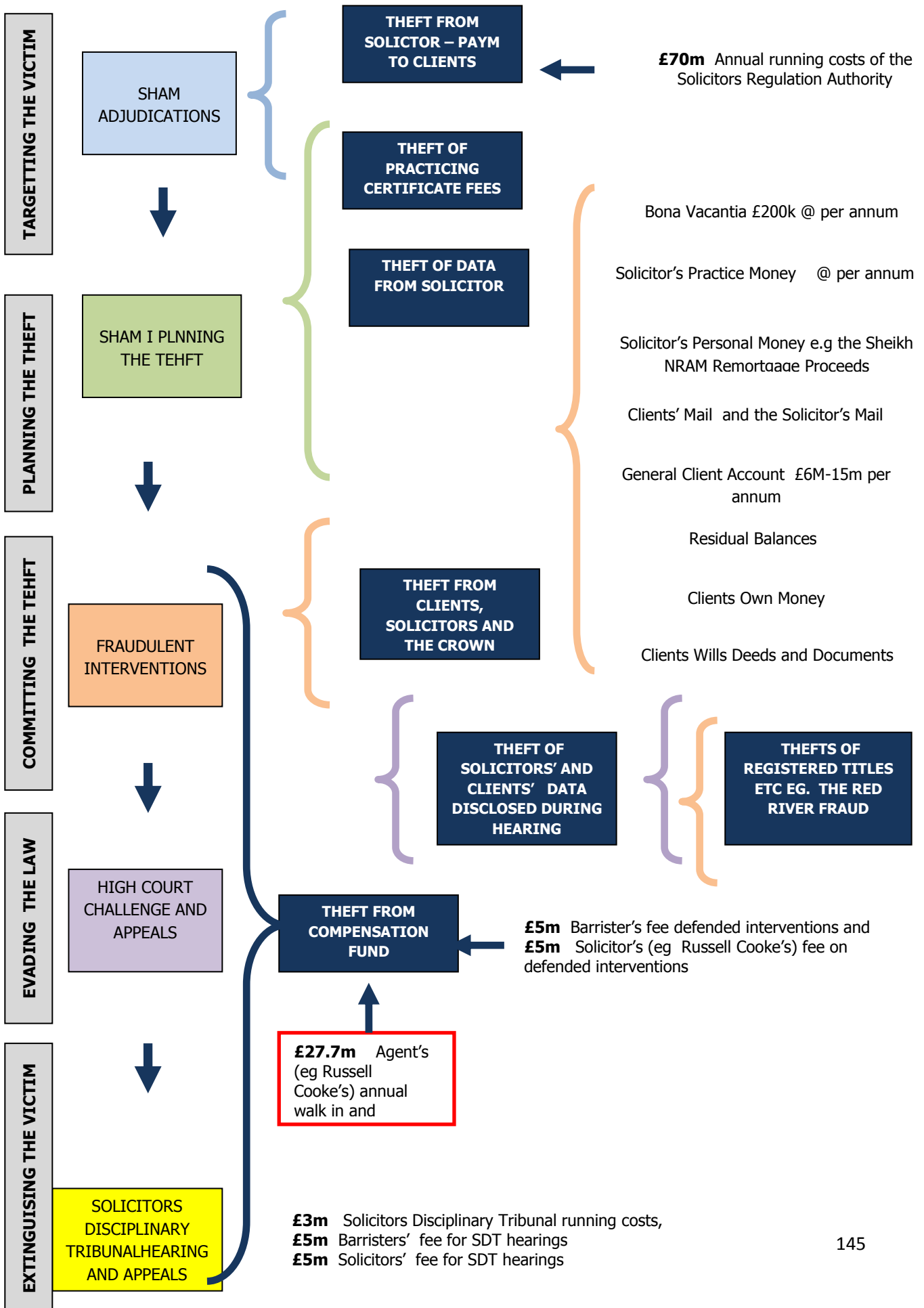
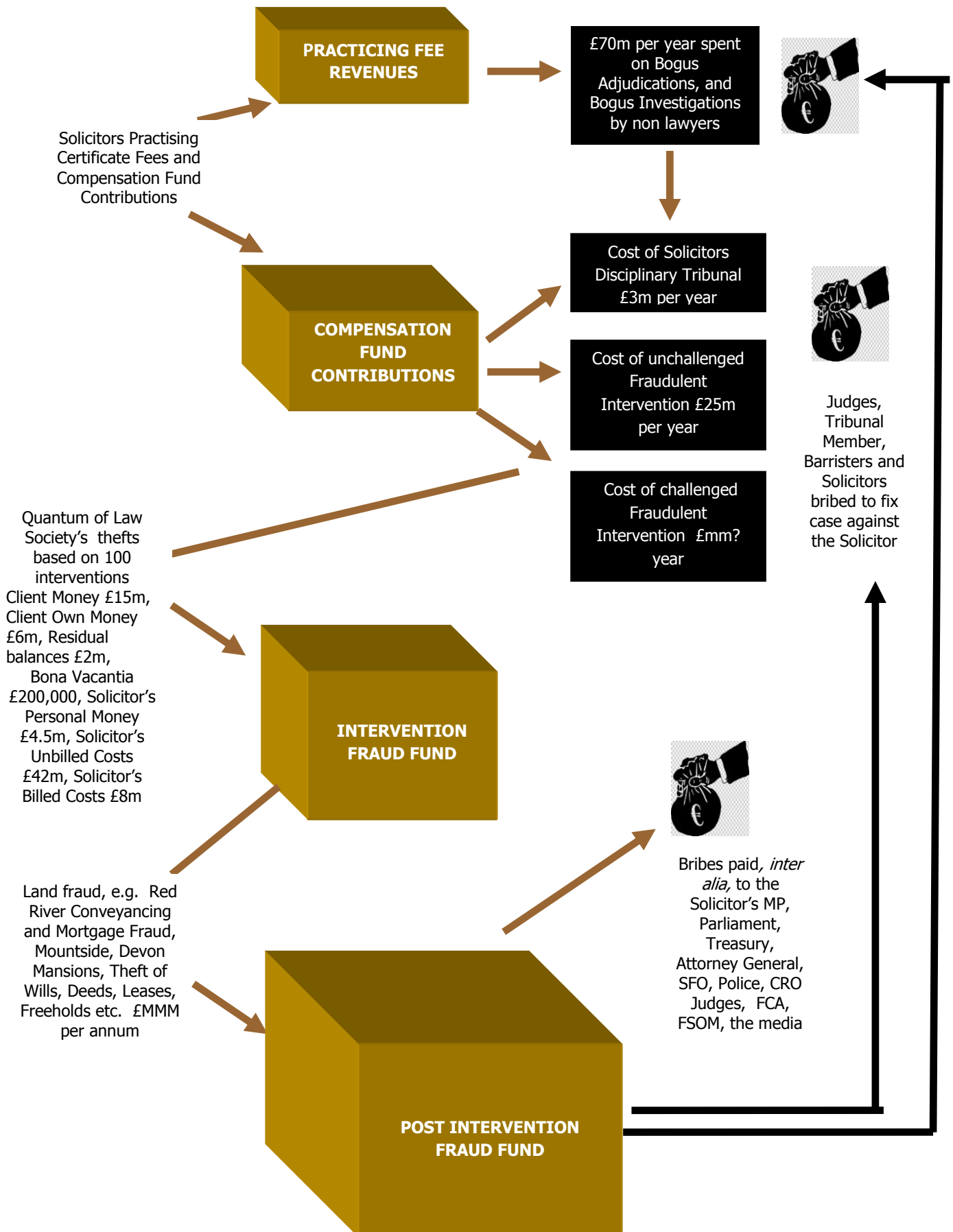


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE GENERATING OF MONEY IN THE INTERVENTION FRAUD



**COMPOSITE TABLE OF THE QUANTUM OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFTS, FRAUD AND CORRUPTION
PER 100 INTERVENTIONS**

	PER ANNUM PER 100 INTERVENTIONS	PER DECADE PER 100 INTERVENTIONS
PAYMENTS		
A. THEFT FROM PRACTICING CERTIFICATE FEE REVENUES		
Steps Preliminary to the Intervention Fraud: the Law Society's costs of sham adjudications, sham investigation and sham Panel Meetings. (Section)	£70m	£700m
B. THEFT FROM THE COMPENSATION FUND		
Walk in and Management Costs of Intervention. The Law Society's agents fees for the removal and management of the Solicitor's Documents and the Solicitor's Mail and for the management of the Statutory Trusts	£25m	£250m
Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal Trial Per Part D 3 (3).	£3m	£30m
Legal Costs in High Profile Litigated Intervention (Sheikh)	£3m	
Legal Costs in High Profile Litigated Intervnetions (Mireskandari)	£3m	
Bribes	?	
RECEIPTS		
A. THEFT FROM CLIENTS		
General Client Account Money (Part E 1 (1))	£15m	£150m
Client Own Money. Quantum not known and not calculable (Part E 1 (2))	£6m	£60m
Residual Balances (Part E 1 (3))	£2m	£20m
Clients' Documents, Wills, Deeds and Data (Part E 1 (4))	?	?
Solicitor's Mail (Part E 1 (5))	?	?

B. THEFT FROM THE CROWN		
Bona Vacantia (Part E 2)	£200,000	£2m
C. THEFT FROM THE SOLICITOR		
The Solicitor's Practice Money (E 3 (1))	£5.6m	£56m
The Solicitor's Personal Money (E 3 (2))	£4.5m	£45m
The Solicitor's Unbilled Costs (E 3 (3))	£42m	£420m
The Solicitor's Costs, billed but not transferred	£8m	£80m
D. FUTURE THEFTS FROM CLIENTS AND OTHERS		
Thefts based on information from Wills, Trusts, Deeds and Documents stolen on Intervention. Part 1B1 Page 187 estimated at £5.6m per year	£560m	£5.6bn

5) THE QUANTUM OF CLIENTS' MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Total Interventions	The Total Amount of Client Money assumed to be taken on Intervention	Client Money which may have been appropriated by the Law Society calculated at 25%
40 are Sole Practitioners	£10m (40 x £250,000)	£2.5m
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£30m (40 x £750,000)	£7.5m
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£20m (20 x £1m)-	£5m
Total Client Money on 100 Interventions	£60m	£15m

6) THE QUANTUM OF CLIENTS' OWN MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Total Interventions	The Total Amount of Client Money assumed to be taken on Intervention	Client Own Money which may have been appropriated by the Law Society calculated at 1% tot
40 are Sole Practitioners	£10m (40 x £250,000)	£1m
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£30m (40 x £750,000)	£3m
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£20m (20 x £1m)-	£2m
Total Client Money on 100 Interventions	£60m	£6m

7) THE QUANTUM OF RESIDUAL BALANCES ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Residual Balances Held	Total Residual Balances
40 are Sole Practitioners	£15,000	£600,000 (40 x £15,000)
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£30,000	£1.4m (40 x £30,000)
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£50,000	£1m (20 x £50,000)
		£2m

8) THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF LEGAL TITLES STOLEN FROM CLIENTS PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimate Average Sum Stolen From Clients	Number of Interventions (25%)	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£4m	10	£40m
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£4m	10	£40m
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£4m	5	£20m
		25	£80m

9) THE QUANTUM OF BONA VACANTIA ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Residual Balances Held	10% Total Residual Balances
40 are Sole Practitioners	£600,000	£60,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£1.4m	£140,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£1m	£100,000
		£200,000

10) THE QUANTUM OF SOLICITORS' PRACTICE MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Amount of Practice Money	10% Total Residual Balances
40 are Sole Practitioners	£30,000	£ 1,200,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£60,000	£ 2,400,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£100,000	£ 2,000,000
		£ 5,600,000

11) THE QUANTUM OF SOLICITORS' PERSONAL MONEY ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Amount of Personal Money	10% of firms	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£250,000	4	£1,000,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£500,000	4	£2,000,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£750,000	2	£1,500,000
			£4,500,000

12) THE QUANTUM OF SOLICITORS' UNBILLED COSTS ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Unbilled Costs	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£200,000	£8m (40 x £200,000)
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£400,000	£16m (40 x £400,000)
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£1m	£20m (20 x £1.5m)
		£42m

13) THE QUANTUM OF THE SOLICITOR'S COSTS BILLED, BUT NOT TRANSFERRED ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Unbilled Costs	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£ 50,000	£2,000,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£ 75,000	£3,000,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£ 150,000	£3,000,000
		£8,000,000

14) THE QUANTUM OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S FUTURE THEFTS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Unbilled Costs	Total
40 are Sole Practitioners	£ 50,000	£2,000,000
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£ 75,000	£3,000,000
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£ 150,000	£3,000,000
		£8,000,000

15) ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARA 6(6) OFFENCES BY BANKS
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TABLE SHOWING ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PARA 6(6) OFFENCES

Assumptions	No of interventions per year	
	100	400
Number of Para 6(6) Offences committed by Banks per year assuming each Solicitor's Practice holds 20 accounts	2,000	8,000
Number of Para 6(6) Offences committed by Banks from 1974-2024	100,000	400,000
Average number of Para 6(6) Offences committed per Bank per year assuming each Solicitor's Practice banks with 5 different banks	12	49
Average number of Para 6(6) Offences committed per Bank assuming each Solicitor's Practice banks with 5 different banks from 1974-2024	609	2439

16) £MM TO FIX LAWS: BRIBES TO PAID TO THE JUDGES AND DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL MEMBERS

Assumptions:

- 1) That if a decision has been made in violation of the law, of legal principles, of procedural rules, or if it is devoid of rationality or common sense, or if the decision constitutes a criminal offence, the judge or decision maker has been bribed
- 2) The bribe is 10% of sums up to £1m. Otherwise, it is as stated. For the Intervention Fraud, which is worth between £25m - £100m per year, the bribe is £2m. The main Red River Judges were not bribed as such: they stole Red River's title and interest in order to steal the title to the Stoke Newington Development site from which they earned a net profit of about £60m

	ESTIMATED BRIBE
The Intervention Fraud. The Panel	
Charles Sneary fraudulently endorsed the Vesting Resolution. He apparently read 20,000 sheets in an hour, Page 172-174 could not see any of the forgeries and falsifications in the reports Page 951- 973, Page 979-990 and believed that the definition of a round sum transfer rule breach was doing costs transfers which end with a zero Page 1039-1151	£5000 . 400 per year) =£200,000)
Theft of £254,000 Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Proceeds	
Aitken J , Cresswell J and another High Court judge Page 1607-1717 . Aitkin made a freezing order against me. No claim form had been issued so he jurisdiction to deal with the law. Even if he knew nothing about intervention law (1) Aitkin knew that money is transacted by solicitors every minute of every day; there was nothing suspicious about it. (2) He knew that lawyers usually lie on paper applications (per Baister), so he should have relied on anything submitted . (3) He should have queried whether 'vest' meant transfer (4) He would have seen from Sch 1 that beneficially owned money is excluded from interventions (5) He should have known that Solicitor's own money is excluded from interventions (6) 'He would have seen para 6 (6) of Schedule 1 and understood that it was a criminal offence for Lloyds to have paid money out (4) He knew that Leeson had spoken to Powell Callen. He would have asked what they had said (5) He could have adjourned for a few minutes to telephone me and ask what the money represented. What would happened if a black solicitor applied to court to freeze the accounts of a partner at Linklaters in exactly the same circumstances – would Aitken have made the order?	£76,200 (£25,400 per judge)
The Intervention Fraud. The Court of Appeal's Fraudulent Judgment	
All five Lord Justices of Appeal pretended that there had been an intervention. They did not understand that an appellate court cannot change the facts of the first instance court and make up entirely new facts, effectively rewriting the original judgment on the basis only of Counsels' submissions Hallett LJ and Dyson LJ could not have been so stupid as not to have known that the £254,000 was my personal money. They pretended it was client money, but did not acknowledge that I was the client. Page339-351 Chadwick LJ. Moore Bick LJ and Tuckey LJ 'found' that Thirkettle which had taken 4 years to complete took 3 weeks to complete. Page 352-353 Chadwick noticed the Sheikh's interest in the Stoke Newington Site and was probably the originator of the plan to steal it.	£10m (£2m per Lord Justice)

The Intervention Fraud. The House of Lords' Fraudulent Refusal to give permission	
<p>Lord Bingham, Lord Rodgers and Lord Carswell apparently could not see anything wrong with the Court of Appeal rewriting the High Court's judgment. Permission was refused on the grounds that there was no public importance. The Court of Appeal had granted the Law Society leave to appeal on public importance grounds, so what caused the public importance of the law to disappear? The House of Lords was in communication with the Law Society, which is obvious from the fact that within a week of the decision I received about 7 arch lever files for the SDT Hearing. It would have taken about a month to prepare them. Page 353</p>	£6m (£2m per Judge)
The Intervention Fraud. The European Court of Human Rights.	
<p>The SDT's fraudulent strike out was timed with the hearing of the ECHR Complaint, I could not represent myself as a non solicitor and when I asked for legal funding to be represented by a lawyer, the Fourth Section refused to consider it because it had not been submitted by a lawyer (there is no such requirement). One of the Grounds of the Complaint was that Art 6 (fair trial) had been violated. The ECHR determined the law solely on the UK's submissions, so the ECHR also committed an Art 6 violation. A sham judgment was published which creates the false impression that I participated in the hearing Sir Nicholas Bratza was the President of the Fourth Section and a fellow Chambers Member of Briggs. I reported corruption by the Fourth Section to the President of the Court, Mr Costa. The report was forwarded to the Fourth Section. Page 354 and Page 718</p>	£350,000
The Intervention Fraud. The Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal	
<p>The President and Jaqueline Devonshire held a sham hearing of charges that I transferred costs which ended with a zero. It was a rehearing of the High Court trial save I was not permitted to clarify the charges, to cross examine witnesses or to have disclosure. When I put the Burrows and Thirkettle files before the Tribunal, they pretended they could not see them.</p>	£50,000
<p>Collins J Dyson LJ and other judge (Tugendhat?) refused to deal with a judicial review and a claim of fraud</p>	£300,000
<p>King J locked me out of Court so he could strike out my appeal. He apparently read 3 arch lever files in about 15 minutes. Page 369</p>	£100,000
<p>Richards LJ (the sexual depravity judge referred to below) dismissed the appeal against King Page 369</p>	£100,000
The Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud	
<p>Briggs, Mann, Kitchin, Henderson, Phillips. Norris. Morritt, Chadwick, Richards and others Page 377- Page 689</p>	
The Bar Mutual Fraud Anal <u>Sheikh v Marc Beaumont</u>	
<p>Beaumont had been instructed in the appeal against Briggs' Fraudulent Instrument. His advice was 'get a charging order and sell. Briggs did his best. Appeal no merit'. He was also guilty of a romance scam. Judgment in default was entered for £900,000. It was only default judgment on account. The final judgment would have been about £10m. Master Grey removed the judgment</p>	£50,000
<p>A month later, Simon J held a sham hearing at which he apparently went blind at the very point that I was showing him 3 arch lever files full of emails written in the course of a month in Beaumont's attempt to seduce me. The file was sealed for 5 years</p>	£250,000
<p>A month later Burnett made the First Fraudulent Civil Restraint Order</p>	£500,000
<p>Richards LJ purported to hear the appeal in the Court of Appeal at a time when he had withdrawn from the Bench having been accused of sexual depravity for the second time Page 369</p>	£300,000

The Bar Mutual Fraud <u>Rabia Sheikh v Hugo Page KC and Nigel Meares,</u>	
Deputy Master Bard is a property expert. In 2010, I issued the breach of duty and or fraud claim against the barristers who had purported to represent Rabia Sheikh in the Red River Fraud. Rabia Sheikh was a random member of the public who had never met or instructed them, No defence had been filed. I asked Bard to enter judgment in default. He refused to strike out the Claim (the application before him) and acknowledge that default judgement was due but said that he could not enter it because 'he was only a deputy master' and that I should ask Baister. Page 201-202. The hearing is continuing 13 years later because there is no sealed order in the application, which also means that I cannot appeal.	£150,000
Baister threatened to call security when I asked him to enter judgment in default	£25,000
The Bar Mutual Fraud <u>Anal Sheikh v Hugo Page KC , Nigel Meares,</u> Lexa Hilliard, Tom Smith and other barristers and solicitors who committed the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud	
This has been issued and served. No defence has been filed. Norris J (the author of the emails) was bribed to hold a sham strike out hearing.	£500,000
Fraudulent Civil Restraint Orders	
Burnett J, Spencer J, Tugendhat J,, Patterson J, Turner J , Norris J. Jay J. made fraudulent civil restraint orders at 'hearings ' each lasting about one to two hours in they 'found' every single legal argument in every single one of the above laws to be 'totally without merit'. The first three orders were produced without reasoned judgments. By the time of Patterson J ,the judges realised that orders without judgments are void, so the CRO judges started producing sham judgments. Page 739-745	£300,000 per judges totalling £2.1m

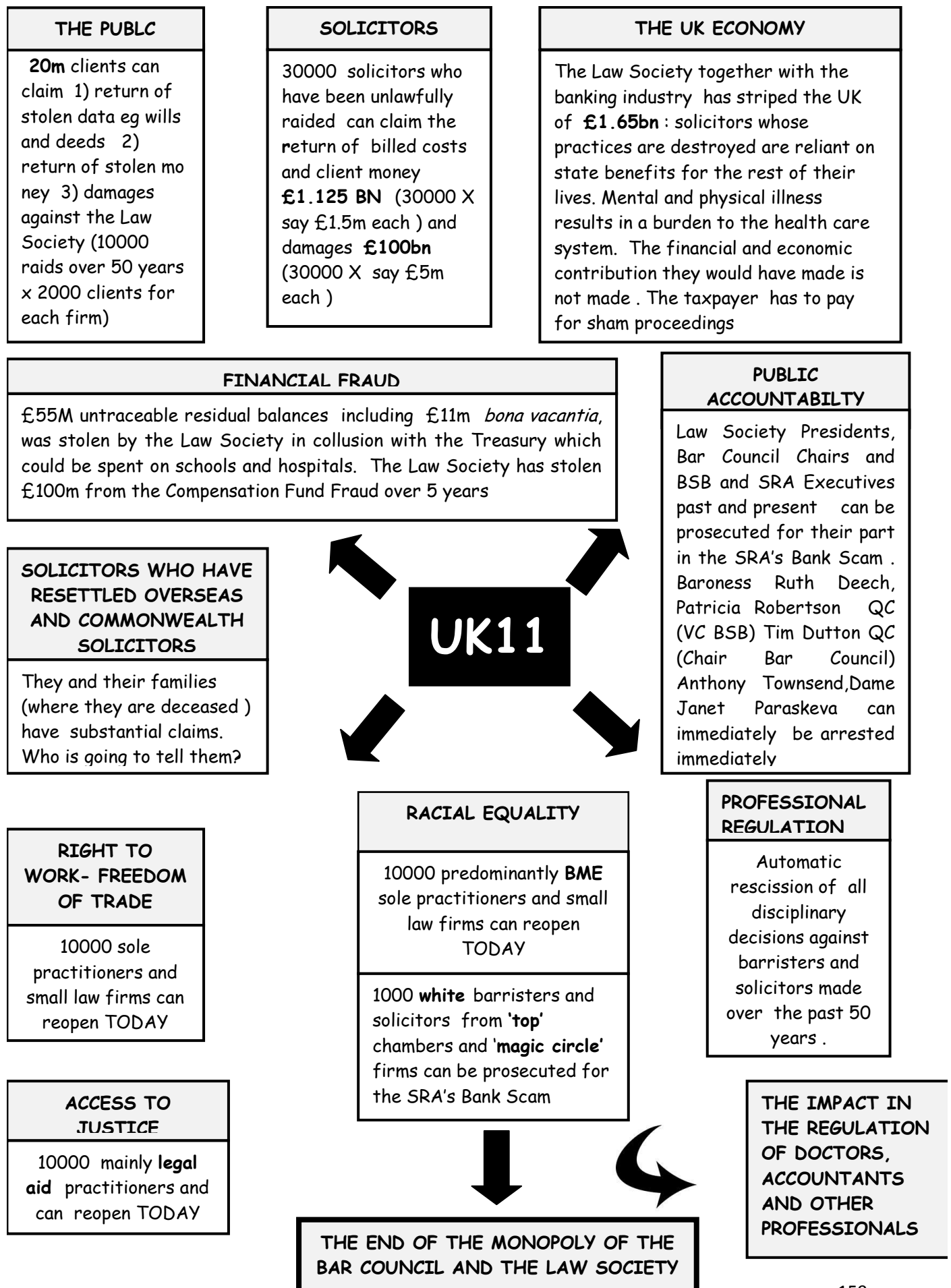
17) £3M PER YEAR FOR SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL HEARINGS

The following table shows the cost of hearings and salaries at the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal Hearing based on the following data:

- There are 260 working days per year.
- The annual cost of running the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal is £3m
- The Cost Per Day is £3m/Days Worked
- Salaries are calculated as Cost Per Day less 25% (representing the cost of rent, rates, services and other running costs)
- Cost of Sheikh is Cost Per Day x 25 Days
- Total Salaries in Sheikh are Salaries Per Day x 25 Days
- Salary Per Tribunal Members in Sheikh are Total Salaries/3

% Days Per Annum	Days Worked	Cost Per Day	Salaries Per Day	Total Cost Sheikh	Total Salaries Sheikh	Salary Per Tribunal Member in Sheikh
100%	260	£ 11,538.46	£ 8653.85	£ 288,461.54	£ 216,346.15	£ 72,115.38
75%	195	£ 15,384.62	£ 11,538.46	£ 384,615.38	£ 288,461.54	£ 96,153.85
66%	171.6	£ 17,482.52	£ 13,111.89	£ 437,062.94	£ 327,797.20	£ 109,265.73

18) UKII, 2011 ILLUSTRATION IN SHEIKH APPLICATION TO THE SUPREME COURT TO DISMANTLE THE INTERVENTION FRAUD



2 COST TO THE COURT OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S SHAM AND PREDATORY LITIGATION AGAINST SOLICITORS

The Judges are asked to make a report based on the following self explanatory statistics:

- Table 1. Court time spent in the Law Society Law and the Law Society/Lloyds law
- Table 2 Intervention challenges 1974-2024
- Table 3. Estimated court time spent on all Intervention challenges based on Intervention Laws 1974-2000
- Table 4. Estimated court time spent on intervention related appeals from the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal
- Table 5. Estimated total court time based on average of Table 3 and Table 4

TABLE 1: COURT TIME SPENT IN THE LAW SOCIETY LAW AND THE LAW SOCIETY/ LLOYDS LAW

Date	Hearing	Court time	Judge/ Lawyers/ parties attending	Description
25 Feb 05	First Fraudulent Freezing Order Hearing	½ day	<u>Judge</u> Aitkin J <u>Lloyds' Barrister</u> Not known <u>Lloyds' Solicitors.</u> Heather Leeson, Martineau Johnson	<p>The Law Society, Lloyds and the lawyers used the Fraudulent Freezing Order Claim to distract the court from</p> <p>1) The Bank Scam they were committing as part of the Law Society's Intervention Fraud gs which they did by pretending the Vesting Resolution was a freezing order and a transfer authority They withheld the Law Society's Letter to the Bank which would easily be seen if they >> when read with Vesting Resolution that</p> <p>2) They were attempting to steal the £254, 000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Proceeds</p>
04 Feb 05	Second Fraudulent Freezing Order Hearing	½ day	<u>Judge</u> Cresswell J <u>Lloyds' Barrister</u> Not known <u>Lloyds' Solicitors.</u> Heather Leeson of Martineau Johnson	
8 Mar 05	Freezing Order Hearing	½ day	<u>Judge</u> Not known <u>Lloyds' Barrister</u> Not known <u>Lloyds' Solicitors.</u> Heather Leeson, Martineau Johnson <u>My Barrister</u> Treverton Jones KC	<p>My barrister and solicitor Treverton Jones KC and Paul Saffron continued with the Bank Scam, the Intervention Fraud and the attempted theft of the £254, 000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Proceeds</p> <p>They had entered into the Law Fixing Agreement with the Law Society to lose my intervention challenge in which it was agreed that they would be able to pocket the £254, 000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Proceeds.</p>

			<u>My Solicitor</u> Paul Saffron of RadcliffesleBrasseur	
? Mar 05	Application for return of Practicing Certificate	½ day	<u>Judge</u> Richards J? <u>Law Society's Barrister</u> Hodge Malek KC <u>Lloyds' Solicitors.</u> John Weaver of Russell Cooke <u>My Barrister</u> Treverton Jones KC <u>My Solicitor</u> Paul Saffron of RadcliffesleBrasseur	<p>Treverton Jones, the author of 10 publications on Regulatory and Disciplinary Law, made an application for the return of my Practicing Certificate which was refused on the grounds that the Court had no jurisdiction.</p> <p>He knew full well that the Court had no jurisdiction because the point had been addressed in the law of <u>Sritharan</u> in which he had acted in the preceding month. The reason he made the application was to build up costs liability for me both for his own costs and for the Law Society for whom he was really acting. I estimate the costs were between £20,000-£30,000</p>
March 05?	High Court Directions hearing	½ day	<u>Judge</u> Not known <u>Law Society's Barristers</u> Hodge Malek KC Andy Peebles <u>Lloyds' Solicitors.</u> John Weaver of Russell Cooke <u>My Barrister</u> Treverton Jones KC <u>My Solicitor</u> Paul Saffron of RadcliffesleBrasseur	The Law Society and both legal teams continued with the Bank Scam and Intervention Fraud
May – July 05	High Court intervention challenge	13 days (The total cost should have been £9.99)	<u>Judge</u> Park J <u>Law Society's Barristers</u> Hodge Malek KC Andy Peebles <u>Lloyds' Solicitors.</u> John Weaver of Russell Cooke <u>My Barrister</u> Treverton Jones KC <u>My Solicitor</u> Paul Saffron of RadcliffesleBrasseur <u>Law Society's witnesses'</u> Mr Penson Mike Calvert	<p>The following sham allegations were tried by Park J</p> <p>1) Allegation of Cash Shortage of £41,125 The cost of dealing with this allegation should have been £0</p> <p>The Law Society pretended they could not see 16 Arch Lever Thirkettle files and the bill supporting the costs transfer of £41,125</p> <p>The Law Society should have appointed as Investigators sighted individuals who would have seen the 16 Arch lever files on Thirkettle</p> <p>2) Definition of 'Round Sum Transfer' of £475,125 - The cost of dealing with this allegation should have been £9.99.</p>

			<p>David Middleton David Shaw Sarah Bartlett Kirsten Patrick Nick Shelley</p> <p><u>My witnesses</u> Self Nitin Samat</p>	<p>The Law Society pretended that the definition of Round Sum Transfers was 'doing bills which ended with a zero'</p> <p>The Law Society should have purchased a copy of The Guide to the Professional Conduct of Solicitors 8th Edition 1999 in which the Solicitors Account Rules 1988 can be found at Part V. The Law Society would have understood that the breach was transferring costs before delivering a bill or giving notification (Rule 19.2)</p> <p>3) Definition of 'Round Sum Transfer Legal Services Commission Money) of £58,000 -</p> <p>The Law Society would also have discovered from reading the Solicitors Accounts Rules that Rule 21 provided that the Rule 19.2, did not apply to legal aid payments</p> <p>4) The issue of whether a Solicitor has transferred costs before delivering a bill. The Law Society's costs should have been £0</p> <p>A child of average intelligence would be able to see if fees had been transferred in breach of the Round Sum Transfer Rule. He would have to do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> He would have to obtain a copy of the client's ledger (see below) and note the date the client to office transfer took place. He would then have to find a client's correspondence file He would have to open the file He would have to look for a copy bill. It would be easy to locate because bills were printed on blue paper He would have to note the date the bill was sent to the client. The evidence would be in the form of a copy letter which would be found with the copy blue bill. The letter would say words to the effect of <i>'Please find your bill'</i> If the letter predated the date of the client to office transfer there would be no breach of the Round Sum Transfer Rule; if the letter post dated it, there would be a breach of the Round Sum Transfer Rule. <p>5) Not entering 11 bills</p> <p>Again the Law Society would have seen from the Account Rules that there is no</p>
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				<p>obligation for a Solicitor to enter bills. Even if it were a breach (which it is not) the Law Society would have to show that any given time the number of unentered bills in all other 10,000 law firms or by all other 200,000 solicitors were significantly less than 11</p> <p>6) The allegation as the alternative to the Cash Shortage on Thirkettle . Cost of purchasing Cooke on Costs or attending a training course £200.</p> <p>In law the Law Society was caught out on the fraudulent nature of the cash shortage allegation , it had planned to change it to overcharging</p> <p><i>The procedure for determining an allegation of culpable overcharging is as follows</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>A bill can be interim or final</i> 2) <i>Where it is interim bill , there would be no entitlement to complain because the bill is adjusted at the end</i> 3) <i>A law has to be finished</i> 4) <i>A complaint has to be made by a person entitled to complaint about the bill in a finished law</i> 5) <i>Where there is a client care agreement a remuneration certificate cannot be made so there has to be a taxation of costs</i> 6) <i>The costs judge will provisionally tax the file</i> 7) <i>The Solicitor is entitled to attend court, sit opposite the costs judge with the file in front of them and make submissions about the initial reductions</i> 8) <i>If there is evidence of misconduct, the Court can refer the Solicitor to the Solicitors Regulation Authority</i> 9) <i>The Solicitors Regulation Authority can discipline the Solicitor</i> <p><i>In the law of Thirkettle,</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>The bill was interim so steps 3)- 9) did not apply and when the bill was finally delivered, a few months after the hearing, the beneficiaries did not complain</i> 2) <i>No one had examined the 16 Arch Lever Files (The Law Society had no authority to examine it)</i> 3) <i>The Law Society's' Costs Expert' Shelley admitted he could not assess the file (The Law Society had no authority to assess it)</i>
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				<p>7) The £254,000 Sheikh-Nram Remortgage Monies</p> <p>This was my remortgage money which had arrived on the day of the intervention but instead of returning it to me the Law Society sent it to Paul Saffron as part of the Law Fixing Agreement to steal it,.</p> <p>Paul Saffron did steal but in breach of the agreement for which he was convicted and imprisoned</p>
Jan 06	Court of Appeal. Permission on paper	3 hrs?	Judge Neuberger LJ	The Law Society, its legal team and my legal team conspired to withhold the Vesting Resolution and the Law Society's Letter to the Bank from
Mar 06	Court of Appeal. Permission on paper	1 day	<p>Judge Hallett LJ Dyson LJ</p> <p><u>Law Society's Barristers</u> Hodge Malek KC Andy Peebles</p> <p><u>Lloyds' Solicitors.</u> John Weaver of Russell Cooke</p> <p><u>My Barrister</u> Treverton Jones KC</p> <p><u>My Solicitor</u> Paul Saffron of RadcliffesleBrasseur</p>	<p>the Court of Appeal., the House of Lords the High Court (on appeal from the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal the Court of Appeal</p> <p>Had he seen them together he would have immediately seen the Bank Fraud</p> <p>All subsequent hearings were used to extinguish Park J's judgment and to publish a sham finding of dishonesty</p> <p>In summary the Courts found a Solicitor is dishonest</p> <p>1) for transferring costs which ended with a zero or which had lots of noughts</p>
Jul 06	Court of Appeal. Permission on paper	3 days	<p>Judge Chadwick LJ Moore Bick LJ Tuckey LJ</p> <p><u>Law Society's Barristers</u> Hodge Malek KC Andy Peebles</p> <p><u>Lloyds' Solicitors.</u> John Weaver of Russell Cooke</p> <p><u>My Barrister</u> Treverton Jones KC</p> <p><u>My Solicitor</u> Paul Saffron of RadcliffesleBrasseur</p>	<p>2) for taking my own remortgage monies</p> <p>3) for overcharging on thick-kettle the overcharge being determined by a random individual picking up the</p>
Jan 07	House of Lords	5 hrs?	Judge Lord Bingham Lord Carswell	

			Lord Rodgers	
Mar 2008	High Court	1 day	<u>Judge</u> Briggs J	Application in the Second Intervention
Apr 2008	High Court	1 day	<u>Judge</u> Henderson J	Application in the Second Intervention ,Full hearing never listed (several directions hearings)
April 2009	High Court	½ day	<u>Judge</u> Collins ?	Judicial Review from SDT
2009	High Court	½ day	<u>Judge</u> Dyson LJ McCombe J Another	Directions Appeal from SDT (2 hearings)
2009	High Court	?	<u>Judge</u> King J	Locked out of court so Judge could strike out appeal
2000	Court of Appeal	½ day	<u>Judge</u> Richards LJ	Refused appeal while he had voluntarily withdrawn from the Bench following allegations made for the second time of sexual depravity
	Total Court Time	30 days		

TABLE 2: INTERVENTION LAWS 1974-2024

As Page 142-143

TABLE 3 ESTIMATED COURT TIME SPENT ON ALL INTERVENTION CHALLENGES

Estimated number of interventions	Assumed no of court days applied per law		
	15 days	20 days	30 days
The total court time expended on the 20 intervention challenges from 2000-2024 per Schedule 1	300 days /0.82 years	400 days /1.09 years	600 days /1.64 years
The total court time expended on the 20 intervention challenges from 1974-20001	300 days /0.82 years	400 days /1.09 years	600 days /1.64 years
Total court time based on 40 interventions from 1974/2024	600 days / 1.64 years	800 days / 2.18 years	1200 / 3.28 years

TABLE 4 ESTIMATED COURT TIME SPENT INTERVENTIONS RELATED APPEALS FROM THE SOLICITORS DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL

Assumption about number of intervention based appeals	Assumed no of court days applied per law	
Assuming there were 130 appeals from the SDT decisions from 2000 2024 there were 260 appeals from 1974-2024	2 days/ years	5 days/ years
If 90% of the 260 laws followed interventions the number of laws heard by the court were 234	468 /1.28 years	1170 days / 3.2 years
If 70% of the 260 laws followed interventions the number of laws heard by the court were 182	364 / 1 year	910 days /2.49 years
If 50% of the 260 laws followed interventions the number of laws heard by the court were 130	260 / 0.71 years	650 days /1.78 years

TABLE 5 TOTAL COURT TIME BASED ON AVERAGE OF TABLE 3 AND TABLE 4

	Assumed no of court days
Total court time based on 40 interventions from 1974/2024	800 days / 2.18 years
Assuming there were 130 appeals from the SDT decisions from 2000 2024 there were 260 appeals from 1974-2024	365 days /1 year
Total	1165 days/ 3.18 years

<p>TABLE SHOWING THE COSTS WHICH THE LAW SOCIETY SHOULD HAVE INCURRED IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION (£9.99)</p>

ALLEGATION	WORK REQUIRED TO PROVE OR DISPROVE ALLEGATION	COST
Allegation of Cash Shortage of £41,125	The Law Society should have appointed as Investigators sighted individuals who would have seen the 16 Arch lever files on Thirkettle	£0
Round Sum Transfers of £475,000 including Round Sum Transfer of £58,000 LSC Transfers	The Law Society should have purchased a copy of The Guide to the Professional Conduct of Solicitors 8 th Edition 1999 in which the Solicitors Account Rules 1988 can be found at Part V	£9.99
11 Bills not Posted		
		£9.99

5) TABLE SHOWING THE COSTS WHICH THE LAW SOCIETY INCURRED IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	No of days	Court time £2700 per day	Law Society's Legal Costs	Costs paid by Solicitors to others	Value of Solicitor's unpaid time	Estimated bribes paid by Law Society (excl to Judges)
March 2005 Attempted theft of the Sheikh £258,000 NRAM Remortgage Proceeds						
Without notice hearing	1hr	£750	£10,000 A barrister £5000 (Martineau Johnson)			£5000 to the barrister £2,000 To Martineau Johnson or Heather Lavington
Return date	½ day	£1,350	£10,000 etc A barrister and Martineau Johnson		£2000	£10,000 to barristers for both sides £254,000 (The Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies)
April 2005 – July 2005. Solicitor's Para 6 (4) Withdrawal of Vesting Resolution Application and associated hearings in the High Court						
7 April 2005 Application for Return of Practicing Certificate	1 day	£2,700	£20,000 (Queen's Counsel) £10,000 (Russell Cooke)	£15,000 (Radcliffes)	£100,000	£50,000 (Gregory Treverton Jones KC)
Directions Hearing	½ day	£1,350	£10,000 (Queen's Counsel) £50,000 (Russell Cooke)			
High Court Trial May – July 2005	13 days	£35,100	£700,000 (Queen's Counsel and Junior Counsel) £350,000 (Russell Cooke)	£408,000		
September 2005 Timothy Dutton's Fraudulent Advice to the High Profile Litigation Panel						
Detailed analysis in Part 1D8			£50,000 (Timothy Dutton KC)			£20,000 (Timothy Dutton KC)
Sep 2005- Dec 2006 .Law Society's Appeal to the Court of Appeal based on Timothy Dutton's and Gregory Treverton Jones KC's fraudulent misrepresentations to the Court						
Law Society's Written Application for Permission	½ day	£1,350	£25,000 (Timothy Dutton KC) £10,000 (Russell Cooke)			

Court of Appeal Permission Hearing Permission .	1 day	£2700	£50,000 (Timothy Dutton KC and Andy Peebles) £20,000 (Russell Cooke)		£5000	£50,000 (Timothy Dutton KC and £30,000 Gregory Treverton Jones KC)
Court of Appeal Hearing July 2006	3 days	£8100	£250,000 (Timothy Dutton KC and Andy Peebles) £75,000 (Russell Cooke)			
Jan 2007- Apr 2007. Solicitor's Appeal to the House of Lords refused on paper. Solicitor's legal team (Hugo Page KC, Philip Engelman, Jonathan Harvie KC) in fact acting for the Law Society to protect the Intervention Fraud						
Solicitor's House of Lords application for Permission to Appeal	1hr	£750	£70,000 (Timothy Dutton KC) £25,000 (Russell Cooke)	£2500 FEE £40,000 (Charles Buckley)	£10,000	£50,000 (Hugo Page KC, Philip Engelman, Jonathan Harvie KC)
Sep 2007. Solicitor's Application to the European Court of Human Rights which was accepted.						
European Court of Human Rights Application. Sept 2007				Pro bono (Philip Engelman)	£15,000	
Jun 2008. Sham Trial at the Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal Part						
Preliminary Issue Hearing	1/2	£1,350	£15,000	£10,000 (Hugo Page KC)	£5,000	£3,000 (Tribunal Member)
Directions Hearing	1/2	£1,350	£5,000	Paid by insurers		£3,000 (Tribunal Member) £3,000 (Mr Marriott, the Insurer appointed solicitor)
No Rules Argument Hearing	1	£1,350	£15,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £10,000 (Russell Cooke)	Paid by insurers		£3,000 (Tribunal Member)
Final Hearing	30 days (est)	£94,500	£200,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £100,000 (Russell Cooke))	£20,000 (Weekes KC)	£35,000	£10,000 (Chairman) £10,000 (2 Members) £3,000 (3 Witnesses) £30,000 (Weekes KC)
2009. Judicial Review to stop SDT Hearing						

Hearing	1	£2700	£25,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £10,000 (Russell Cooke))		£10,000	£20,000 (Collins)
Various (directions etc but not a full hearing)	3	£8100	£50,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £20,000 (Russell Cooke))		£30,000	£50,000. Lord Dyson, Richards LJ, King J and others
TOTALS		£163500	£2.19M	£495,950	£212,000	£606,000

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	No of days	Court time £2700 per day	Law Society's Legal Costs	Costs paid by Solicitors to others	Value of Solicitor's unpaid time	Estimated bribes paid by Law Society
February 2008 Second Intervention						
Mar 2008. Solicitor's Withdrawal Application which 17 years later has not been heard Part 3 (4(d))						
Application for withdrawal Directions	½ day	£1,350	£30,000		£20,000	£10000 to Barrister
TOTALS		£1,350	£30,000		£20,000	£10,000

3 THE FINANCIAL AND HUMAN COST FRAUDULENT INTERVENTIONS. TABLES OF STATISTICS

1) ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INTERVENED UPON SOLICITORS

Assumptions	No of Solicitors intervened into	
	Per year	1974-2024
There are 100 Interventions per year with 2 solicitors per practice	200	10000
There are 400 Interventions per year with 2 solicitors per practice	800	40000
There are 100 Interventions per year with 3 solicitors per practice	300	15000
There are 400 Interventions per year with 3 solicitors per practice	1200	60000
There are 100 Interventions per year with 4 solicitors per practice	400	20,000
There are 400 Interventions per year with 4 solicitors per practice	1600	80,000

2) ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SOLICITORS SUICIDES

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SUICIDES AMONG INTERVENED UPON SOLICITORS

Assumptions	No of Solicitors intervened into		No of Suicides
	Per year	1974-2024	1974-2024
Of 736 Sub Post Masters there were 4 suicides over 4 Years i.e 0.005435 % of the total number killed themselves			
There are 100 Interventions per year with an average of 2 solicitors per practice	200	10000	680
There are 400 Interventions per year with an average of 2 solicitors per practice	800	40000	2718
There are 100 Interventions per year with an average of 3 solicitors per practice	300	15000	1019
There are 400 Interventions per year with an average of 3 solicitors per practice	1200	60000	4076
There are 100 Interventions per year . Each practice has 4 solicitors	400	20,000	1358
There are 400 Interventions per year . Each practice has 4 solicitors	1600	80,000	5435

3) ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CLIENTS SUICES

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CLIENT SUICIDES

	Practices Intervened into	No of Laws	No of Client Suicides
Assumptions	1974-2024	1974-2024	1974-2024
Each Practice has a 3 Partners. Each Practice has an average of 1000 live laws. 1 Client out of every 5 intervened firms upon kills himself			
There are 100 Interventions per year	5000	5000000	1000
There are 200 Interventions per year	10000	10000000	2000
There are 300 Interventions per year	15000	15000000	3000
There are 400 Interventions per year	20000	20000000	4000

7) TIME TAKEN FOR PANEL DECISION

The Fraudulent Paper Trail in the Sheikh 2005 Intervention was made up of :

- 1) The Fraudulent Investigation Manuscript Notes
- 2) The Fraudulent Calvert-Middleton Letter
- 3) Sarah Bartlett's Fraudulent Report
- 4) About 15-20 arch lever files to give the impression of volume, including the following laws:

CLIENT	DESCRIPTION OF FILE	EST. NO. OF PAGES
Burrows	Arch lever file	500
	Correspondence file 9 months	400
Sills	Correspondence file	400
Sturp	Arch lever file	500
	Correspondence file	500
Thirkettle	16 arch lever files in four boxes	8000
	TOTAL	10300

A total of about 20,000 sheets or 40 full arch lever files were, or should have been, before the Intervention Panel, the entirety of which should have been considered.

There was only one Panel Member, the Chairman, Charles Sneary, who was aged about 70.

How long would it have taken him to read 40 files, at least two of which required forensic scrutiny to discover that they had been doctored?

The Panel Decision was made at about 12.30pm, so assuming Mr Sneary started his reading at about 10.00 am, he apparently took 2 hours 30 minutes to read all 20,000 pages.

Assuming on the other hand that Sneary started reading from the date of the Fraudulent Calvert-Middleton Letter which was 22 November 2004 (which he did not happen), as the following analysis shows, it would still be impossible to produce the Panel's Decision, which the alleged finding of dishonesty is made in all of three lines.

No of Pages	Est. Mins to read a page	Total Mins	Hrs	Total Hrs	No of (5 hr) days	No of (5 day) Wks	No of (4.33 wk) Mths
19,000	1	19000	316	650	130	26	6
1000	20	20000	333				

5) QUANTUM OF CLIENTS' LEGAL TITLES STOLEN

Value of the Clients' interests	£400,000	£1,200,000
Mr Dogan could not develop the Site, but he could have made a profit on sale	£1,500,000	
Mr Dogan owned a Kebab Takeaway and the freehold property, which the Law Society has probably also stolen	£600,000	
Total	£2,500,000	£1,200,000
TOTAL VALUE OF THE LAW SOCIETY'S THEFTS FROM CLIENTS	£3,700,000	

6) COSTS COMPARATORS

Sheikh Costs found to be dishonest overcharges		
1)	Burrows Probate. 18 months work. Arch lever file 6 inch. 1 corres. file 6 inch. Docs file	12,000
2)	Thirkettle . 16 arch lever files. Nearly 4 years work	35,000
3)	Mcgonnell. Discretionary Will Trust and transfer of title to property	£750
Comparators		
4)	Mcgonnell, Another solicitor drafted the usual Husband and Wife will which was ineffective for inheritance tax saving, but which the Law Society found I should have drafted	£450
5)	Treverton Jones KC'S appearance in Court in £254,000 Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Fraudulent Injunction law. Did not submit any legal argument ½ day	£10,000
6)	Treverton Jones KC'S application to Court for return of Practicing Certificate. Did not know that the court had no jurisdiction. ½ day	£10,000
7)	Treverton Jones, Paul Saffron 13 days in court challenging an intervention which had never taken place under the wrong procedure	£358,000
8)	Hodge Malek, Andy Peebles 13 days in court supporting an intervention which had never taken place	£1m
9)	Hugo Page KC 1 day before Kitchen in the Red River fraud when the issue was that Page 2 of the Settlement Agreement had to be turned over to read Page 3.	£10,000
10)	Marc Beaumont Advice on Briggs Fraudulent Instrument 1 single page email. In fact the money was spent at romantic dinners and staying at hotels	£20,000
11)	Philip Newman 25 page application to Court of Appeal in Red River and 1 hour in court. He could not anything wrong with Briggs Fraudulent Instrument	£30,000
12)	Newman consults a solicitor (his girlfriend) to verify that Briggs undertaking would not work) A conveyancing solicitor can see its defectiveness as he is reading it, so it would take about 30 seconds	£500
13)	Radcliffes copying costs for 16 arch lever files for High Court hearing	£4000
14)	Anesta Weekes KC 14 days at the Tribunal,. Withdrew despite the fact that she was on a fixed fee retainer.	£20,000
15)	Page KC's application to the Tribunal to clarify that 'round sum transfer' did not mean 'a transfer with lots of noughts'	£10,000
16)	Philip Engelman in the 2008 Sheikh Intervention . Estimated costs for a day in court to challenge an intervention which had never taken place.	£10,000
17)	Isadore Goldman to undertake the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud	£600,000

7) NUMBER OF SOLICITORS WHO WILL HAVE INSTRUCTED BARRISTERS WHO WILL HAVE GIVEN THEM THE WRONG ADVICE

Assumptions- Rate of interventions		
Per year	2000-2023	1974-2024
100 Interventions	2300 Interventions	5000 Interventions
100 Interventions	4600 Interventions	10000 Interventions
300 Interventions	6900 Interventions	15000 Interventions
400 Interventions	9200 Interventions	20000 Interventions

Assumptions- % of firms who would have consulted a barrister					
2000-2023	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
2300 Interventions	230	460	690	920	1150
4600 Interventions	460	920	1380	1840	2300
6900 Interventions	690	1380	2070	2760	3450
9200 Interventions	920	1840	2760	3680	4600

8) COMPARISON OF TRIAL TIMES. SERIAL KILLERS AND INTERVENTION CASES

Defendant	Crimes	Charges	Trial Time including Jury Deliberation)/ Trial Period	Sentence
Ghislaine Maxwell	Enticement of minors and sex trafficking of underage girls, related to her association with Epstein. ¹	Sex trafficking of minors	20 days 29 Nov 21–29 Dec 21	20 years imprisonment
Geoffrey Dahmer	The Milwaukee Monster, American serial killer and sex offender who killed dismembered seventeen men and boys between 1978 and 1991. Necrophilia and cannibalism.	First-degree murder (16 counts) Disorderly conduct (2 counts) Second-degree sexual assault and enticing a child for immoral purposes	14 days 30 Jan 92-15 Feb 92	Life imprisonment for 941 years
Robert Thompson and Jon Venables	The James Bulger murder. In acts of 'unparalleled evil and barbarity' a 3-year-old boy was abducted from where he was tortured and murdered' The youngest convicted murderers in Britain for almost 250 years	Abduction and murder.	18 days? 01 Nov 93 -24 Nov 93	Indefinite imprisonment
Harold Shipman	The former GP and prolific serial killer who murdered approximately 250 victims, by lethal injections of diamorphine most of whom were elderly women	The murders of 15 women	05 Oct 99-31 Jan 00	
Dennis Nilson	Serial killer and necrophile who murdered at least twelve young men and boys	Six counts of murder and two of attempted murder	10 Days 24 Oct 83-04 Nov 83	Life imprisonment
Peter Sutcliff	The Yorkshire Ripper targeted prostitutes. Murdered 13 women over 5 years. His modus was hammer attack to the head and slashing of the stomach with a knife	13 charges of the murdering and attempted murder of thirteen women	14 days 05 Jan 81-22 May 81	20 concurrent sentences of life imprisonment,
Rose West	Serial killer who collaborated with her husband, Fred West, in the torture and murder of at least nine young women between 1973 and 1987 including her 8 year old stepdaughter .	10 charges of the torture and murder	31 days 03 Oct 95– 22 Nov 95	10 life terms with a whole life order in November 1995
The Nuremberg Trials	War crimes	22 Defendants were charged with crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity	216 court sessions over 10 months 20 Nov 45 –01 Oct 46	Death by hanging (12) life imprisonment (3) Various terms (4)
Anal Sheikh v The Law Society	Park J found that no one knew why the Law Society had intervened. He then proceeded to do something unheard of: the judge permitted the Law Society's barristers, Hodge Malek KC and Andy Peebles, and my barrister, Gregory Treverton Jones KC to speculate what the Law		High Court 13 days Court of Appeal 5 days including 2 for Permission Hearing Solicitors Disciplinary	Loss of profession, loss of livelihood, loss of business.

	<p>Society's reasons for suspecting me of dishonesty might have been. As Treverton Jones was also acting for the Law Society, the Law Society was effectively permitted to make up any alleged grounds without contradiction. Fortunately, the outcome of the law was in my favour</p>	<p>Tribunal 25 days. Judicial review/ appeals 5-7 days</p> <p>Total 50 days</p>	<p>£368,000 including £254,000 remortgage proceeds, Devon Mansions , All Saints Mews Total money appropriated say £1.5m.,</p> <p>Slavery,</p> <p>Kin punishment</p> <p>Virtual imprisonment for-45 years (assuming death at aged 90)</p>
Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud	<p>This concerns a conveyancing matter which falls outside the jurisdiction court which would have cost £500 if dealt with in a solicitor's office (The transaction in question would have cost £25 because all that remained was to inform the client of completion and to close the file) . The Red River judges reopened the transaction and reconveyed the title to themselves</p>	70-80 days	<p>Loss of last remaining asset of £1,2m</p> <p>Kin punishment</p> <p>Application for gagging order</p>
Marc Beaumont Romance Scam	<p>A barrister who agreed to act in all of the above laws for a fixed fee agreement of £120,000. As soon as Beaumont discovered I was going to be paid £120,000 from my insurers he declared his love for me. He seduced me. The relationship lasted for all of 3 weeks. I discovered he did not understand (or pretended not to understand) any of the laws in which he was instructed. Wrote an email ' Briggs did his best . No appeal' in the Red River fraud, He charged me £23,000 for that email</p>	<p>Default judgment entered against Beaumont for £900K. Fraudulently removed,. Law fraudulently struck out. 5 days</p>	<p>£900, 000 stolen from me. (A1-P1 right)</p> <p>Costs order of £000?</p> <p>Loss of profession (he was acting in the SDT law)</p> <p>Adverse publicity</p>
The Bar Mutual Fraud and the Fraudulent Civil Restraint Orders	<p>Fraudulent Civil Restraint Orders have been made from 2009 -2019 immediately following the Marc Beaumont Romance Scam</p>	Estimated 10 days	<p>Barred from court for life</p> <p>Loss of all my and my family's assets without hope of recovery</p>

9) COMPARISON OF STATE TORTURE

COMPARISON OF STATE TORTURE		
Country	Alleged Justification of Torture	Particulars of Torture ¹⁷
North Korea	<p>Arrests and imprisonments take place without the victim having any idea what they have done.</p> <p>Listening to a foreign radio</p> <p>Throwing away a paper with a picture of Kim Jong Il on it</p> <p>Making an offhand remark deemed to have insulted the regime.</p> <p>Singing a South Korean pop song. (learned from North Korean propaganda film).</p> <p>Eating edible plants while in prison</p>	<p>Imprisonment, forced labour sometime to death, forfeiture of property, fines, loss of privileges or work status, banishment to remote areas, re education</p> <p>" Many prisoners report that prison guards would engage in beatings so vicious that prisoners' eyes would fall out or leg bones may be exposed. Prisoners are also placed in solitary confinement in very small enclosures. A harsher variation of solitary confinement involves a "sweat box," a prison cell so small that a person cannot fully stand or lie down within it. A prisoner sealed in a sweatbox is not allowed to move and is given almost no food, surviving only by eating bugs that crawl through the box. Prisoners often suffer frostbite and their bodies become covered with sores.</p> <p>Escape attempts are punished by public execution, sometimes by hanging but more often by firing squad. Former prisoner Lee Young Kuk stated that he witnessed the execution of one attempted escapee, who was tied behind a car and dragged to death"</p>
North Korea	Punishment of relatives	<p>Family members pay for the accused's crime " when a child wrote "Death to Kim Jong Il" there was a long investigation and the child's entire family was sent to a prison camp. It is not uncommon for three generations to end up in prison for the crime of one individual and nephews and cousins have been ostracized and fired from their jobs for the actions of a distant relative they don't even know. One North Korean woman told the Los Angeles Times, "If they find out I have talked, 10 generations of my family will be punished." Those punished often included cousin, nephews, grandparents, and in-laws".</p>
Syria	<p>Syria's Saydnaya Military Prison</p> <p>Diab Serriya, had been accused of forming a youth opposition group.</p> <p>Omar Alshogre, public speaker and human rights activist.</p> <p>Haitham al-Maleh (is a Syrian human rights activist and former judge. He is a critic of the current Syrian government under Bashar al-Assad and has been imprisoned by the Syrian government because he was calling for constitutional reforms</p>	<p>Former detainees described being packed into filthy, overcrowded cells without access to fresh air, sunlight or ventilation, and being tortured from the moment of their arrest. Meagre scraps of food are thrown onto cell floors covered with blood from prisoners' wounds. Many of the prisoners said they were raped or forced to rape other prisoners.</p> <p>Torture and other ill-treatment, including beatings, are used as a regular form of punishment and degradation, often leading to lifelong damage, disability or even death. They are also used to extract false confessions, which are then used as "evidence" to sentence people to death.</p> <p>"The soldiers will practice their 'hospitality' with each new group of detainees during the 'welcome party'... You are thrown to the ground and they use different instruments for the beatings: electric cables with exposed copper wire ends – they have little hooks so they take a part of your skin – normal electric cables, plastic water pipes of different sizes and metal bars. Also, they have created what they call the 'tank belt', which is made out of tyre that has been cut into strips... They make a very specific sound; it sounds like a small explosion. I was blindfolded the</p>

¹⁷ Accounts are taken from Amnesty International Stop Torture and the UN Report on Torture

		whole time, but I would try to see somehow. All you see is blood: your own blood, the blood of others. After one hit, you lose your sense of what is happening. You're in shock. But then the pain comes'
USA	<p>Guantánamo Bay</p> <p>UK resident Shaker was imprisoned for 13 years without charge or trial</p>	<p>Hundreds of people were held there for years without charge and subjected to torture (or what the US calls "enhanced interrogation techniques").</p> <p>Former detainees have described being waterboarded, deprived of sleep, subjected to constant blasting music and freezing temperatures, or forced into stress positions.</p> <p>The CIA is also known to have run secret detention facilities or "black sites" in numerous locations around the world. A report from the US Senate Intelligence Committee described how one prisoner was handcuffed to an overhead bar which would not allow him to lower his arms for 22 hours each day for two consecutive days. He was also forced to wear a diaper.</p> <p>The public, heavily redacted torture report summary highlights some of the gruesome details of the torture methods used in secret CIA-run prisons across the world. It details how the CIA used waterboarding, mock executions, 'rectal feeding', sleep deprivation, stress positions and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment against detainees. Handcuffed CIA prisoner hanging from bar 22 hours a day for two days. "was wearing a diaper and had no access to toilet facilities".</p>
Kyrgyzstan	Detentions of journalists affiliated with independent Kyrgyzstani media outlets	<p>" Dawn raids on journalists' homes, detaining them under vague and overly-broad charges, and denying them access to legal representation, are worrying signs of an escalation in the crackdown on critical voices in Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>"The use of vague and unsubstantiated charges like 'inciting unrest' and 'propaganda of war' blatantly exposes the arbitrary nature of these criminal proceedings. The authorities in Kyrgyzstan must stop their repression of dissent and immediately and unconditionally free these journalists and all others who have been thrown behind bars solely for freely expressing their views and ideas."</p>
Iran	Narges Mohammadi Nobel Peace Prize Laureate's 2023, Opposition to compulsory hijab	Torture and other ill-treatment by deliberately denying or severely delaying her access to adequate healthcare to coerce her into adhering to Iran's abusive and degrading
Uzbekistan .-	Yusuf Juma, an Uzbek poet and dissident , unspecified reasons	<p>Imprisoned in Jaslyk prison, for 7 years electric shocks, sexual assault, the pulling out of prisoners' fingernails, and long stints of solitary confinement without food or drink.</p> <p>'Placed In An Iron Box'</p> <p>'stories of prisoners being boiled alive and bodies of deceased inmates being returned to their families bearing horrific scars and bruises.</p>
Russia	Ukraine War	The UN torture expert gathered harrowing testimonies involving electric charges being applied to ears and genitals, beatings of all kinds, mock executions at gunpoint, simulated drowning, being required to hold stress positions, threats of rape or death, and various ceremonies of ridicule and humiliation
Iran	Support for Women Life Freedom	'They violently raped me":

	uprising	<p>Intelligence and security forces committed horrific acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence against protesters arbitrarily detained during Iran's "Woman Life Freedom"</p> <p>Prosecutors and judges were complicit by ignoring or covering up survivors' complaints.</p> <p>No officials have been prosecuted for the instances of rape and other sexual violence documented in this report.</p>
Mexico	Claudia Medina. Accused of being a member of a criminal gang.	<p><u>Mexican marines broke into victim's home and</u> took her to the local navy base where she was given electric shocks, wrapped in plastic and beaten, forced to inhale chilli and sexually abused.</p> <p>Forced to sign a confession she had not even read.</p> <p>Claims she has to live with federal charges pending over her head, facing the risk of being arrested again at any time.</p>
Myanmar	Rohingya refugees	<p>During the arrests, security forces destroyed locks and doors, forcibly entered a residence, ransacked the house, and took away any documents, electronics such as phones and laptops, and occasionally valuable items such as jewellery.</p> <p>The people Amnesty International spoke to did not recall being presented either a search or an arrest warrant. The arrests were always warrantless, and the detainees were not given any reason why they were being arrested.</p> <p>Under international standards, anyone who is arrested shall be informed of the reasons for their arrest at the time it is happening and must be informed of any charges against them promptly . Detainees were informed of their charges only after they arrived at the police station or interrogation centres. Furthermore, during the arrest, family members who were present were usually threatened or harmed.</p> <p>The individuals Amnesty International spoke to described being beaten and verbally assaulted while being forced to remain on their knees during the arrest. Amnesty International found that upon arrest, detainees are usually handcuffed, blindfolded, and sometimes had a rope tied around the body to restrict movement while being taken to the police station or the interrogation centre. While blindfolded, the security forces would continue kicking and beating up the detainees until they are brought to a vehicle. Some people experienced sexual harassment while being blindfolded. A witness told Amnesty International that she saw the security forces caressing arms and waists of women detainees especially while the women were blindfolded.</p> <p>The risk of sexual and other forms of violence can arise during transfers to police stations, courts or prisons and particular when male staff transport women detainees.</p>
United Kingdom	<p>Park J found' No one knew why the Law Society had intervened'</p> <p>Solicitor transferred legal costs from Client to Office Account in a sum which ended with a zero or with lots of noughts.</p>	<p>High Court Judge permitted the barristers for both sides to make up the charges because no one knew what had been alleged against the Solicitor</p> <p>Appropriation of Solicitor's Practice Money, appropriation of works in progress (past work not billed) , appropriation of billed costs (work completed) , revocation of licence to practice</p>

	<p>Solicitor transferred legal costs from Client to Office Account in a sum which ended with a zero or with lots of nought in legal aid laws.</p> <p>Solicitor transferred expenses amounting to £25.00 from Client to Office Account in a sum having complied with Rule 19 (2) of the Solicitors Account Rules 1988</p> <p>The Solicitor's practice accounts balanced with no money missing.</p> <p>Solicitor did not enter 11 bills</p> <p>Solicitor did not complete a probate law (which normally takes 1- 2 years) in 7 hours</p> <p>A conveyancing Solicitor completed a remortgage on her own home and following completion transferred the remortgage monies to her private account.</p>	<p>as a Solicitor</p> <p>Solicitor stripped of income and livelihood and right to work in chosen profession</p> <p>Appropriation of all of the Solicitor's legal titles (Mountside, Devon Mansions, All Saints Mews)</p> <p>Public and professional humiliation</p> <p>Solicitor's mother stripped of her property</p> <p>Lifetime of unemployment</p> <p>Destruction of family life</p> <p>Homelessness</p> <p>Bankruptcy</p> <p>Weaponization of litigation as a method of torture; binding Solicitor to a treadmill of litigation; subjecting him a multiplicity of sham litigation coordinated to cause maximum anxiety and stress; trial used as mock executions, trials devoid of any rationality;</p> <p>Violation of UN Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers ; harassment, revocation of licence, conviction without trial</p> <p>140 Art. 6 (Fair Trial) Convention Violations 24 Art. 1 Protocol (Right to Enjoy Property) Convention Violations 5 Art. 8 (Right to Family Life) Convention Violations 124 Art. 4 (Slavery) Convention Violations</p> <p>Forced confessions; false confessions; false confessions by the Solicitor's barrister's who confesses for him; false confessions by the Judge who confesses for him (Lady Hallett ' Wasn't the removal of (the Solicitor's remortgage monies) admitted)</p> <p>Torture by stressors; confinement; no marks torture ; subjection to torturous environments; humiliation and degradation; domination and subjugation; psychological manipulation; pain and suffering.</p> <p>Threat of imprisonment Threat of imprisoning Solicitor's mother Sentenced to punishment akin to imprisonment for over 40 years</p>
United Kingdom	Solicitor completes a routine conveyancing transaction	Treatment as above with tenfold severity
United Kingdom	No charges lawfully brought against the Solicitor	The home of the Solicitor was raided without a warrant and files an documents were removed ¹⁸
United Kingdom	No charges lawfully brought against the Solicitor	Solicitor terrified of the Law Society years later. 'They have scary Gestapo like powers' ¹⁹

¹⁸ Solicitor C **Part 1A Page 7-8**

¹⁹ Solicitors A and B **Part 1A Page 4-6**

United Kingdom	Solicitor lawfully refuses to deliver up documents to the Law Society ²⁰	Imprisonment, anxiety, stress, public humiliation
United Kingdom	No charges lawfully brought against the Solicitor	Henderson J forced the Solicitor to continue with a sham trial notwithstanding that she had fainted during the trial suffering from a diabetic attack. He did not even adjourn for a short while.
United Kingdom	Solicitor showed documents to his legal team ²¹	Imprisonment, anxiety, stress, public humiliation
United Kingdom	Barrister thought something	A Muslim barrister was suspended for two months. He had also been forced to travel 400 miles from Bradford to London for two or three days for a sham disciplinary trial ²² .
United Kingdom	No win – no fee personal injury solicitor billed clients in accordance with her contractual agreement with them ²³	Sham trial, district judge in a costs law undertook a criminal trial about the Solicitor's costs but never assessed the files; judge 'found' misconduct against her in relation to laws which belonged to other solicitors ; unlawful interrogation, no right to legal representation; harassment, judge forced confession during trial; her own barrister was a torturer by proxy

²⁰ Sophie Khan's Unlawful Imprisonment based on the misapplication of the Documents Production Procedure **Page145-159**

²¹ A black solicitor, a former criminal law practitioner, was committed by a High Court Judge to prison for contempt. His problems started when his employer said to his face 'All Nigerians are dishonest'. Warren J had made a Civil Restraint Order against him behind his back to stop the black solicitor from disclosing the Law Society's files about him which he had legitimately obtained through disclosure. He was arrested in the very courtroom while making an application to Warren to set aside the Civil Restraint Order. Warren decided that he had disobeyed the order by showing the file to the solicitor he had instructed to set it aside. The files contained an email from the Solicitors Regulatory Authority saying to the effect of 'Let's get the black man, and use the white man's evidence against him'. The 'white man' was also a solicitor. I have seen the Forensic Investigation Report made in the case which showed that the white solicitor had committed money laundering offences. To my knowledge, he was never prosecuted and is likely still practising, whereas the black solicitor has been barred from the profession for almost 20 years now. He waited for years for an appeal in relation to the sham Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal proceedings the Law Society had subjected him to. He remained unemployed, traumatised and was under medical treatment for severe depression. He had a small baby

²² Acting for a tenant he had raised the issue of a falsification of the Court Proceedings and Notice to Quit with the Landlord's solicitor who happened to be a Law Society Committee Member. (The dates on the form would have made it obvious that the documents had been tampered with),. The following day, the barrister obtained an expert report confirming that the signature had been forged. The Solicitor complained to the Bar Standards Board charged with barrister with having made an allegation when at the precise time of making it he had no reason to make it (It was irrelevant that he found out the next day!) In other words (even if the charge was rational which it was not) the BSB knew what the barrister's reasons were without enquiring.

²³ This case was a scheme by personal injury insurers to influence costs claims by solicitors. The personal injury market is worth almost £4bn annually. The imminent and widespread reforms in the sector presage the demise of small independent firms and a curb on personal injury claims by members of the public. 'PI market will shrink to just a dozen firms says legal investor. 2 March 2018 Law Society Gazette Compensation culture? Stats reveal claims numbers in freefall 24th April Law Society Gazette. The case concerned the manipulation of detailed assessment proceedings and the promulgation of a judgment designed, not only to destroy a small law firm, GSD Law Ltd, and to ruin its principal solicitor, Mrs Kiran Madhas, but also to establish a precedent which poses a real threat to the financial viability of similar firms, with the risk of the same outcome for their proprietors. The judgment was made on false and perjured evidence. Under the provisions for the detailed assessment of costs the court has the power under CPR 44.11 (1) and (2) to disallow all or part of the costs being assessed, or to order the solicitor to pay costs. . The court makes a Rule 44. 11 Order after it has completed the detailed assessment. As a matter of logic and of common sense (not to mention the provisions of the relevant Civil Procedure Rules and Practice Directions), the Court cannot make a Rule 44.11 Order for wasted costs without ever having undertaken a detailed assessment of the costs of the case. District Judge Neaves, a district judge at Leeds County Court and the Regional Costs Judge, purported to make an order without undertaking a detailed assessment , and in relation to cases when GSD was not a party to whom CPR 44.11 applied. In other words, he 'found ' Firm A responsible for Firm B's costs!

THE BAR MUTUAL'S FRAUD ON THE COMPENSATION FUND

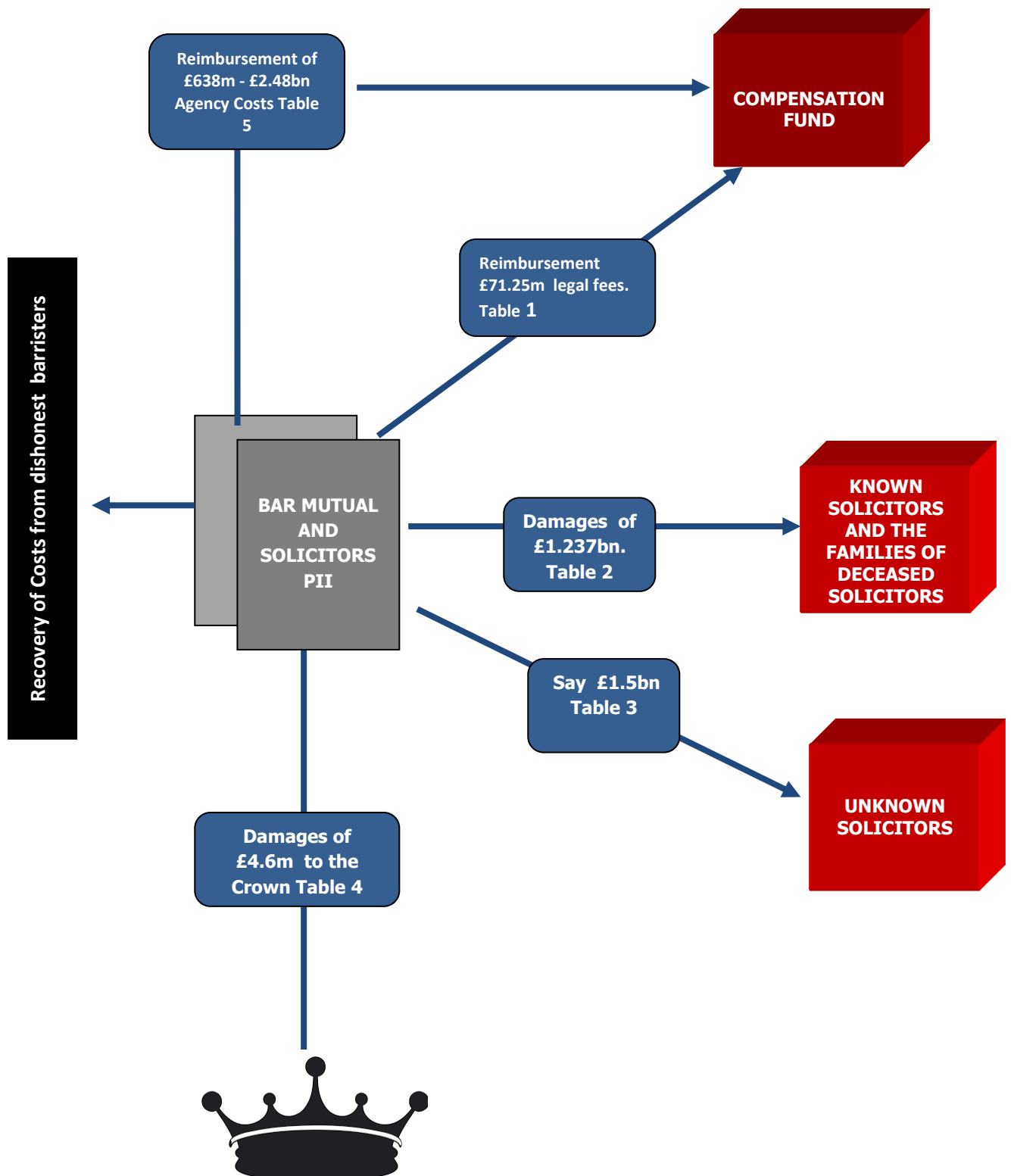


TABLE 1

Assumed Barrister's Costs	Total
In 45% of the 150 Intervention Laws costs were £150,000	£ 10,125,000
In 45% of the 150 Intervention Laws costs were £350,000	£ 23,625,000
In 10% of the 150 Intervention Laws costs were £3m	£ 37,500,000
	£ 71,250,000

SUPPORTING TABLES

TABLE SHOWING THE COSTS WHICH THE LAW SOCIETY SHOULD HAVE INCURRED IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION (£9.99

ALLEGATION	WORK REQUIRED TO PROVE OR DISPROVE ALLEGATION	COST
Allegation of Cash Shortage of £41,125	The Law Society should have appointed as Investigators sighted individuals who would have seen the 16 Arch lever files on Thirkettle	£0
Round Sum Transfers of £475,000 including Round Sum Transfer of £58,000 LSC Transfers	The Law Society should have purchased a copy of The Guide to the Professional Conduct of Solicitors 8 th Edition 1999 in which the Solicitors Account Rules 1988 can be found at Part V	£9.99
11 Bills not Posted		
		£9.99

TABLE SHOWING THE COSTS WHICH THE LAW SOCIETY INCURRED IN THE SHEIKH 2005 INTERVENTION

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	No of days	Court time £2700 per day	Law Society's Legal Costs	Costs paid by Solicitors to others	Value of Solicitor's unpaid time	Estimated bribes paid by Law Society (excl to Judges)
March 2005 Attempted theft of the Sheikh £258,000 NRAM Remortgage Proceeds						
Without notice hearing	1hr	£750	£10,000 A barrister £5000 (Martineau Johnson			£5000 to the barrister £2,000 To Martineau Johnson or Heather Lavington
Return date	½ day	£1,350	£10,000 etc A barrister and Martineau Johnson		£2000	£10,000 to barristers for both sides £254,000 (The Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies
April 2005 – July 2005. Solicitor's Para 6 (4) Withdrawal of Vesting Resolution Application and associated hearings in the High Court						
7 April 2005 Application for Return of Practicing Certificate	1 day	£2,700	£20,000 (Queen's Counsel) £10,000 (Russell Cooke)	£15,000 (Radcliffes)	£100,000	£50,000 (Gregory Treverton Jones KC)
Directions Hearing	½ day	£1,350	£10,000 (Queen's Counsel) £50,000 (Russell Cooke)			
High Court Trial May – July 2005	13 days	£35,100	£700,000 (Queen's Counsel and Junior Counsel) £350,000 (Russell Cooke)	£408,000		
September 2005 Timothy Dutton's Fraudulent Advice to the High Profile Litigation Panel						
Detailed analysis in Part 1D8			£50,000 (Timothy Dutton KC)			£20,000 (Timothy Dutton KC)
Sep 2005- Dec 2006 .Law Society's Appeal to the Court of Appeal based on Timothy Dutton's and Gregory Treverton Jones KC's fraudulent misrepresentations to the Court						
Law Society's Written Application for Permission	½ day	£1,350	£25,000 (Timothy Dutton KC) £10,000 (Russell Cooke)		£5000	£50,000
Court of	1 day	£2700	£50,000			

Appeal Permission Hearing Permission .			(Timothy Dutton KC and Andy Peebles) £20,000 (Russell Cooke)			(Timothy Dutton KC and £30,000 Gregory Treverton Jones KC)
Court of Appeal Hearing July 2006	3 days	£8100	£250,000 (Timothy Dutton KC and Andy Peebles) £75,000 (Russell Cooke)			
Jan 2007- Apr 2007. Solicitor's Appeal to the House of Lords refused on paper. Solicitor's legal team (Hugo Page KC, Philip Engelman, Jonathan Harvie KC) in fact acting for the Law Society to protect the Intervention Fraud						
Solicitor's House of Lords application for Permission to Appeal	1hr	£750	£70,000 (Timothy Dutton KC) £25,000 (Russell Cooke)	£2500 FEE £40,000 (Charles Buckley)	£10,000	£50,000 (Hugo Page KC, Philip Engelman, Jonathan Harvie KC)
Sep 2007. Solicitor's Application to the European Court of Human Rights which was accepted.						
European Court of Human Rights Application. Sept 2007				Pro bono (Philip Engelman)	£15,000	
Jun 2008. Sham Trial at the Solicitor's Disciplinary Tribunal Part						
Preliminary Issue Hearing	1/2	£1,350	£15,000	£10,000 (Hugo Page KC)	£5,000	£3,000 (Tribunal Member)
Directions Hearing	1/2	£1,350	£5,000	Paid by insurers		£3,000 (Tribunal Member) £3,000 (Mr Marriott, the Insurer appointed solicitor)
No Rules Argument Hearing	1	£1,350	£15,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £10,000 (Russell Cooke)	Paid by insurers		£3,000 (Tribunal Member)
Final Hearing	30 days (est)	£94,500	£200,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £100,000 (Russell Cooke))	£20,000 (Weekes KC)	£35,000	£10,000 (Chairman) £10,000 (2 Members) £3,000 (3 Witnesses) £30,000 (Weekes KC)

2009. Judicial Review to stop SDT Hearing						
Hearing	1	£2700	£25,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £10,000 (Russell Cooke))		£10,000	£20,000 (Collins)
Various (directions etc but not a full hearing)	3	£8100	£50,000 (Patricia Robertson KC) £20,000 (Russell Cooke))		£30,000	£50,000. Lord Dyson, Richards LJ, King J and others
TOTALS		£163500	£2.19M	£495,950	£212,000	£606,000

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	No of days	Court time £2700 per day	Law Society's Legal Costs	Costs paid by Solicitors to others	Value of Solicitor's unpaid time	Estimated bribes paid by Law Society
February 2008 Second Intervention						
Mar 2008. Solicitor's Withdrawal Application which 17 years later has not been heard Part 3 (4(d))						
Application for withdrawal Directions	½ day	£1,350	£30,000		£20,000	£10000 to Barrister
TOTALS		£1,350	£30,000		£20,000	£10,000

£3M LAW SOCIETY'S LITIGATION COSTS, IF THE INTERVENTION IS DEFENDED

The following table shows the costs incurred in three laws, including my own in which there was no money missing:

INTERVENTION	AMOUNT IN CLIENT ACCOUNT	SOLICITOR'S MONEY (UNBILLED COSTS)	CLIENTS' MONEY	LAW SOCIETY'S COSTS	MONEY MISSING
Anal Sheikh	£300,000	£200,000	£100,000	£3 million	£0
Ashoo Dua	£61,000	£400,000	£20,000	£1m	£0
Sean Mireskandari	£200,000		£200,000	est. £5 million	£0

TABLE 2

Assumed Barrister's Costs	Total
In 45% of the 150 Intervention Laws the Solicitor's Damages are £5m	£ 337,500,000
In 45% of the 150 Intervention Laws the Solicitor's Damages are £10m	£ 675,000,000
In 10% of the 150 Intervention Laws the Solicitor's Damages are £15m	£ 225,000,000
	£ 1,237,500,000

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INTERVENED UPON SOLICITORS

Assumptions	No of Solicitors intervened into	
	Per year	1974-2024
There are 100 Interventions per year with 2 solicitors per practice	200	10,000
There are 400 Interventions per year with 2 solicitors per practice	800	40,000
There are 100 Interventions per year with 3 solicitors per practice	300	15,000
There are 400 Interventions per year with 3 solicitors per practice	1200	60,000
There are 100 Interventions per year with 4 solicitors per practice	400	20,000
There are 400 Interventions per year with 4 solicitors per practice	1600	80,000

Assumptions- Rate of interventions		
Per year	2000-2023	1974-2024
100 Interventions	2300 Interventions	5000 Interventions
100 Interventions	4600 Interventions	10000 Interventions
300 Interventions	6900 Interventions	15000 Interventions
400 Interventions	9200 Interventions	20000 Interventions

<i>Assumptions- % of firms who would have consulted a barrister</i>					
<i>2000-2023</i>	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%
2300 <i>Interventions</i>	230	460	690	920	1150
4600 <i>Interventions</i>	460	920	1380	1840	2300
6900 <i>Interventions</i>	690	1380	2070	2760	3450
9200 <i>Interventions</i>	920	1840	2760	3680	4600

TABLE 3

THE QUANTUM OF BONA VACANTIA ESTIMATED TO BE STOLEN PER 100 INTERVENTIONS

Assumed Breakdown of Interventions	Estimated Residual Balances Held	10% Total Residual Balances	For period 2000-2023
40 are Sole Practitioners	£600,000	£60,000	
40 are Medium Sized Firms of 1-3 Partners	£1.4m	£140,000	
20 are 4 plus Partner firms	£1m	£100,000	
		£200,000	£4,600,000

TABLE 4

Assumed No. of Interventions per year	No. of intervention for 2000-2023	Agents Costs per intervention	Agents Costs for 2000-2023
100	2300	£ 277,000	£ 637,100,000
200	4600	£ 277,000	£ 1,274,200,000
300	6900	£ 277,000	£ 1,911,300,000
400	9200	£ 277,000	£ 2,548,400,000

FLOWCHART SHOWING THE THREE STAGES OF MONEY LAUNDERING

OBTAINING THE DIRTY CASH OR PROCEEDS OF CRIME

Proceeds of crime is the term given to money or assets gained by criminals during the course of their criminal activity.



STAGE 1 PLACEMENT

This is when "dirty" cash or proceeds of crime is converted into assets that seem legitimate such as by depositing funds into a bank account registered to an anonymous corporation or a professional middleman.

This stage serves two purposes: (a) it relieves the criminal of holding and guarding large amounts of bulky cash; and (b) it places the money into the financial system.

This is the stage at which the criminal is at most vulnerable to detection because they introduce massive wealth into the financial system seemingly out of nowhere.



STAGE 2 LAYERING

The primary purpose of this stage is to separate the illicit money from its source. This is done by the sophisticated *layering* of financial transactions that obscure the audit trail and sever the link with the original crime.

It involves using multiple transactions and multiple accounts to further distance funds from original source.

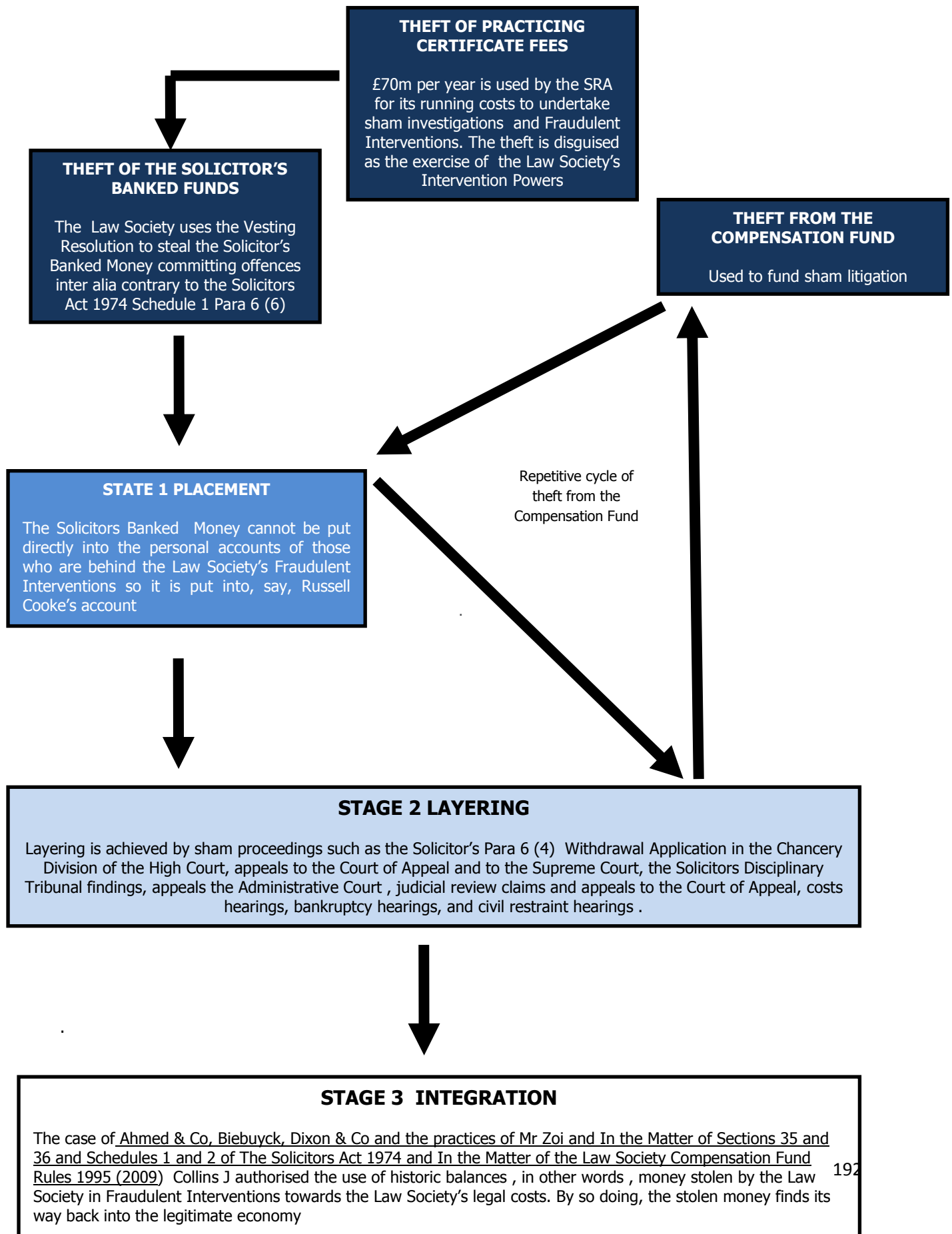
During this stage, for example, the money launderers may begin by moving funds electronically from one country to another, then divide them into investments placed in advanced financial options or overseas markets; constantly moving them to elude detection; each time, exploiting loopholes or discrepancies in legislation and taking advantage of delays in judicial or police cooperation layering.



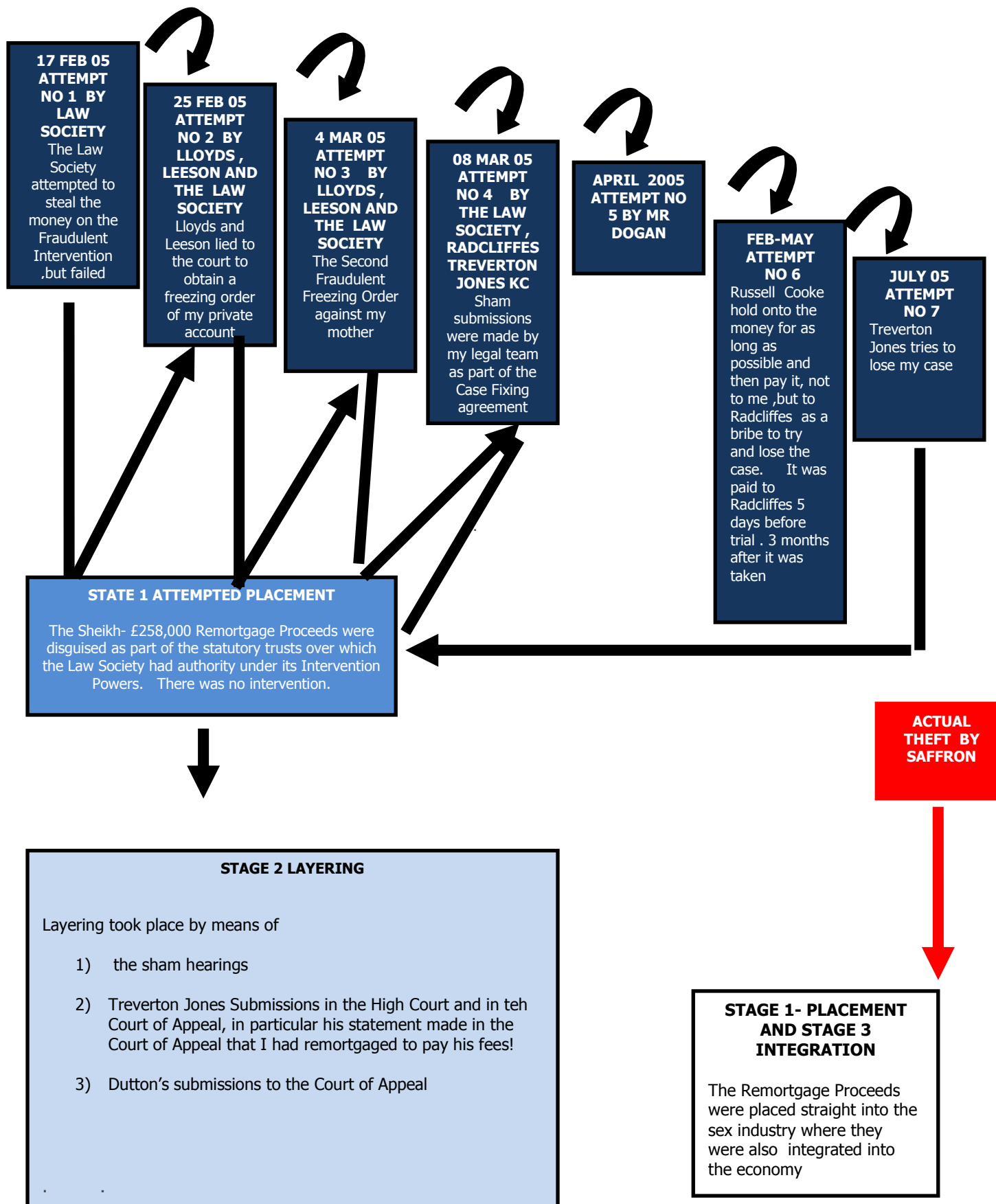
STAGE 3 INTEGRATION

This is the stage at which the money is then reunited with the criminal with what appears to be a legitimate source. At this stage, it is very difficult to distinguish between legal and illegal wealth. The launderer can use the money without getting caught. After the money is transferred from legal businesses or investments, or the trail has become too difficult to follow, the money can then be placed into major investments. Integrated cash ends up being spent on luxury assets, real estate holdings, and long-term investment vehicles or in new business ventures. Integrated cash can also purchase assets that can be used to facilitate future money laundering.

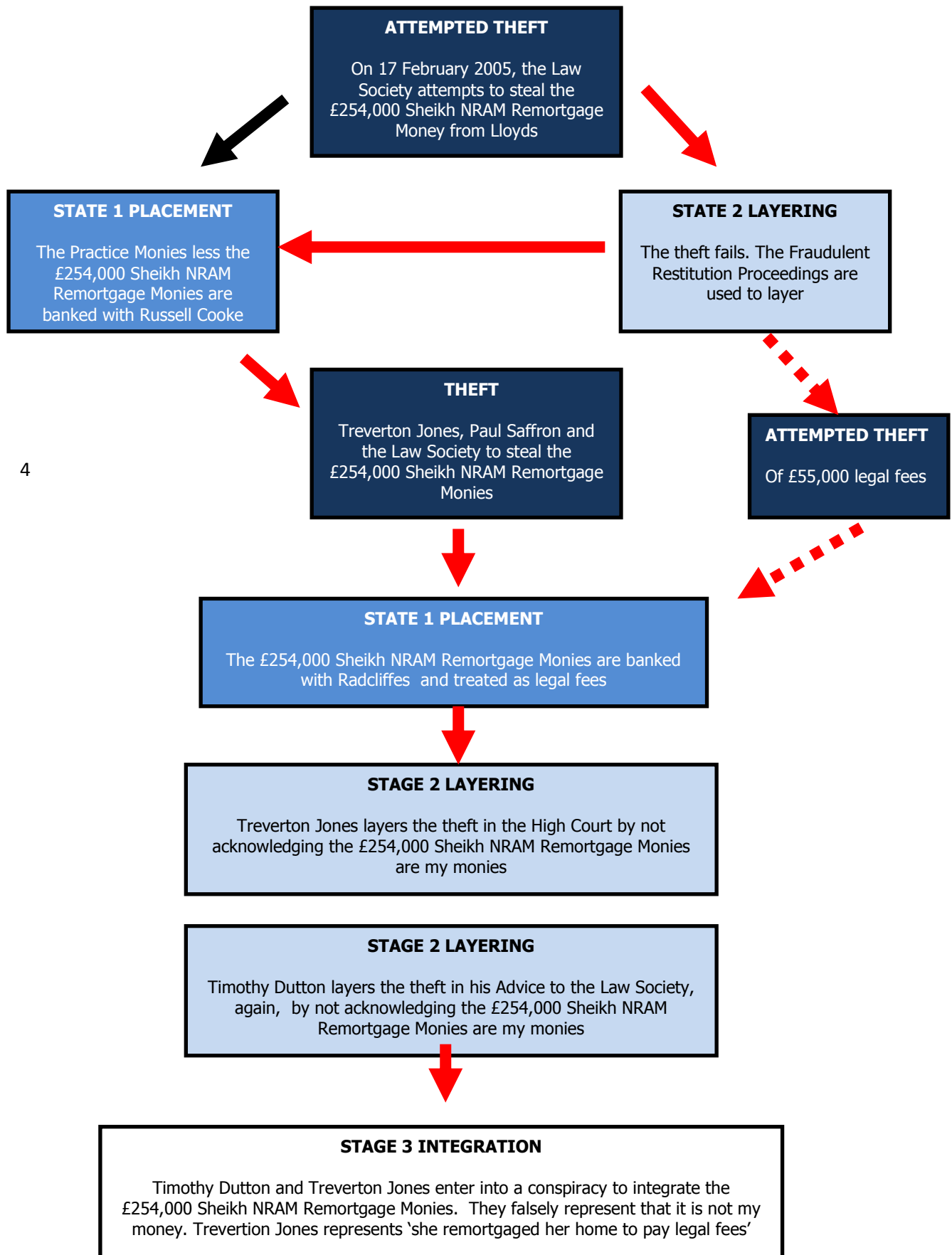
FLOWCHART SHOWING THE LAW SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT INTERVENTIONS IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS



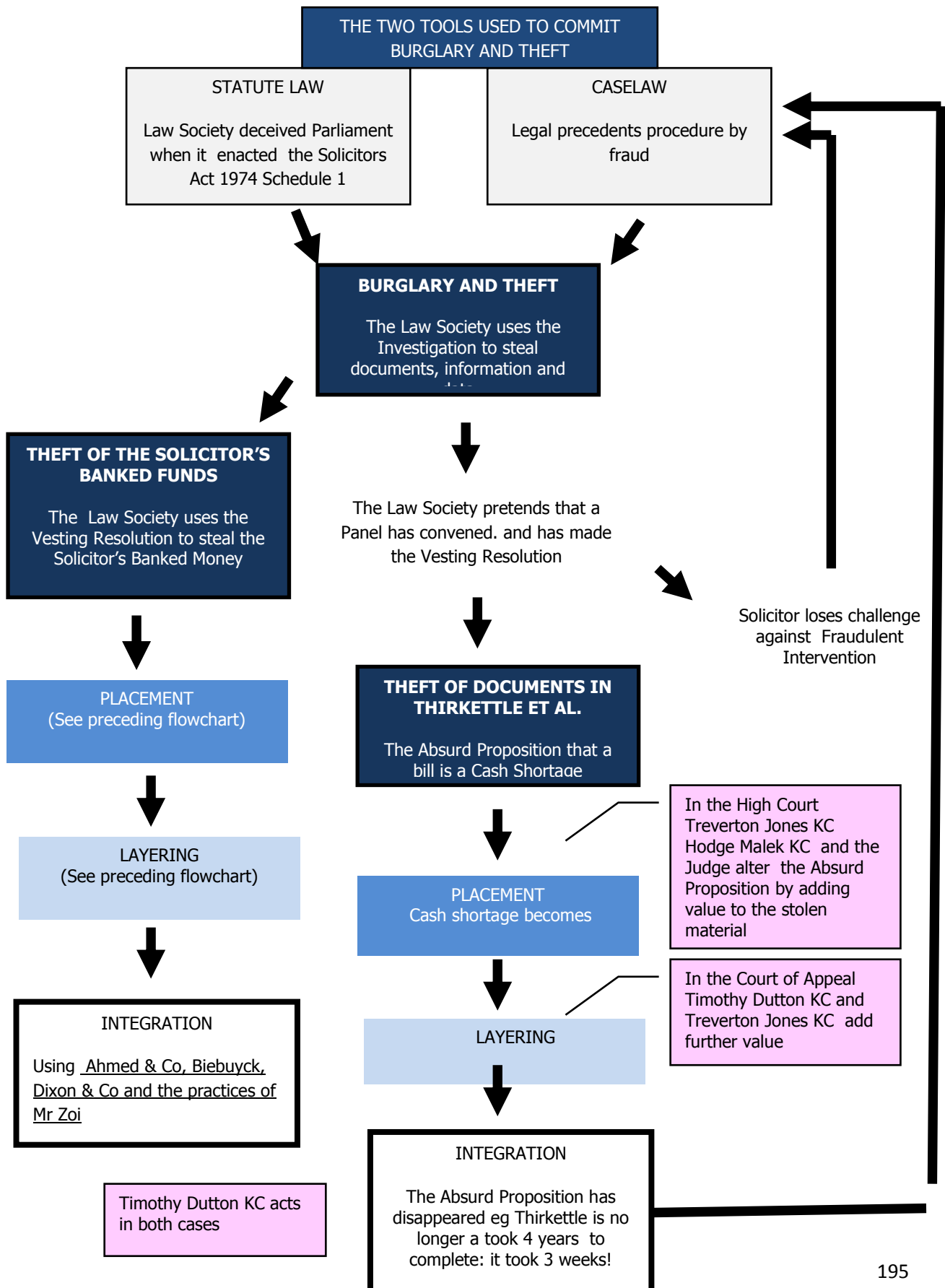
**FLOWCHART SHOWING THE SEVEN ATTEMPTED THEFTS OF THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM
REMORTGAGE MONIES IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS**



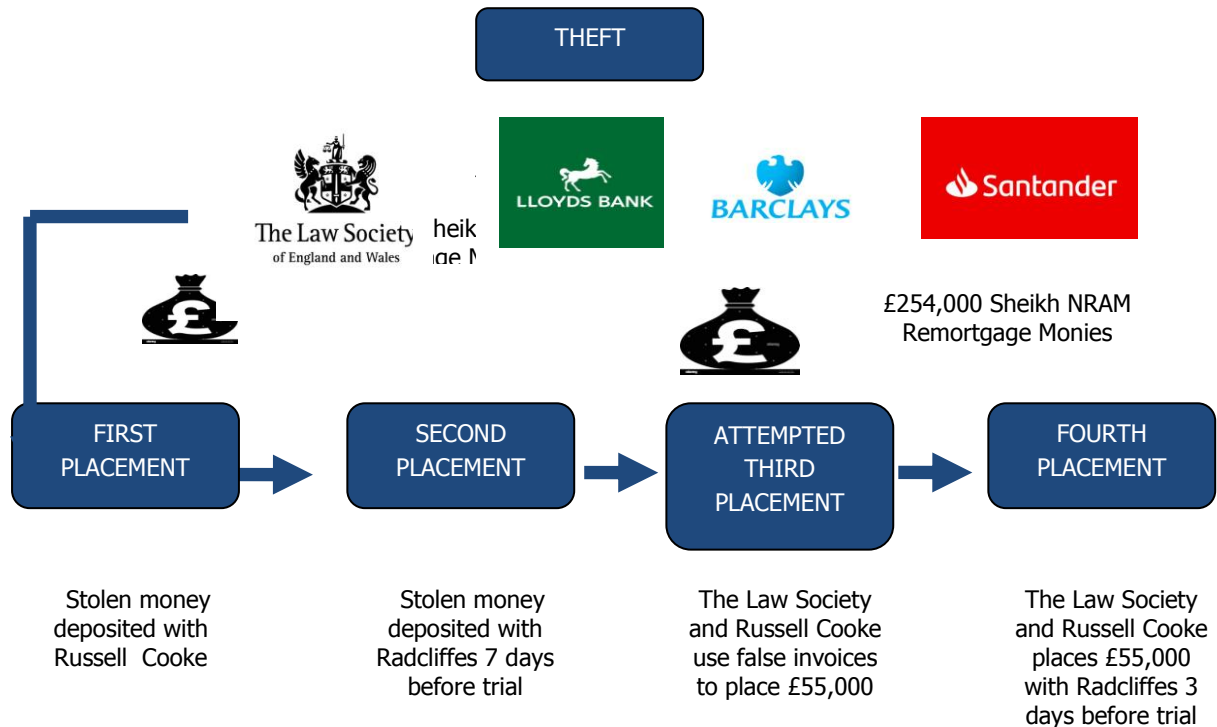
FLOWCHART SHOWING THE THEFT OF THE £254,000 SHEIKH-NRAM REMORTGAGE MONIES IN MONEY LAUNDERING TERMS



THE ABSURD PROPOSITION AND MONEY LAUNDERING



FLOWCHART SHOWING THE THEFT AND MONEY LAUNDERING OF ALL MY ASSETS



LAYERING

Gregory Treverton Jones and Paul Saffron pretend there is an intervention Treverton Jones makes sham submissions to set up a successful 'appeal' for the Law Society

Park J had ordered that the Law Society pay £90,000 by way of costs which Saffron told the court were about £100,000.00. Treverton Jones agreed the costs should be secured against Devon Mansions and All Saints Mews, two of my properties

LAYERING

LAYERING

LAYERING

The thefts are layered by Dutton in Dutton's Fraudulent Advice

INTEGRATION

INTEGRATION

INTEGRATION

The thefts are integrated by Dutton, Treverton Jones, Hallett LJ, Dyson, Chadwick LJ, Moore Bick LJ and Tuckey LJ in the Court of Appeal

THEFT

Saffron steals £250,000

PLACEMENT

Saffron delivers invoices to me for £358,000 for legal costs

THEFT



Mountside
£575,000



Devon Mansions and All Saints
Mews £150,000



Stoke Newington Site £1.2m (noticed by the Law Society, Chadwick LJ and Hugo Page QC) during the case.



THE MULIPLICITY OF CRIMES AND HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES COMMITTED AGAINST THE SOLICITOR. THE LAW SOCIETY'S LITIGATION VORTEX AND OTHER TORTURE TECHNIQUES

16.40 THURSDAY 17 FEBRUARY 2005

**Ashley & Co.
Solicitors
Est. 1940**



Mountside
£575,000



Devon
Mansions and
All Saints Mews
£600,000



Stoke Newington Site £1.2m

Sheikh's Total Assets = £ 3.4m

Law Society = £ 0

1 MINUTE LATER



Goodwill, Works
in Progress £1m



Mountside



Devon
Mansions and
All Saints Mews
£600,000

The Law Society used the Vesting Resolution to steal my practice of Ashley & Co and the £254,000 Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies which arrived on the same day.

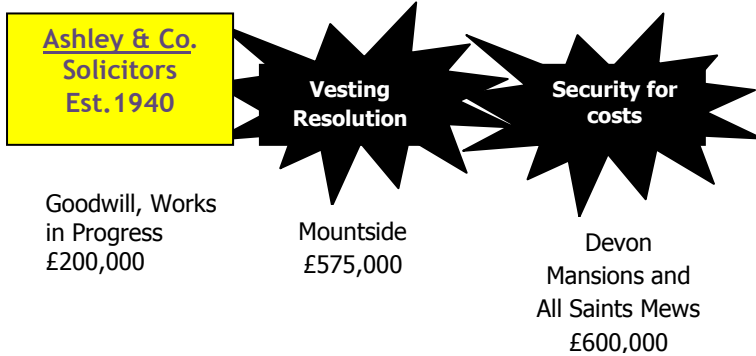


Stoke Newington Site £1.2m

Sheikh's Total Assets £ 1.8m

Law Society & Russell Cooke £1.254m

JULY 2005 FOLLOWING THE HIGH COURT JUDGMENT



Stoke Newington Site £1.2m

The Law Society had paid the £254,000 to Paul Saffron, not to me. He then stole the money. The consequence was that the NRAM Mortgage was secured on Mountside notwithstanding that I had never received the proceeds. In 2011 Mountside was repossessed making me and my mother homeless.

The Law Society were ordered to pay 90% costs. Saffron estimated his costs to be £100,000., so the Law Society paid £90,000.

Treverton Jones KC who was colluding with the Law Society against me and had attempted to lose the case, agreed that I should give security for the costs pending appeal. Devon Mansions and All Saints were given as security.

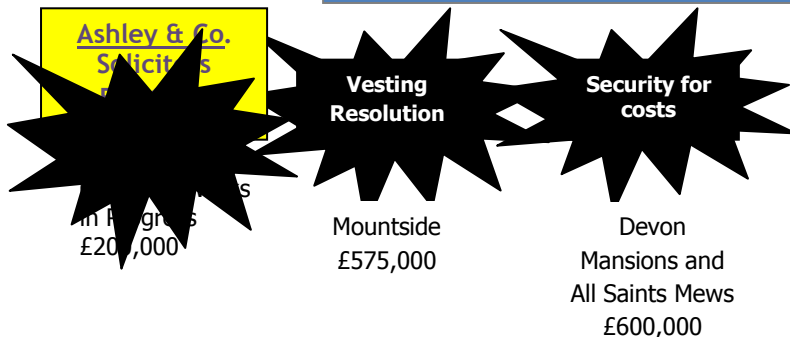
The Law Society, Treverton Jones and Dutton and the Court of Appeal had already planned to undermined Park J's judgment. Following its 'decision' the Devon Mansions and All Saints Mews were also reposed.

Ashley & Co was restored to me, but the Clients had left and Goodwill had gone. All that was left were unbilled costs of about £200,000.

Sheikh's Total Assets = £ 1.4m

**Law Society. Russell Cooke
Treverton Jones, Radcliffes £ 2.4M.**

2004 TO 3PM FRIDAY 5 SEPTEMBER 2007



Ashley & Co had now closed. I could no longer work because of the litigation I had to deal with on all fronts shown in the Litigation Vortex diagram.

The £200,000 had been spent on legal costs for the sham litigation

All my mother and I had left was her interest in the Stoke Newington Site.

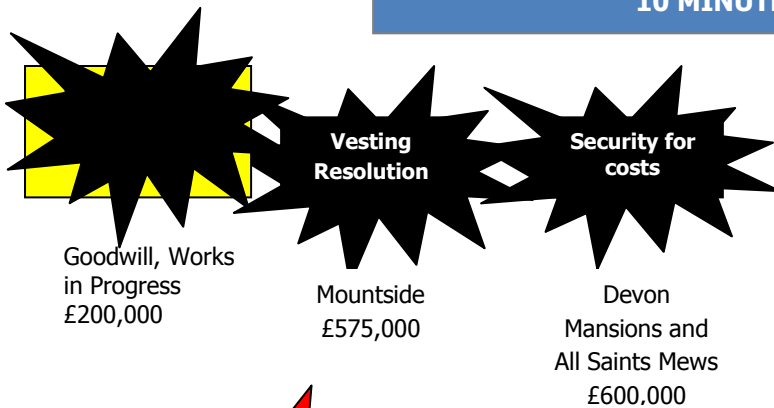


Stoke Newington Site £1.2m

Sheikh's Total Assets £ 1.2m

Law Society £ 2.4M.

10 MINUTES LATER



After the PM Hearing on 5th October 2005, Briggs Fraudulent Instrument was sent to the Land Registry.

At 3.10, the Sheikh Registration Application was removed and the First Stage of the Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud was complete.

The Site would later be developed into 100 residential units and 6 shops yielding about £60m net development profit.

Stoke Newington Site £1.2m

Sheikh's Total Assets = £ 1.2m

Law Society, Briggs and others = £ 60M.

May 2009



Sheikh v Marc Beaumont for
£900,000

I paid £120,000 as a fixed fee to Marc Beaumont which I received from my insurers to deal with all my cases. When he dealt the appeal against Briggs Fraudulent Instrument, his advice 'Briggs did his best. Appeal totally without merit' was obviously wrong. I issued a breach of duty claim and obtained default judgment on account for £900,000.

Sheikh £ 10m-£15m from the Law Society case and say £40m from the Red River Fraud

July 2009

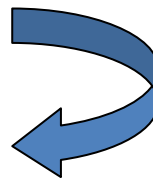


Sheikh v Marc Beaumont for
£900,000

Master Grey, Simon J and Burnett J stole the Default Judgment and split the value with Bar Mutual

Sheikh's Total Assets £ 0

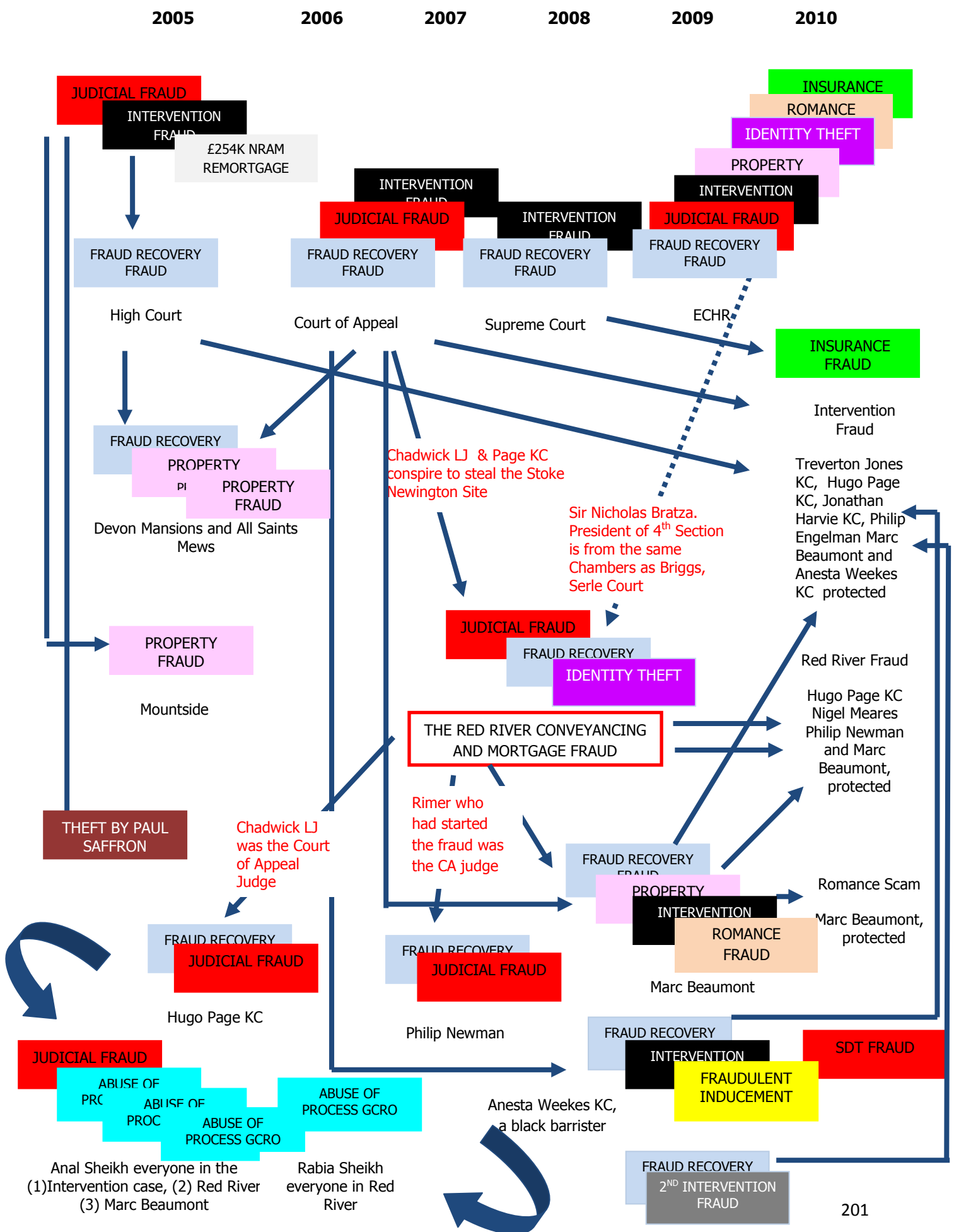
Lord Chief Justice Burnett, Simon LJ and others say £ 5m-£7m from the Law Society case and £15m from the Red River Fraud



EVICTED NOTICE

CONTEMPT





7 THE SCHEDULE 1 PROVISIONS

In the diagrams in this Part, the following code applies

Schedule 1 Grounds
Dishonesty based
(Category A Grounds)

Schedule 1 Grounds
not based on dishonesty
(Category B Grounds)

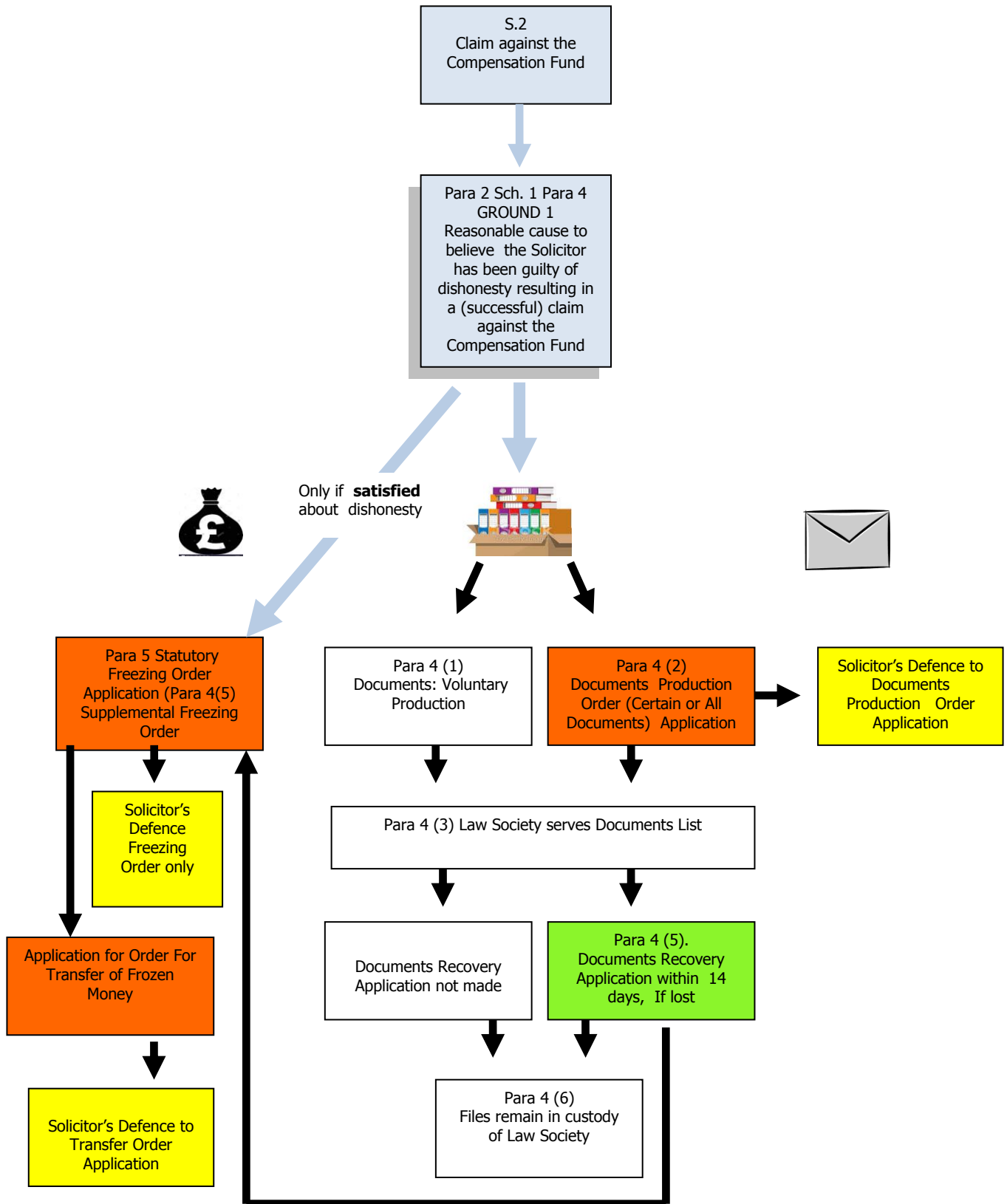
Schedule 1 Grounds
based on court/tribunal
decision or on death
(Category C Grounds)

Order made on
application of Law
Society

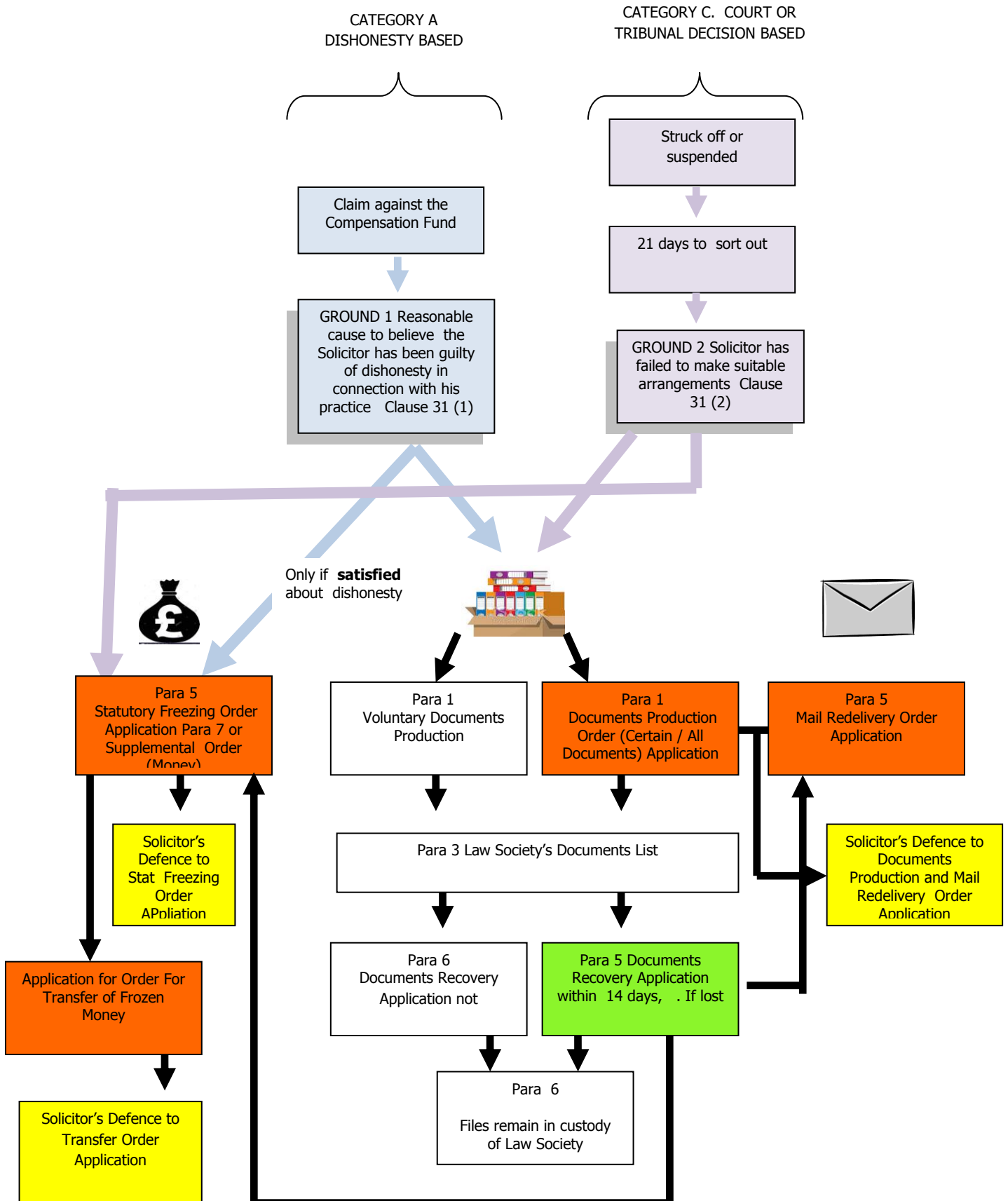
Solicitor's Challenge
under Inherent
Jurisdiction of Court

Solicitor's Statutory Right
of Challenge

THE SOLICITORS ACT 1941 INTERVENTION PROCEDURE



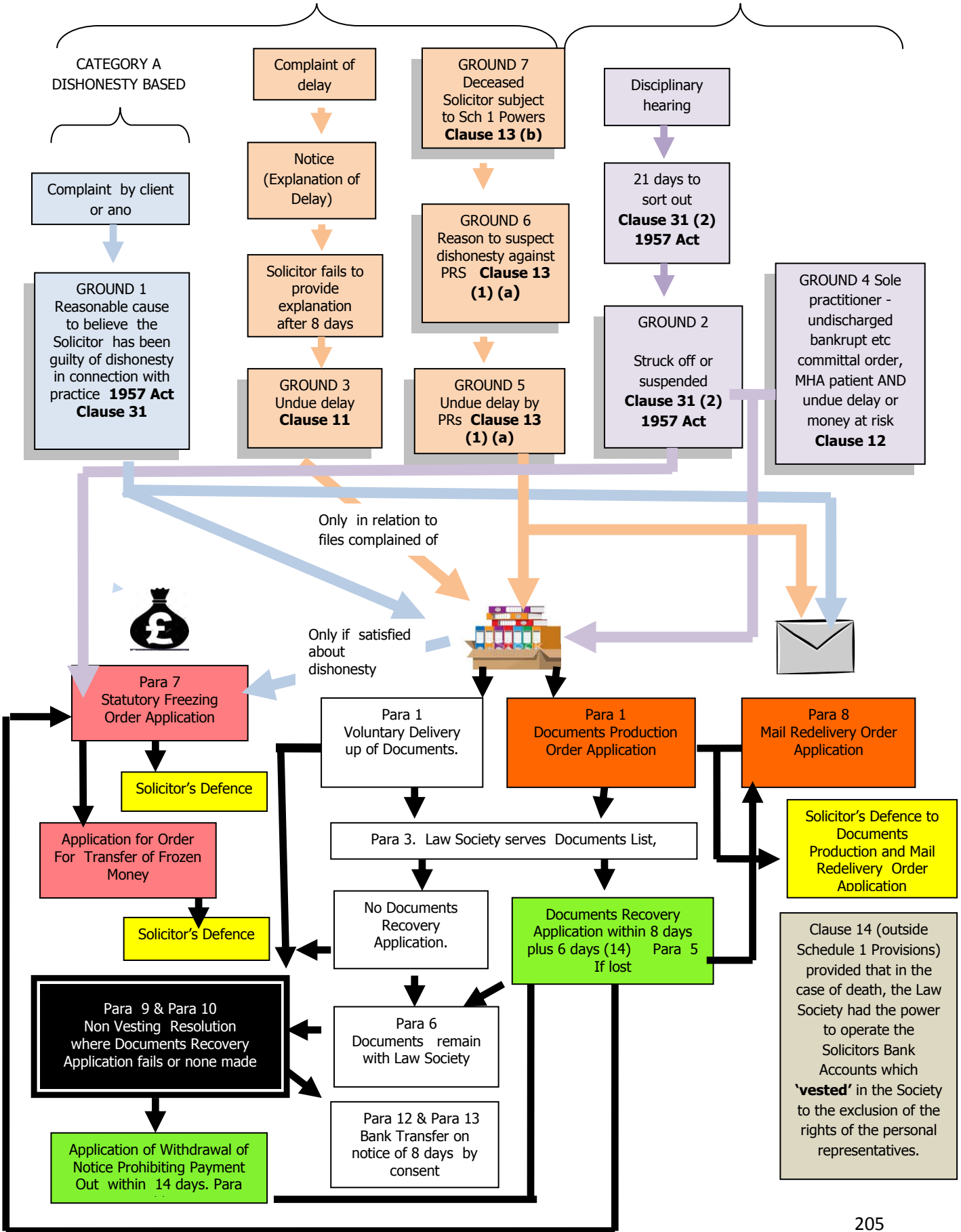
THE SOLICITORS ACT 1957 INTERVENTION PROCEDURE



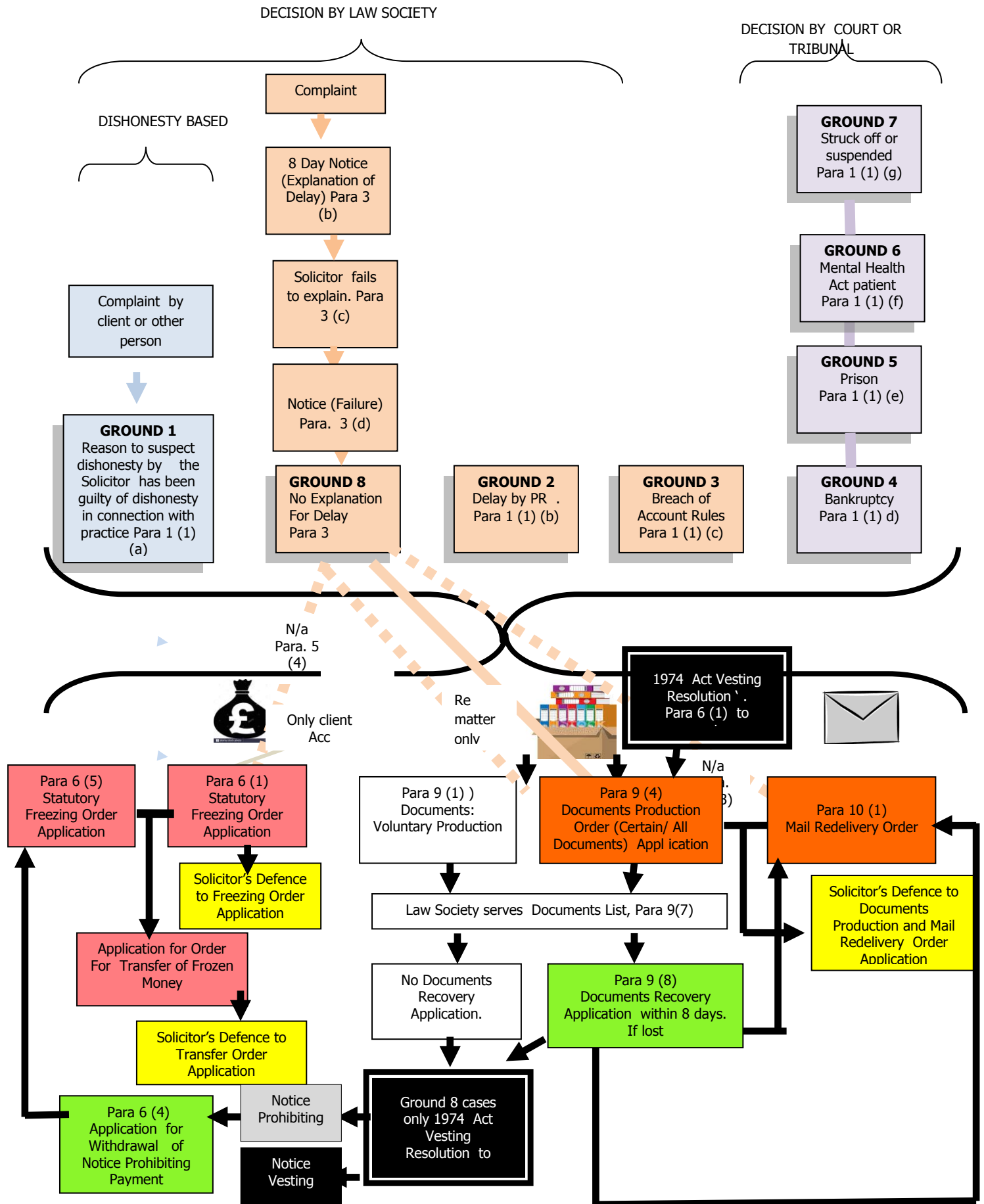
THE SOLICITORS ACT 1965 INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

CATEGORY B. DECISION BY LAW SOCIETY

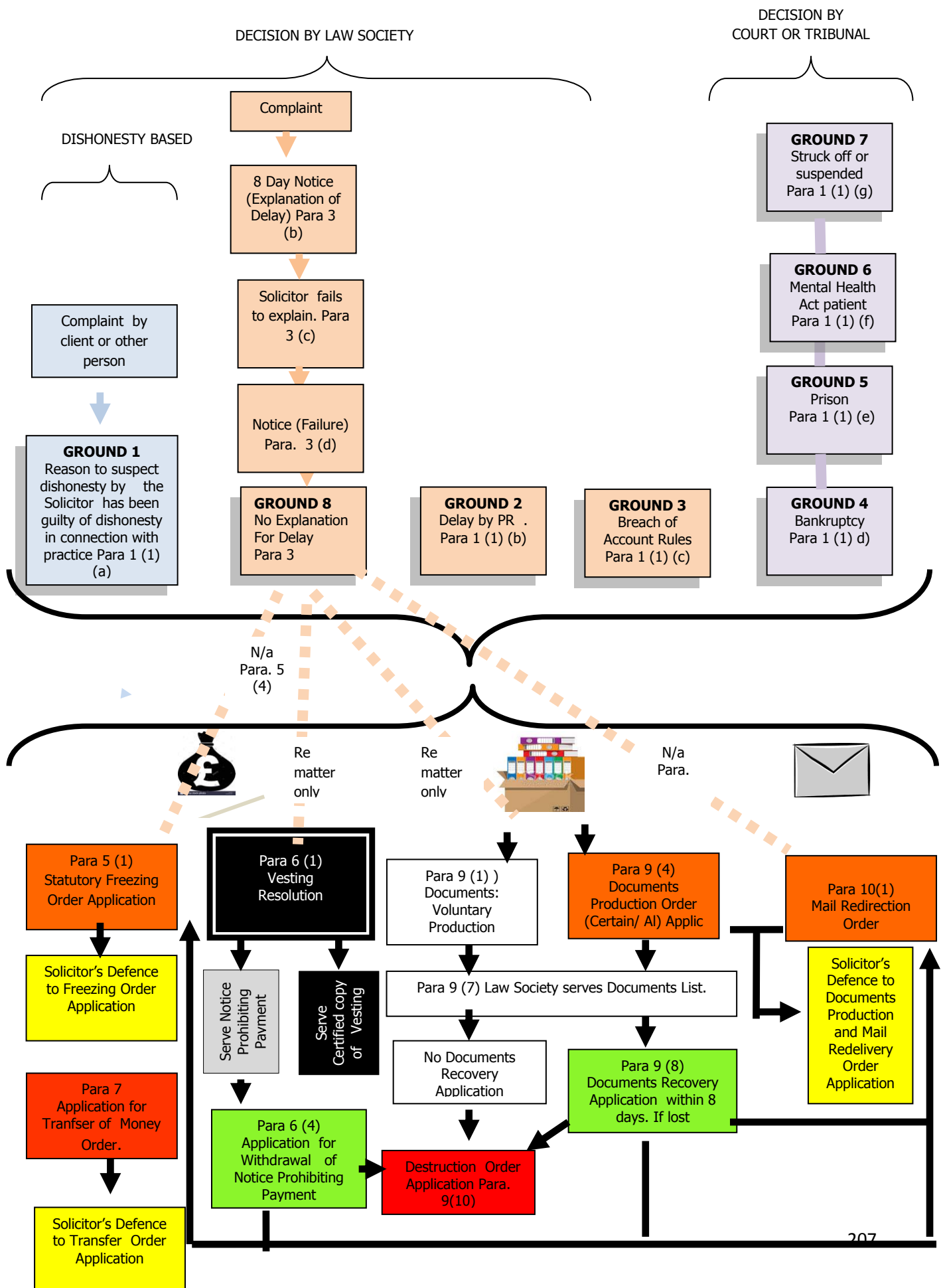
CATEGORY C. DECISION BY COURT OR TRIBUNAL



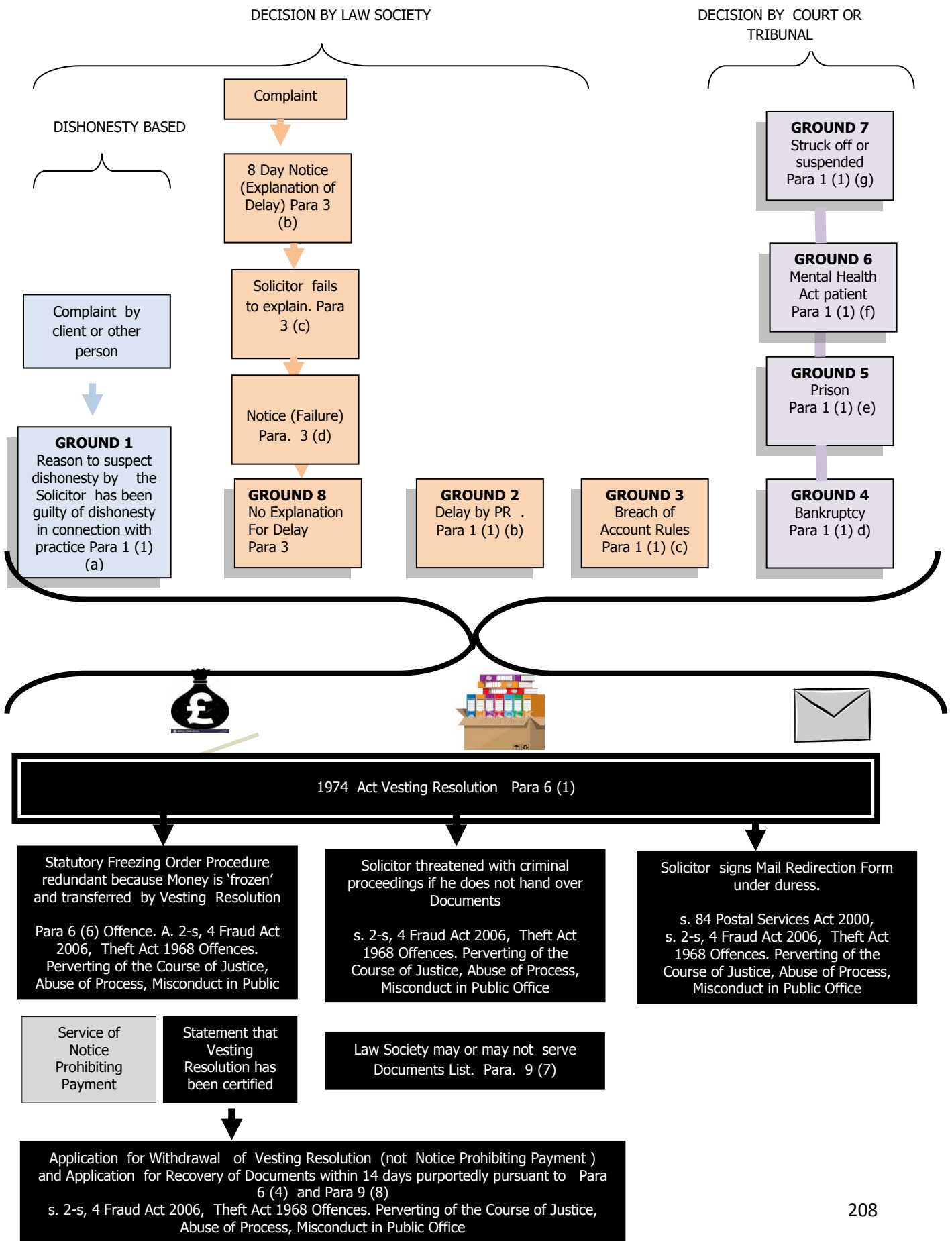
VERSION 1- THE 1974 ACT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE PARLIAMENT INTENDED TO ENACT AND WHICH IS ENACTED

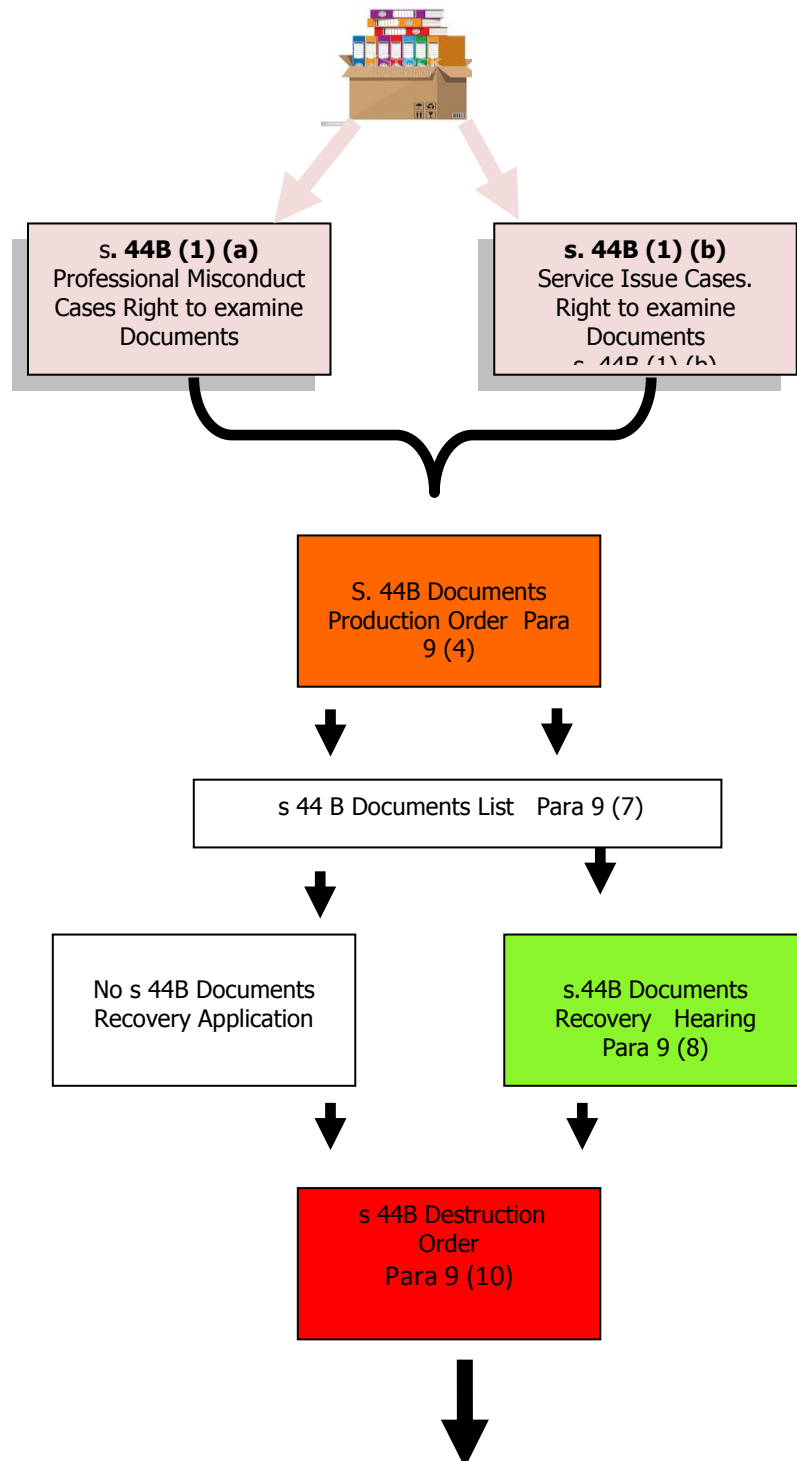


VERSION 2 –THE 1974 ACT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE WHICH APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN ENACTED



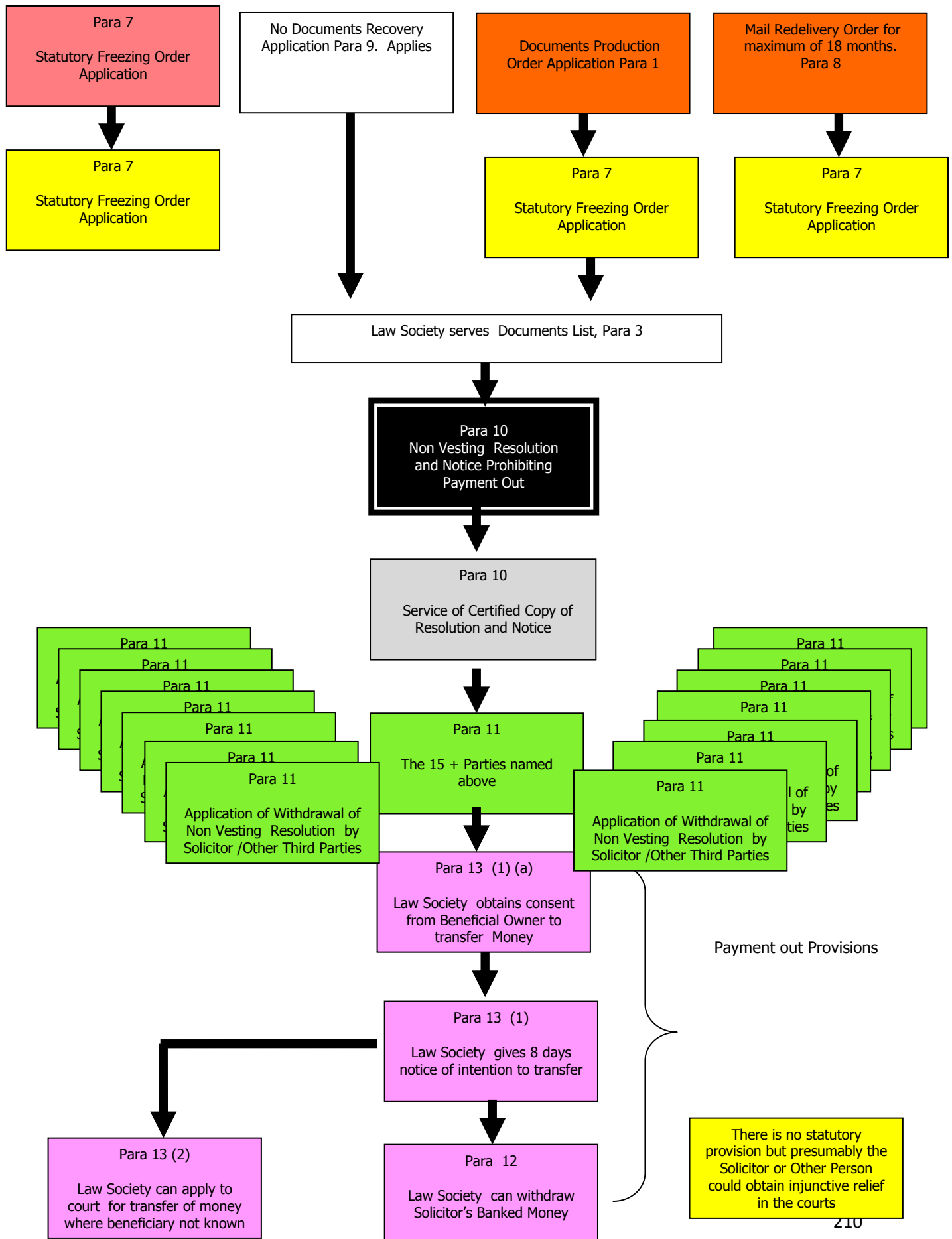
VERSION 3 –THE 1974 ACT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE THE LAW SOCIETY PRETENDS HAS BEEN ENACTED

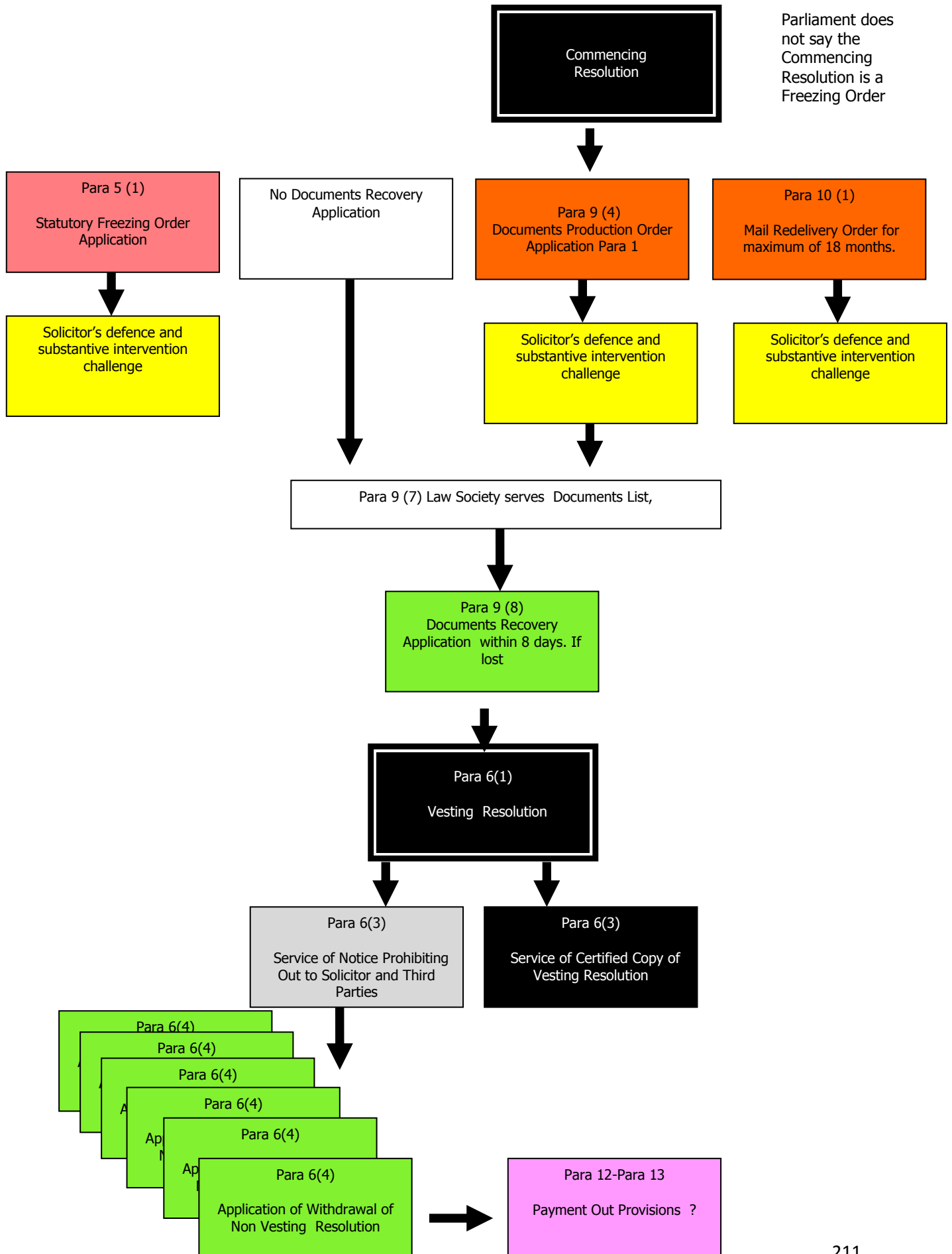




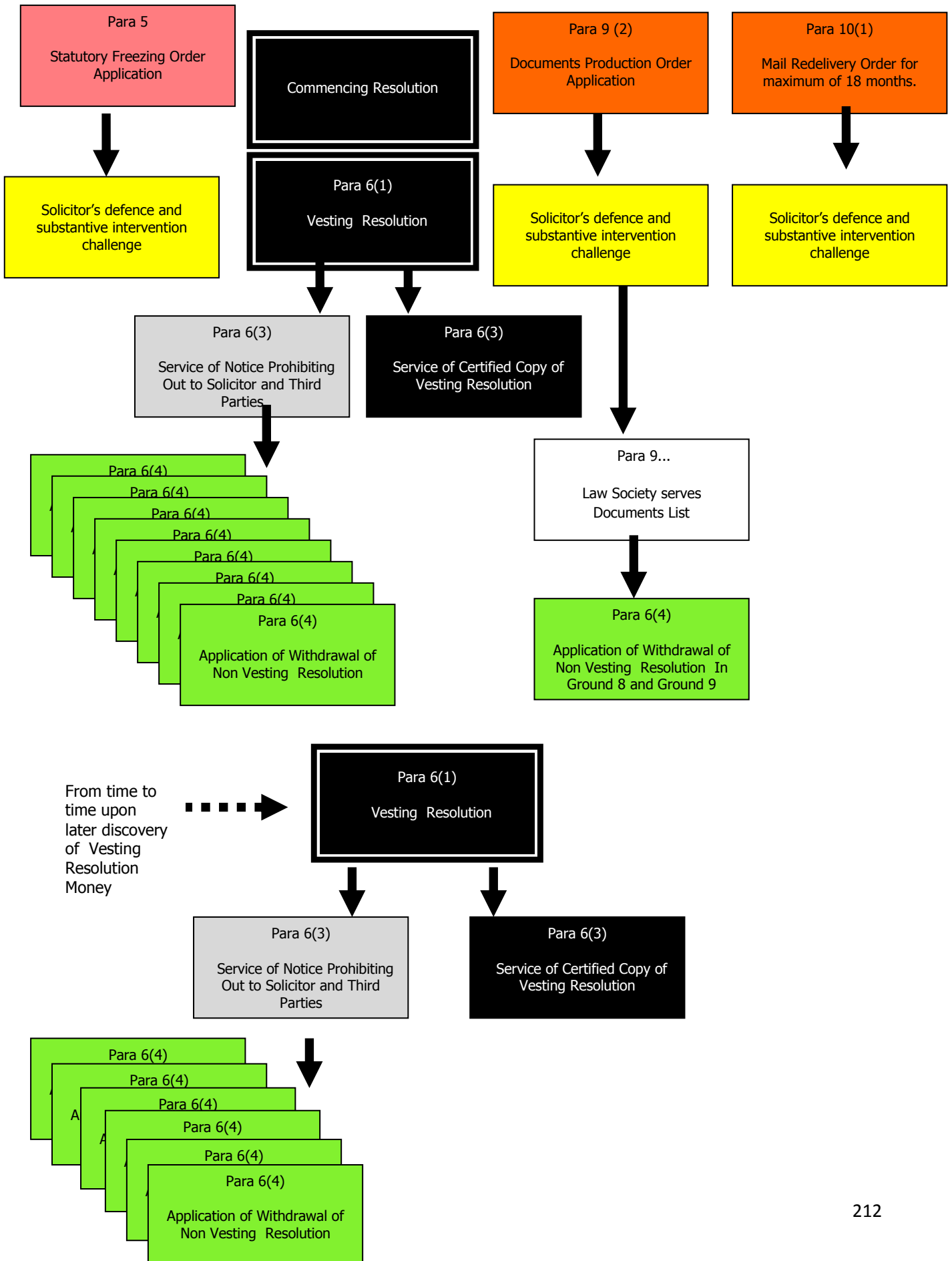
THE SCHEDULE 1 INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

1965 ACT NON VESTING RESOLUTION PROCEDURE





1974 ACT VESTING RESOLUTION PROCEDURE VERSION 2



1974 ACT VESTING RESOLUTION PROCEDURE VERSION 3

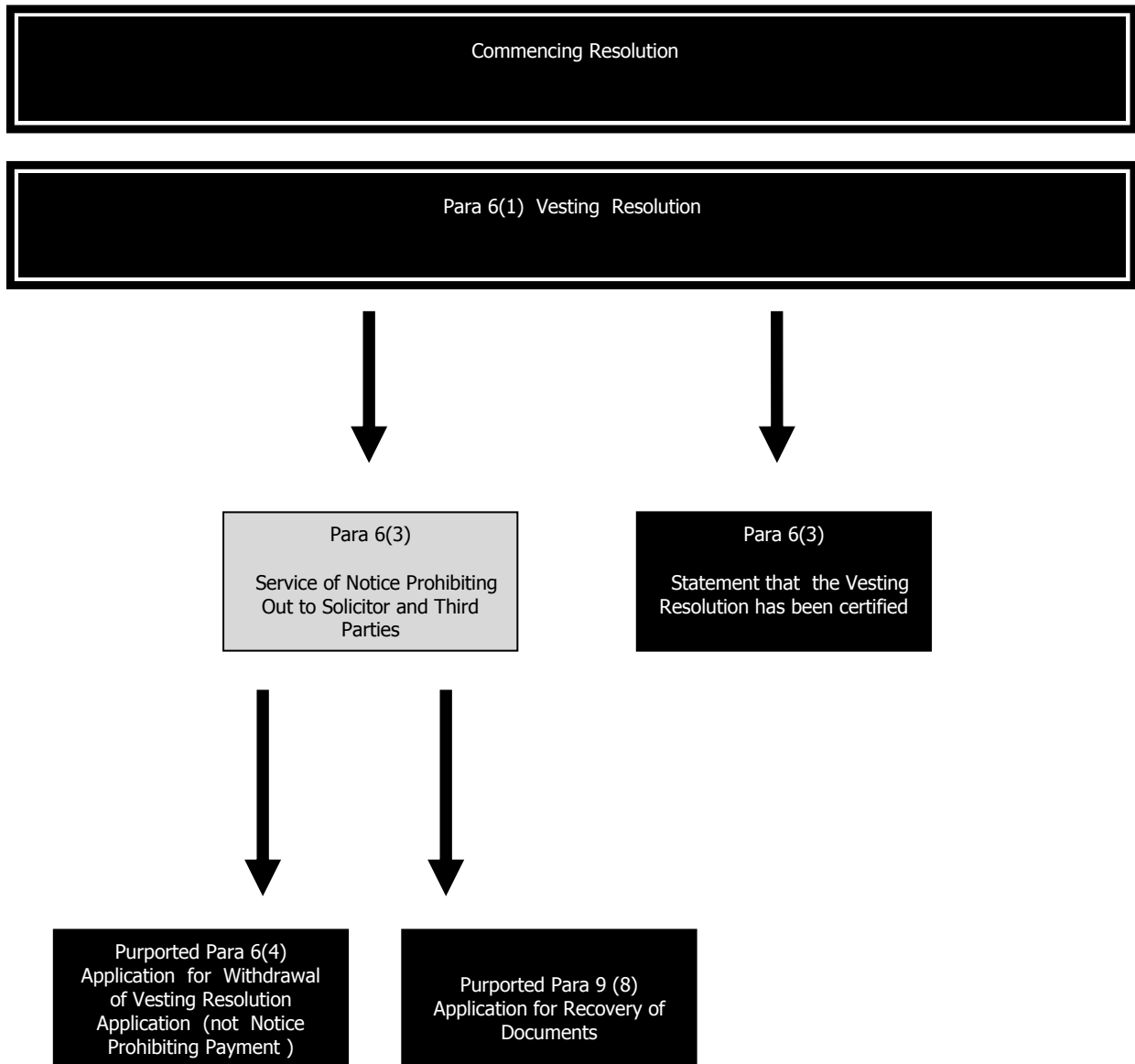


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW VERSION 1 EVOLVED FROM 1965 ACT SCHEDULE 1

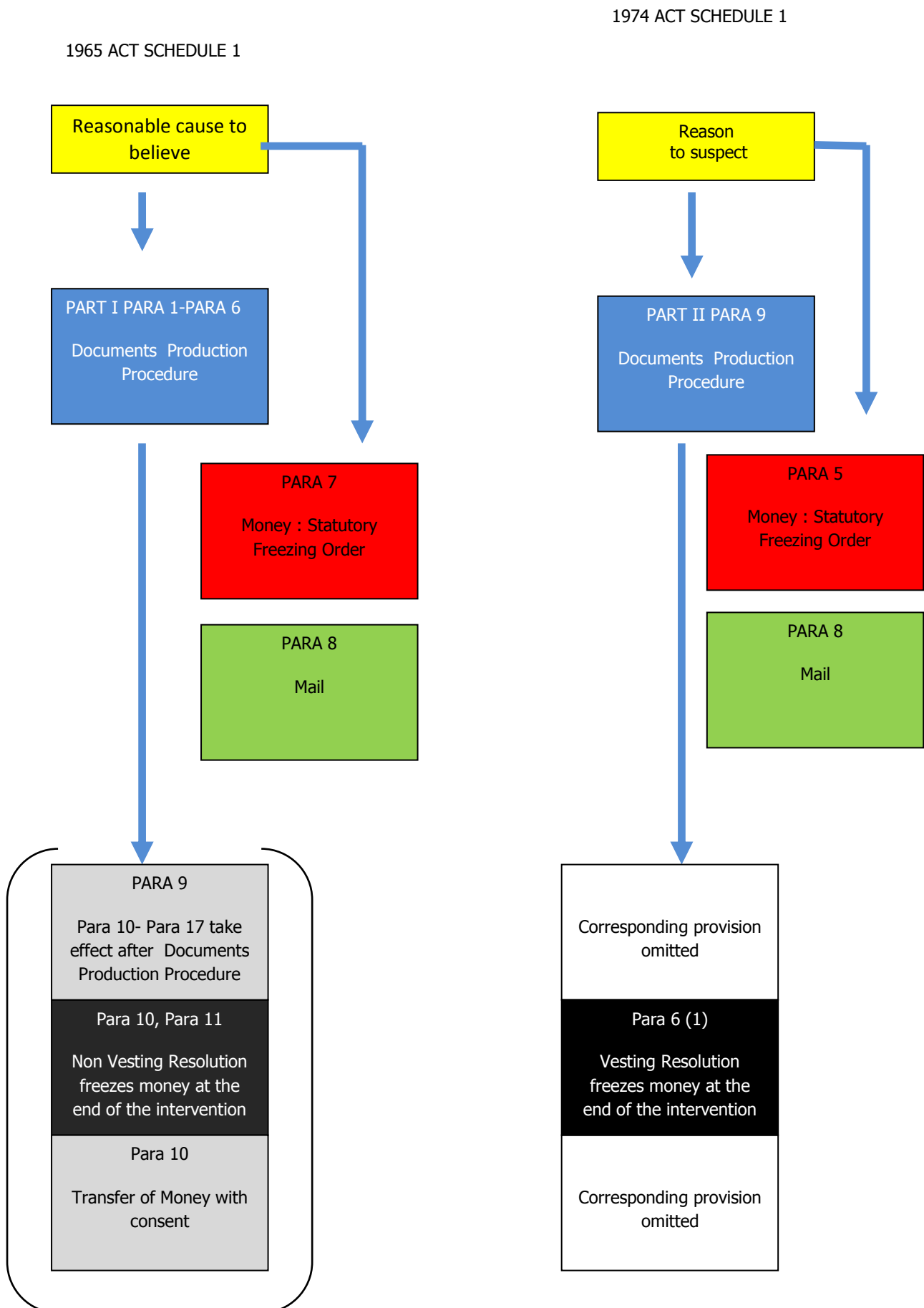


DIAGRAM : HOW VERSION 2 EVOLVED FROM 1965 ACT SCHEDULE 1

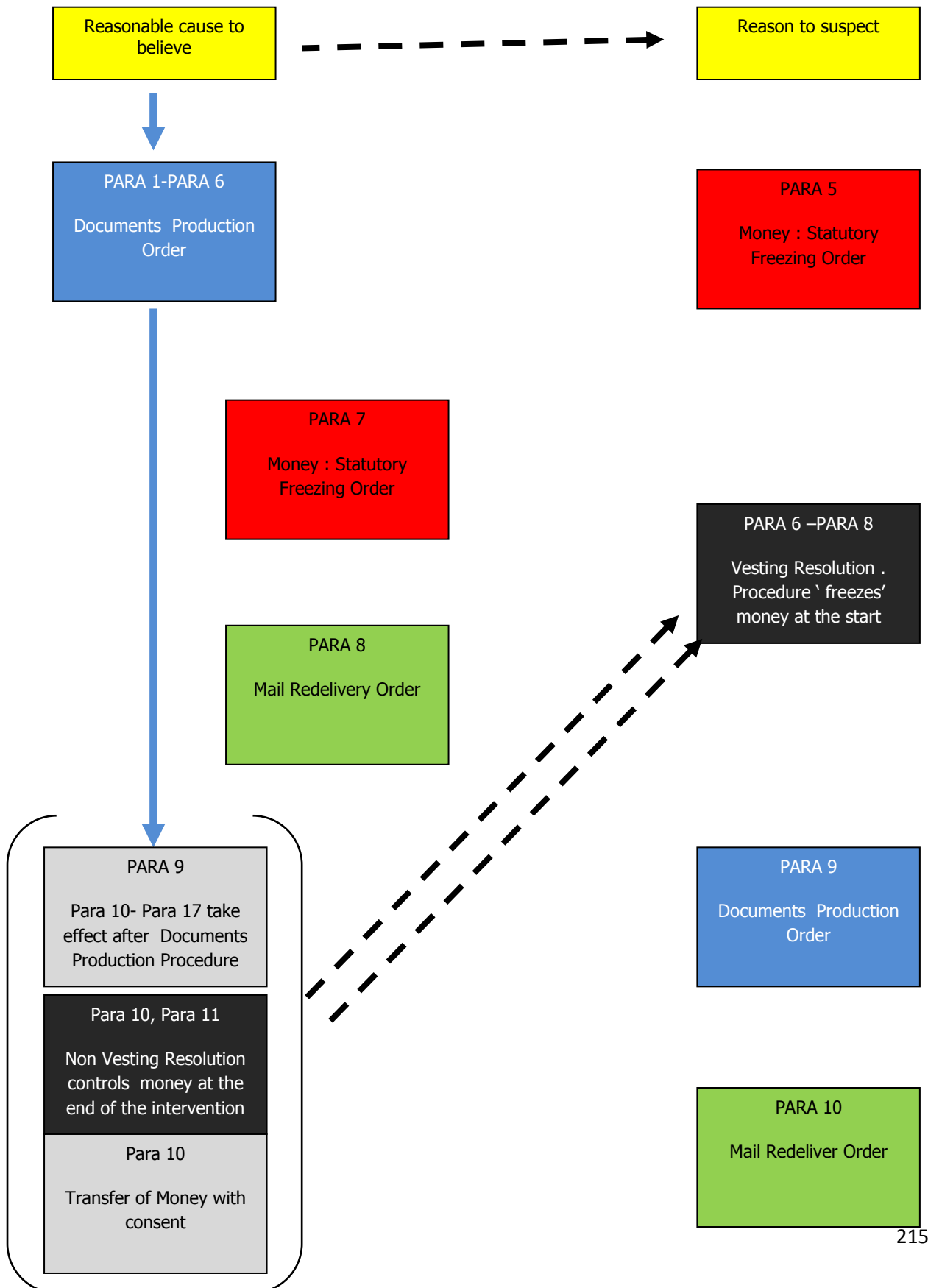


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW VERSION 3 EVOLVED FROM 1965 ACT SCHEDULE 1

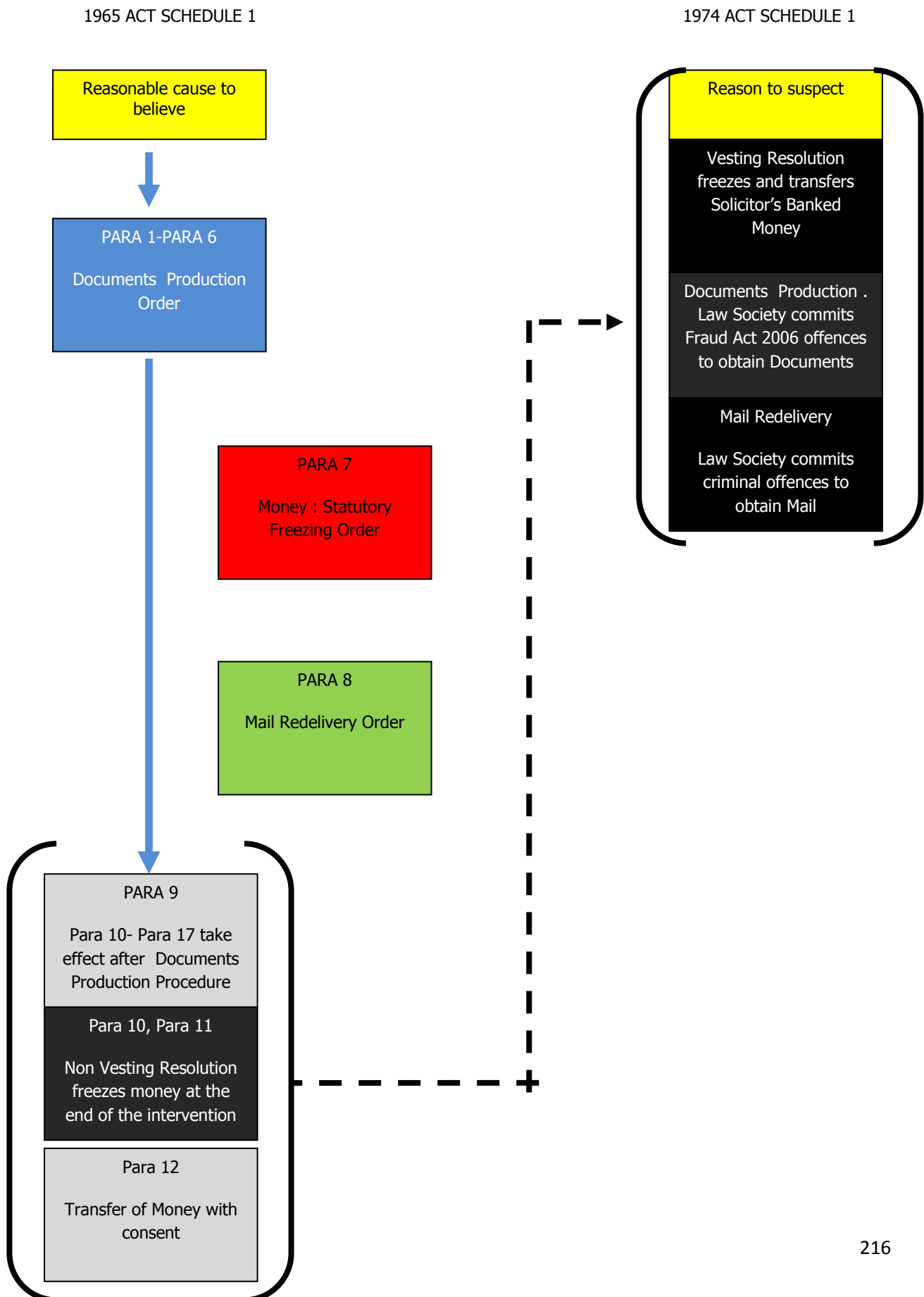
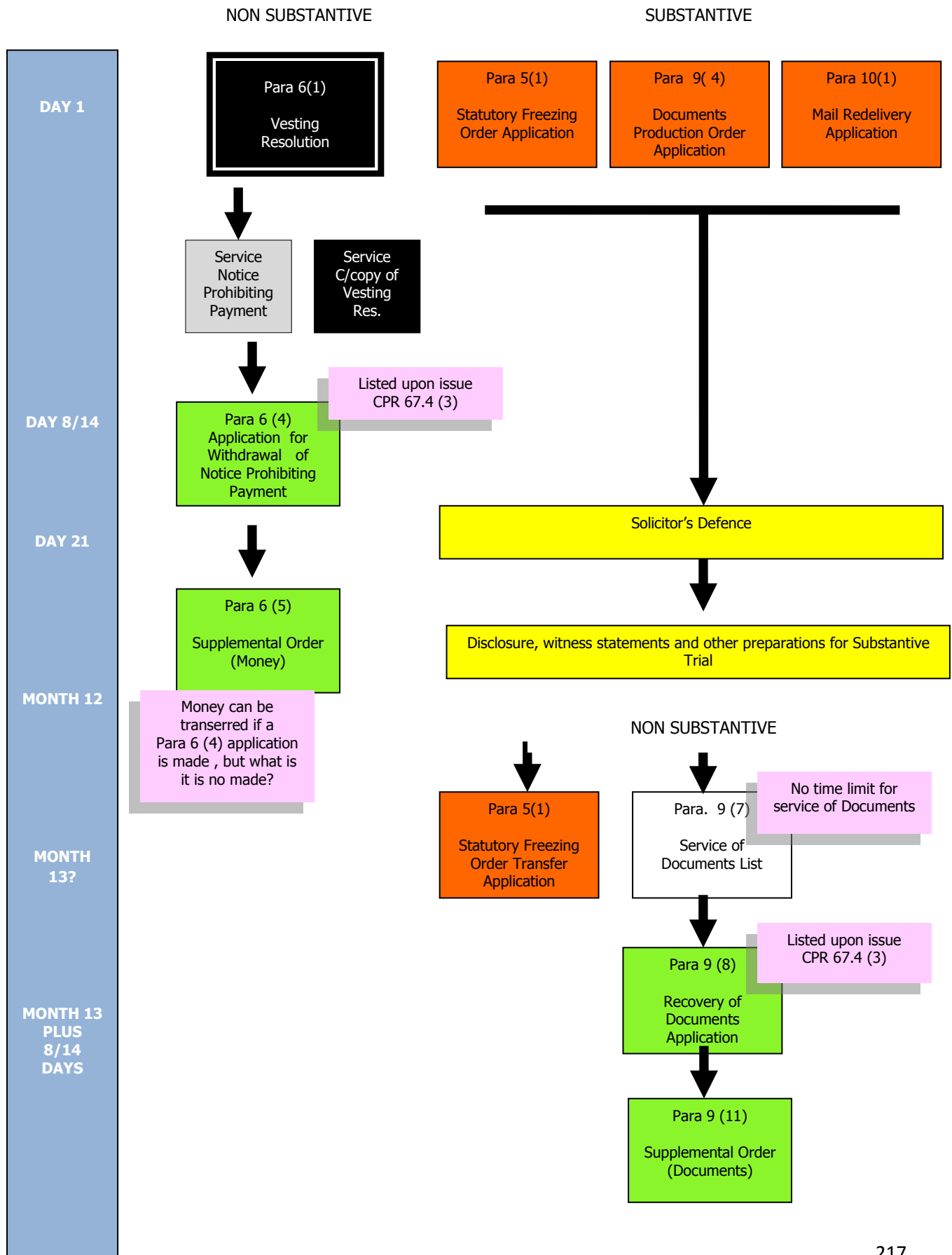


DIAGRAM SHOWING ABSENCE OF SIMULTANEITY BETWEEN SUBSTANTIVE AND NON SUBSTANTIVE PROCEDURES



THE APPLICATION OF THE VESTING RESOLUTION PROCEDURE

The Statutory Freezing Order Procedure , for the substantive determination of the Intervention

The Non Vesting / Vesting Resolution Procedure used for the summary determination of the interests of (1) Third Parties in Vesting Resolution Money (2) Third Parties and the Solicitor's Interest in Mixed Money (3) The Solicitor's interest in Later Discovered Money . The procedure takes place after the Intervention has been dealt with substantively

1965 ACT SCH 1

<p>Applies in Ground 1 (Dishonesty) Ground 2 (Solicitor Struck Off/Suspended)</p> <p>(Ground 3 determined in Documents Production Application or Mail Redelivery Application)</p>	<p>Where Third Parties have an interest in All Non Vesting Resolution Money e.g the Official Receiver, Trustee in Bankruptcy and PRS. Applies in Ground 4 (Bankruptcy MHA Case) Ground 5, Delay by PR Ground 6, Dishonest PR Ground 7 (Deceased Solicitor</p> <p>(Money Subject to Third Party Interests</p>	<p>Vesting Resolution Money held with Non Vesting Resolution Money. Applies in Ground 3 (No Explanation for Delay) and in all other Grounds in which the Money cannot be frozen, eg. money held to order by another solicitor or deposited in court as a Payment in ('Mixed Money')</p>	<p>Grounds in which Vesting Resolution Money is discovered from time to time and after the Substantive Hearings.</p> <p>Mixed Money and Third Party Money. Applies to all Grounds</p> <p>(Later Discovered Money)</p>
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1974 ACT SCH 1 VERSIONS 1 AND 2

<p>All Intervention Grounds except Ground 8 including the Solicitor's / PR's liability in Ground 4 (Bankruptcy) and Ground 6, Mental Health Act)</p> <p>(Ground 8 determined in Documents Production Application or Mail Redelivery Application)</p>	<p>Where Third Parties have an interest in All Vesting Resolution Money e.g the Official Receiver, Trustee in Bankruptcy</p> <p>Applies in Ground 4 (Bankruptcy) Ground 6, Mental Health Act)</p> <p>(Money Subject to Third Party Interests')</p>	<p>Grounds in which Vesting Resolution Money is held Non Vesting Resolution Money (Mixed Money) and cannot be frozen , Applies in Ground 8 (No Explanation for Delay) and in all Grounds in which the Money cannot be frozen, eg. money held to order by another solicitor or deposited in court as a Payment in ('Mixed Money')</p>	<p>Grounds in which Vesting Resolution Money is discovered from time to time and after the Substantive Hearings.</p> <p>Mixed Money and Third Party Money. Applies to all Grounds</p> <p>(Later Discovered Money)</p>
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1974 ACT SCH 1 VERSION 3

There is no substantive procedure under Version 3

Vesting Resolution Procedure used to determine for all substantive and procedural interests of all parties summarily

<p>All Intervention Grounds determined summarily including issues concerning</p> <p>Money Subject to Third Party Interests</p>	<p>It is not known what steps are taken in relation to Later Discovered Money</p> <p>It is not known what steps are taken in relation to Mixed Money'</p>
---	---

DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW RIGHT TO TRANSFER WITHOUT CONSENT WAS MADE BY CONFLATING TAKING CONTROL, VESTING AND TRANSFERRING MADE BY CONFLATING S 14 AND SCHEDULE 1 PARA 10 CONTROL



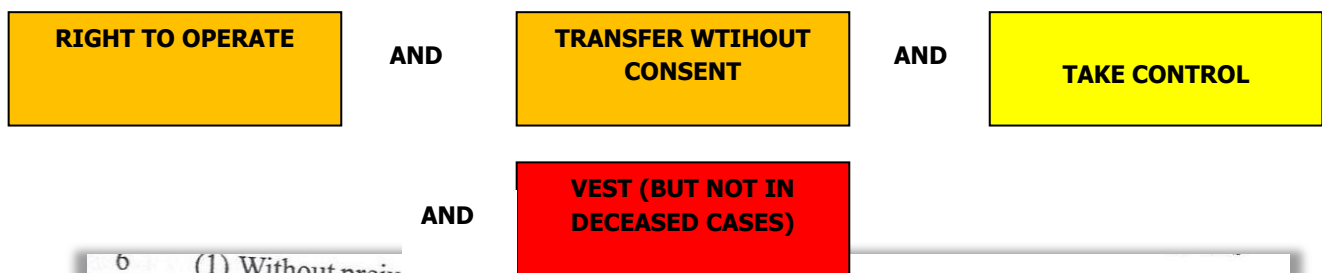
(s 14. On death of solicitor practising on his own account Society to deal with banking accounts of practice.

On the death of a solicitor who immediately before his death was practising as a solicitor in his own name or as a sole solicitor in a firm name the right to operate on or otherwise deal with any banking account in the name of the solicitor or his firm, being an account in the title of which the word "client" appears, shall, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act or otherwise to the contrary, vest in the Society to the exclusion of any personal representatives of such solicitor and shall be exercisable as from the death of the solicitor)



Para 10.

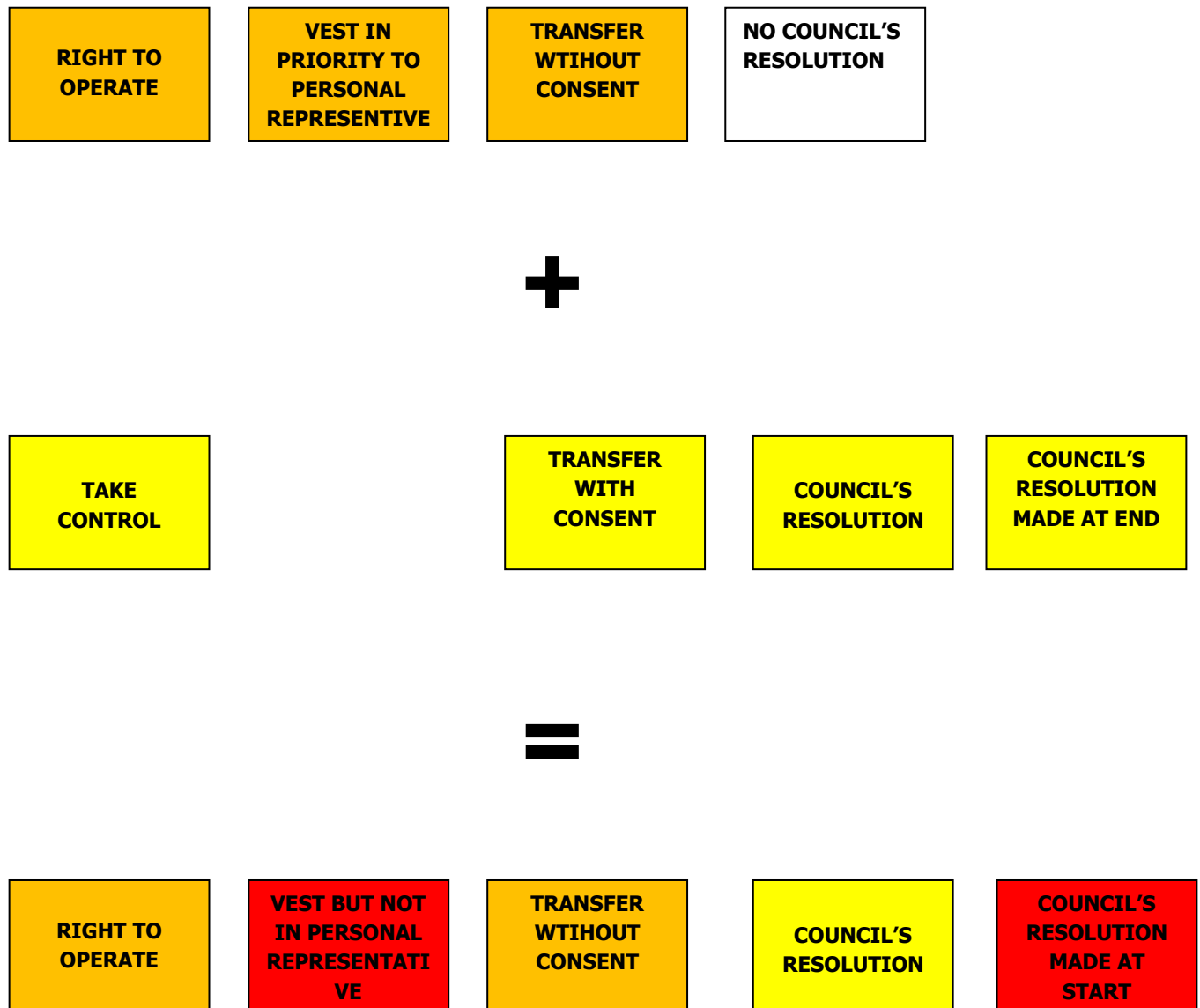
The Society may, on a resolution in that behalf made by the Council, take control of all sums of money due from the solicitor or his firm to, or held by him or his firm on behalf of, his or his firm's clients or subject to any trust of which he is the sole trustee or co-trustee only with one or more of his partners, clerks or servants.....



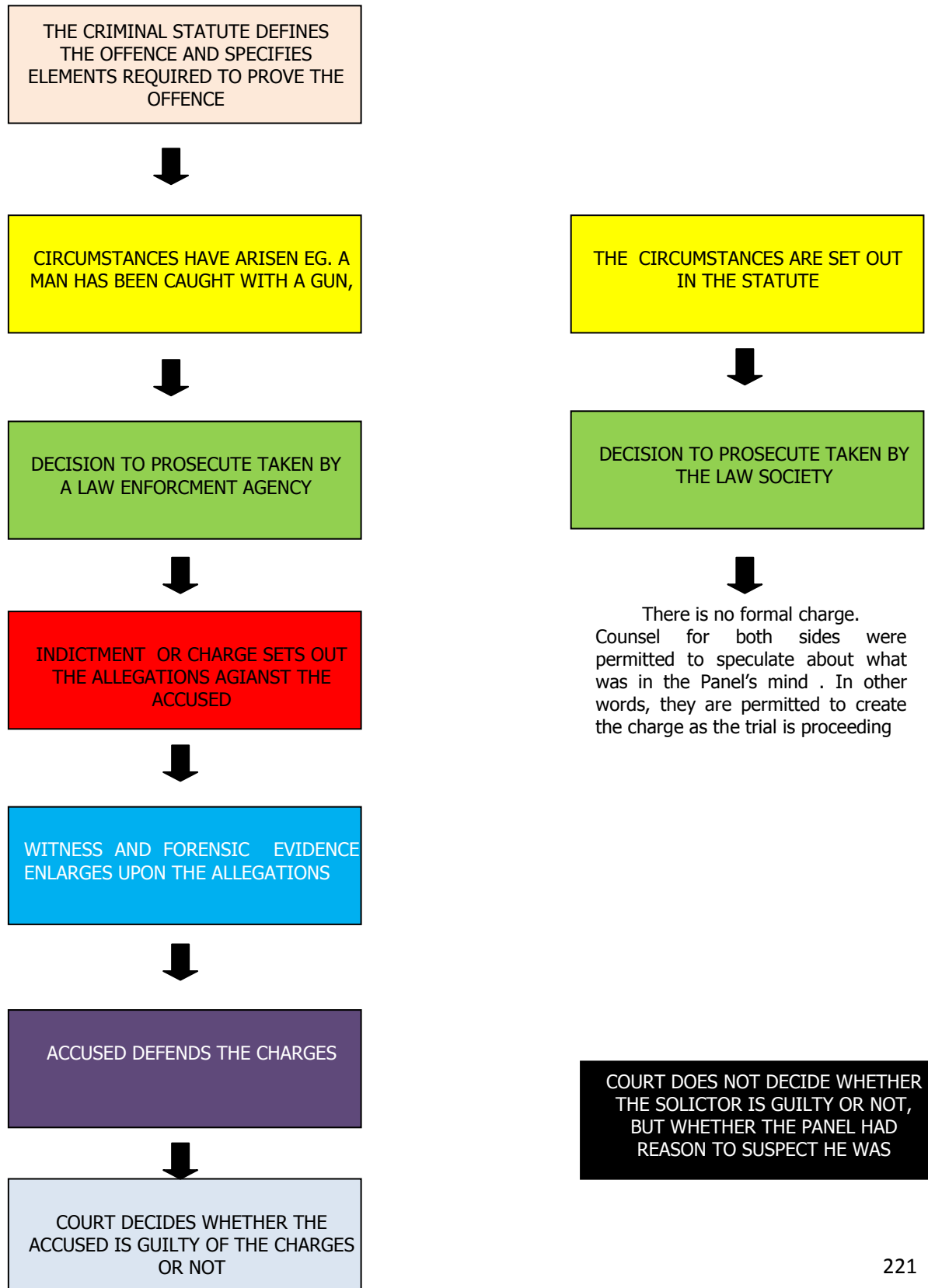
(1) Without prejudice to paragraph 5, if the Council pass a resolution to the effect that any sums of money to which this paragraph applies, and the right to recover or receive them, shall vest in the Society, all such sums shall vest accordingly (whether they were received by the person holding them before or after the Council's resolution) and shall be held by the Society on trust to exercise in relation to them the powers conferred by this Part of this Schedule and subject thereto upon trust for the persons beneficially entitled to them.

(2) This paragraph applies to—

DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE CONFLATING S 14 AND SCHEDULE 1 PARA 10 MADE THE VESTING RESOLUTION WAS MADE THE START OF THE INTERVENTION AND MADE IT THE ENTIRE INTERVENTION



COMPARISON BETWEEN INTERVENTION PROCEDURES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURES



INSTRUMENTS USED UNDER THE
LAWFUL INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

Resolution to start
Documents Production
Procedure

Para 6 (1) Vesting
Resolution

Para 6 (3) Notice
Prohibiting Payment Out

Para 5(1) Statutory
Freezing Order

Transfer of Money by
Court Order

Para 9 (8) Documents
Production Order

Para 10(1) Mail
Redelivery Order

INSTRUMENT USED UNDER THE LAW
SOCIETY'S FRAUDULENT
INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

Para 6 (1) Vesting
Resolution

Fraud Act 2006, Abuse of Process offences
committed to freeze the Accounts

Law Society commits Para 6 (6) ,Fraud Act 2006, Theft
Act 1968 offences Abuse of Process to transfer the
Money

Law Society commits Fraud Act 2006 and Theft Act
offences, Abuse of Process to obtain Documents

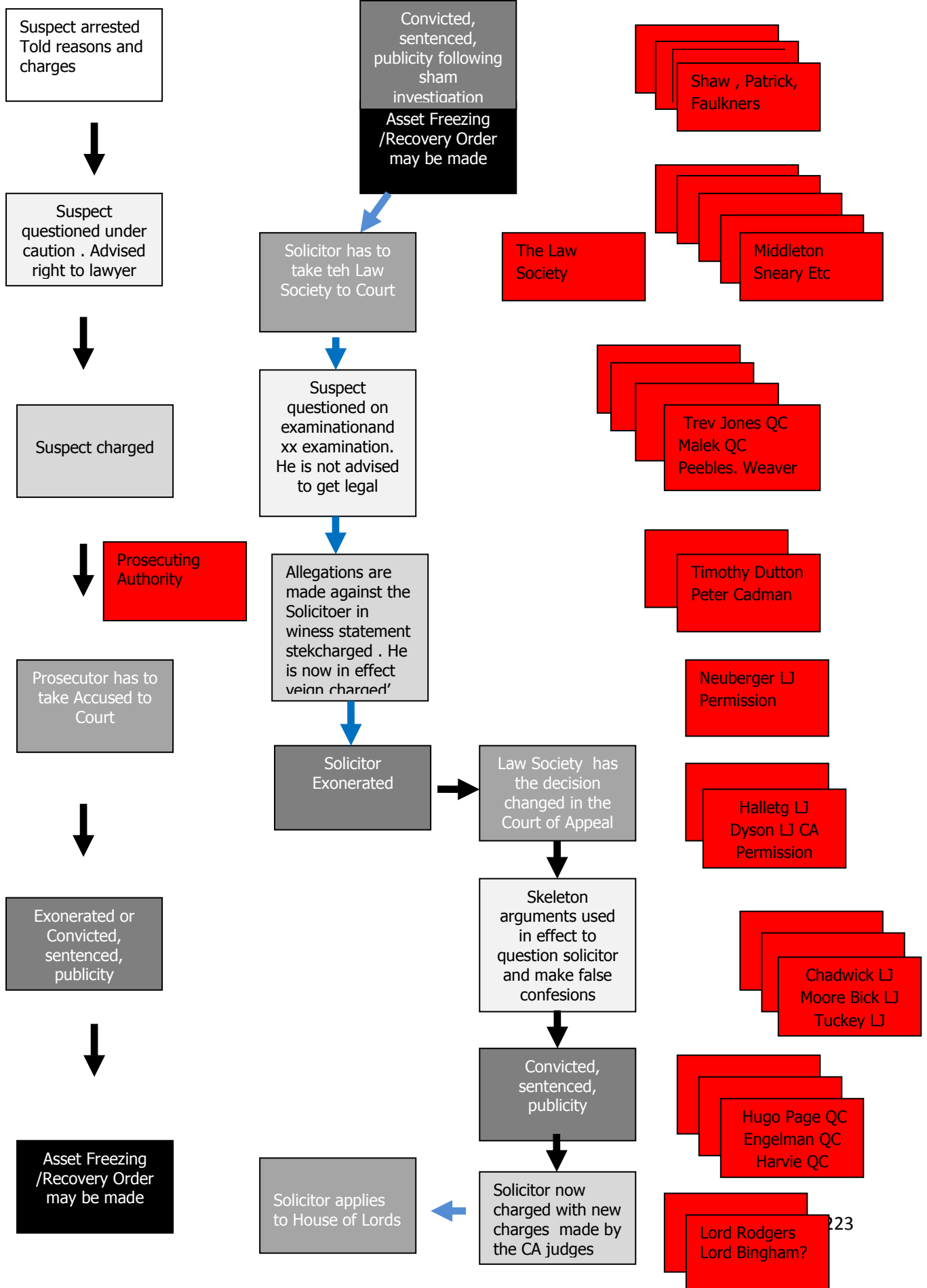
Law Society commits Mail offences Fraud Act 2006
and Theft Act offences, Abuse of Process to 222
redirect Documents

22) SOLICITOR PUNISHED AND SENTENCED, INTERROGATED AT TRIAL AND THEN CHARGED BY THE APPEAL COURT JUDGE

WHAT SHOULD HAPPEN

WHAT DOES HAPPEN

THE SOLICITOR'S 26 PROSECUTORS



23) HOW THE FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE IMITATES SUBSTANTIVE COURT PROCEDURES

THE LAWFUL INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

High Court Judge's Order

High Court Judge's reasoned judgment

Barrister's legal arguments and submissions

Examination and Cross Examination of Witness by barristers

Preparation of Documentary Evidence by Solicitors

The Claim stating the Case against the Defendant/Accused

The Lawful Intervention Procedure is one uninterrupted process, the Fraudulent Intervention Procedure is not

THE FRAUDULENT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE

The Panel's Decision

The Panel's Decision is also the Claim

No reasons for Panel decision

Sarah Bartlett's Fraudulent Report

Fraudulent Calvert Middleton Report

Cross Examination by Caseworkers

Preparation of Documentary Evidence by Caseworkers

That is why Park J said no one knew why the Law Society had intervened

No equivalent

Also used as a pseudo Claim

24) GRAPHIC SHOWING WHERE SOLICITORS ARE INVOLVED IN THE INTERVENTION FRAUD WITH REFERENCE TO THE FUNCTION THEY DISCHARGE

THE FUNCTION

THOSE DISCHARGING THE FUNCTION

To look for a letter sending a bill to the client and to check that the letter was not sent after the client to office transfer

Mr Johnson
Forensic
Accountant

Kirsten Patrick.
Could not get
training contract

Susan Faulker,
junior or trainee
caseworker

David Shaw,
Claimed Senior
Forensic Acct

To prepare Calvert 's
Fraudulent Report to
Middleton

Mike Calvert,
Head of Forensic

To view Calvert 's
Fraudulent Report to
Middleton

David Middleton,
Head of
Investigation

To prepare Bartlett's
Fraudulent Summary of
Calvert 's Fraudulent
Report to Middleton

Sarah Bartlett,
Senior
Caseworker

To view Bartlett's
Fraudulent Summary of
Calvert 's Fraudulent
Report to Middleton

Charles Sneary
Intervention
Panel

To challenge the
Intervention for the
Solicitor or to respond to
the Solicitor's challenge
in the High Court, Court
of Appeal, Supreme
Court or European Court
of Human Rights

Solicitors
Intervention
Legal Team

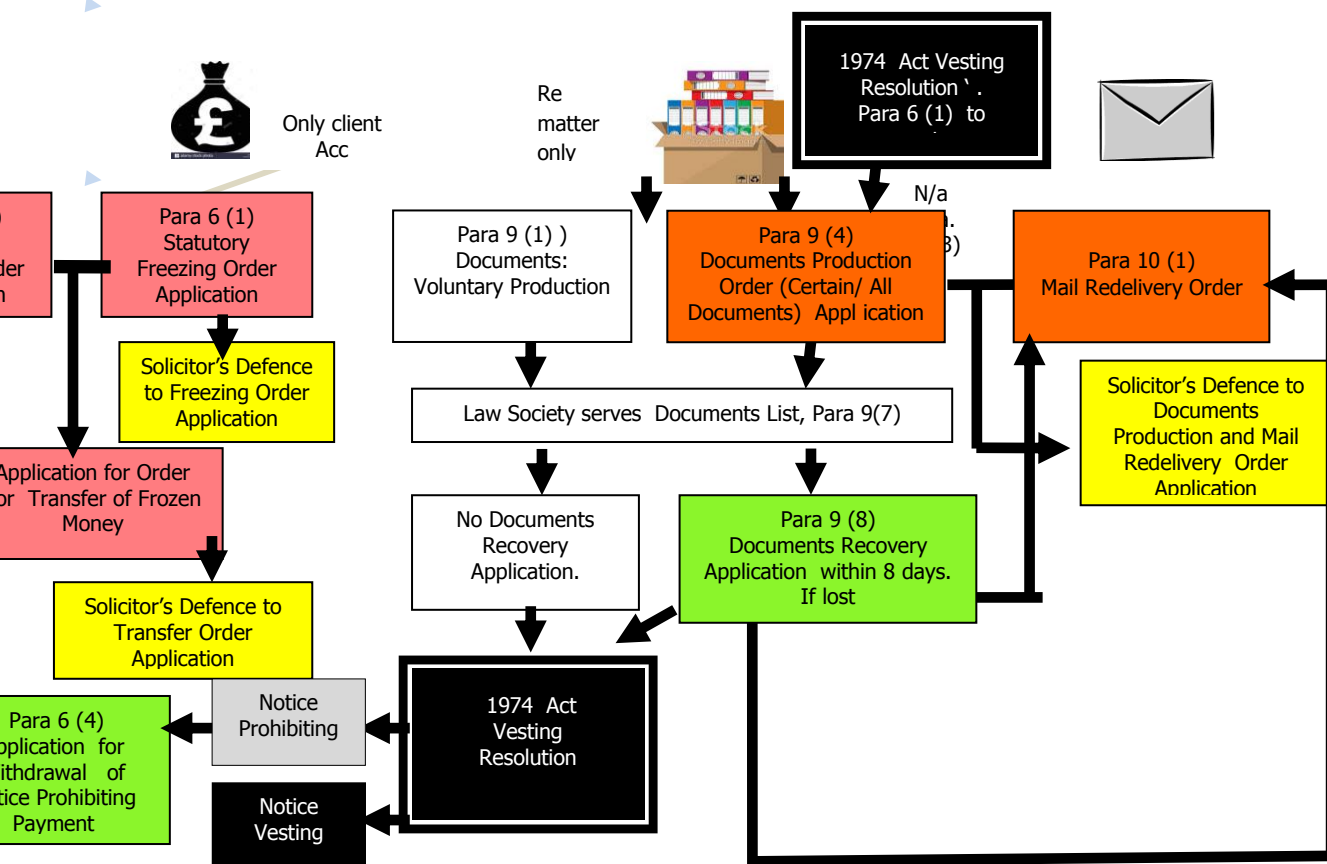
Law Socceity's
Intervention
Team

To prosecute or to
defend the Solicitor at
the Solicitors Disciplinary
Tribunal

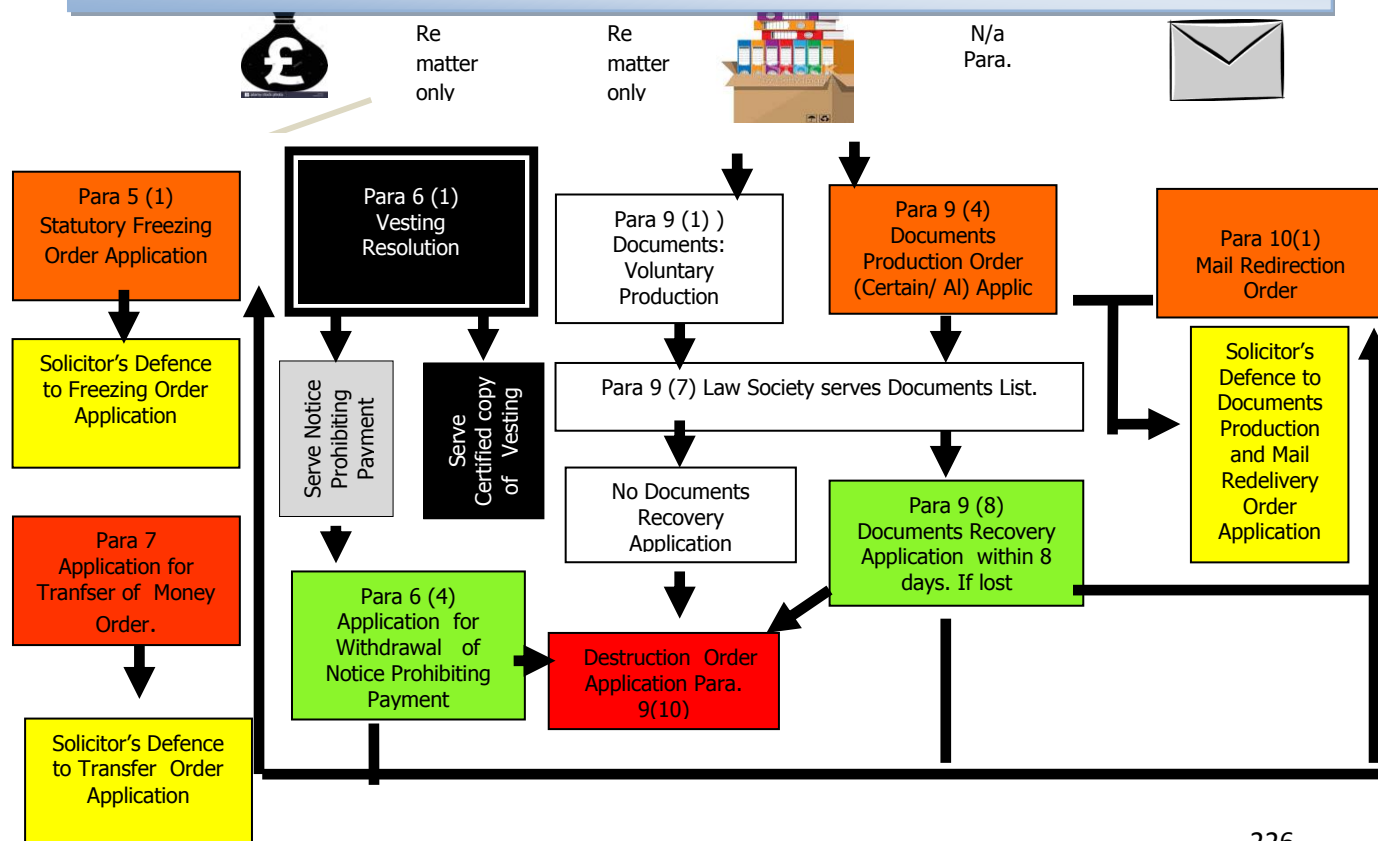
Legal Team for
and against
Solicitor

Tribunal
Members

VERSION 1- THE 1974 ACT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE PARLIAMENT INTENDED TO ENACT AND WHICH IS ENACTED



VERSION 2 –THE 1974 ACT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE WHICH APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN ENACTED



**PARA 11 NON VESTING
RESOLUTION**

ENDS THE INTERVENTION
FREEZES THE SOLICITOR'S BANKED FUNDS



**1974 ACT
COMMENCING
RESOLUTION**

STARTS THE INTERVENTION (PER LORD STOW HILL)
DOES NOT FREEZE THE SOLICITOR'S BANKED FUNDS



**1974 ACT VESTING
RESOLUTION**

STARTS THE INTERVENTION (PER LORD STOW HILL)
FREEZES THE SOLICITOR'S BANKED FUNDS

THE MANIPULATION OF LANGUAGE TO FALSELY ALLEGE AN HONEST SOLICITOR IS DISHONEST

Where the Solicitor has not been involved in fraudulent activity, such as mortgage fraud, or theft from Clients, the Law Society uses four standard allegations which can be manipulated to imply that the Solicitor is a thief. They are probably the only four. They are Round Sum Transfers, Cash Shortage, Dishonest Overcharge, Taking Client Money.

THE PROPER DEFINITION AND MEANING OF THE TERM

ROUND SUM TRANSFERS

The proper meaning is transferring costs before delivery the bill to the client.



A Round Sum Transfer is a costs transfer which ends with a zero

CASH SHORTAGE

The term has no special meaning. For an ordinary person it means balancing his bank account as against his chequebook.

For solicitors it is shortfall between the sum shown to be held on the Solicitor's internal Client Account ledger and the money shown to be held in the bank statement

It would be too controversial to intervene for overcharging so the allegation used to allege Cash Shortage when there is no Cash Shortage



A Cash Shortage is an unjustified charge, so if the bill is £35,000.00 of which £270.00 cannot be justified, £35,000 (plus vat) is a Cash Shortage (Thirkettle)

DISHONEST OVERCHARGE

The standard ways of showing are

1. Charging for unqualified staff at fee earner's rates
2. Fabricating time records
3. Deliberately applying the wrong basis of charge
4. Exaggerating time spent

'TAKING' CLIENT MONEY

Solicitor has to 'take' Client Money to discharge his functions. For example, he has to 'take Client Money to complete a purchase for his client, pay court fees, to pay any settlement his Client has agreed etc.



The Law Society alleged I took £254,000 from Client Account. It did not say I was the Client and it was my own remortgage money (The Law Society's theft of the Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies

TABLE ILLUSTRATING VESTING RESOLUTION PROCEDURE WITH REFERENCE TO GROUNDS
--

The following Table shows that the Law Society did not acknowledge the Substantive Procedures, nor take into account Later Discovered Money.







		VESTING RESOLUTION PROCEDURE			SUBSTANTIVE PROCEDURE
Grounds	Parties interested in Intervention and in Vesting Resolution Money	Money Subject to Third Party Interests	Mixed Money	Later Discovered money from time to time	Para 5 (1), 9 (4) and 10(1) Substantive Applications
Ground 1 (Dishonesty by Solicitor or Personal Representative)	Solicitor	✓	✓		
	Personal Representative	✓	✓		
	Third Parties holding Vesting Resolution Money (e.g. the Bank or another Solicitor holding money to order)	✓	✓		
Ground 2 (Delay by Personal Representative)	Personal Representative	✓	✓		
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	✓		
Ground 3 (Breach of Account Rules),	Solicitor	✓	✓		
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	✓		
	Solicitor	✓	✓		

Ground 4 (Bankruptcy)	Trustee in Bankruptcy		
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	✓
Ground 5 (Prison)	Solicitor	✓	✓
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	✓
Ground 6 Mental Health Act (Mental Health Act Laws)	Solicitor	✓	✓
	Official Receiver		
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	✓
Ground 7 (Solicitor Struck Off/Suspended) ,	Solicitor	✓	✓
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	✓
Ground 8 (No Explanation for Delay)	Solicitor	✓	✓
	Third Parties as aforesaid	✓	✓

74 ACT INTERVENTION PROCEDURE ISSUES AT THE SUBSTANTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS			
Grounds	Parties interested in Intervention and in Vesting Resolution Money	Issues at the Substantive Hearings	Issues at the Para 6(4) Hearings
Ground 1 (Dishonesty by Solicitor or PR)	Solicitor	Was the Solicitor guilty of dishonesty?	<p>Solicitor</p> <p>Is the money frozen by the Vesting Resolution the Solicitor's Personal Money</p> <p>Note the ownership of the £254,000 Sheikh –NRAM Remortgage Monies would be dealt with at the Para 6(4) Hearing had the Law Society not returned the money voluntarily, even if <u>Sheikh v The Law Society 2005</u> (High Court) had been lost</p>
	Personal Representative	Was the PR guilty of dishonesty?	
	Third Parties holding Vesting Resolution Money (e.g. the Bank or another Solicitor holding money to order)		
Ground 2 (Delay by PR)	Personal Representative	Did the PR delay matters?	<p>Is it Clients Own Money?</p> <p>Third Parties</p> <p>Is money held on a hold to order undertake in a conveyancing matter Vesting Resolution Money?</p> <p>What should happen to Money paid into court on account of the Claim? It is Vesting Resolution Money?</p> <p>Money held in an account in the name of the Solicitor Vesting Resolution Money or Personal Money?</p> <p>The Solicitor is the Executor and Trustee. How can the Law Society operate the Trust Account?</p> <p>Trustee In Bankruptcy</p> <p>Did the Vesting Resolution Money subject to claims made under the Insolvency Rules</p>
	Third Parties aforesaid		
Ground 3 (Breach of Account Rules),	Solicitor	Did the Solicitor breach the Solicitor's Account Rules	
	Third Parties aforesaid		
Ground 4 (Bankruptcy)	Solicitor	Subject to proof of the fact, defence unlikely	
	Trustee in Bankruptcy		
	Third Parties aforesai		
Ground 5 (Prison)	Solicitor	Subject to proof of the fact, defence unlikely	
	Third Parties aforesaid		
Ground 6 (Mental Health Act Laws)	Solicitor	Subject to proof of the fact, defence unlikely	
	Official Receiver		
	Third Parties aforesaid		
Ground 7 (Solicitor Struck Off/Suspended)	Solicitor	Subject to proof of the fact, defence unlikely	
	Third Parties aforesaid		
Ground 8 (No Explanation for Delay)	Solicitor	Had there been delay? Had the Solicitor failed to explain?	
	Third Parties aforesaid		

9	COSTS. WHY THE COURT HAD NO JURISDICTION TO DEAL WITH THIRKETTLE
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i) LEGEND

	Denotes overcharging
	Denotes culpable overcharging
	Denotes fraud
	Denotes routes whereby the Court of Appeal can determine overcharging, culpable or fraud in relation to an interim bill
	Denotes routes whereby the Court of Appeal can determine overcharging, culpable or fraud in relation to a final bill
	The stages at which the Court opens the files and views them

ii) CIVIL PROCEDURE RULE 44.

CPR Rule 44 provides for general rules about costs.

I GENERAL

Interpretation and application

44.1 -

Court's discretion as to costs

44.2

(1) The court has discretion as to –

(a) whether costs are payable by one party to another;

(b) the amount of those costs; and

(c) when they are to be paid.

(2) If the court decides to make an order about costs –

(a) the general rule is that the unsuccessful party will be ordered to pay the costs of the successful party; but

(b) the court may make a different order.

(3) The general rule does not apply to the following proceedings –

- (a) proceedings in the Court of Appeal on an application or appeal made in connection with proceedings in the Family Division; or
- (b) proceedings in the Court of Appeal from a judgment, direction, decision or order given or made in probate proceedings or family proceedings.
- (4) In deciding what order (if any) to make about costs, the court will have regard to all the circumstances, including –
 - (a) the conduct of all the parties;
 - (b) whether a party has succeeded on part of its case, even if that party has not been wholly successful; and
 - (c) any admissible offer to settle made by a party which is drawn to the court's attention, and which is not an offer to which costs consequences under Part 36 apply.
- (5) The conduct of the parties includes –
 - (a) conduct before, as well as during, the proceedings and in particular the extent to which the parties followed the Practice Direction – Pre-Action Conduct or any relevant pre-action protocol;
 - (b) whether it was reasonable for a party to raise, pursue or contest a particular allegation or issue;
 - (c) the manner in which a party has pursued or defended its case or a particular allegation or issue; and
 - (d) whether a claimant who has succeeded in the claim, in whole or in part, exaggerated its claim.
- (6) The orders which the court may make under this rule include an order that a party must pay –
 - (a) a proportion of another party's costs;
 - (b) a stated amount in respect of another party's costs;
 - (c) costs from or until a certain date only;
 - (d) costs incurred before proceedings have begun;
 - (e) costs relating to particular steps taken in the proceedings;
 - (f) costs relating only to a distinct part of the proceedings; and
 - (g) interest on costs from or until a certain date, including a date before judgment.
- (7) Before the court considers making an order under paragraph (6)(f), it will consider whether it is practicable to make an order under paragraph (6)(a) or (c) instead.
- (8) Where the court orders a party to pay costs subject to detailed assessment, it will order that party to pay a reasonable sum on account of costs, unless there is good reason not to do so.

Basis of assessment

44.3

- (1) Where the court is to assess the amount of costs (whether by summary or detailed assessment) it will assess those costs –
 - (a) on the standard basis; or
 - (b) on the indemnity basis,
 but the court will not in either case allow costs which have been unreasonably incurred or are unreasonable in amount.
 (Rule 44.5 sets out how the court decides the amount of costs payable under a contract.)
- (2) Where the amount of costs is to be assessed on the standard basis, the court will –
 - (a) only allow costs which are proportionate to the matters in issue. Costs which are disproportionate in amount may be disallowed or reduced even if they were reasonably or necessarily incurred; and
 - (b) resolve any doubt which it may have as to whether costs were reasonably and proportionately incurred or were reasonable and proportionate in amount in favour of the paying party.
 (Factors which the court may take into account are set out in rule 44.4.)
- (3) Where the amount of costs is to be assessed on the indemnity basis, the court will resolve any doubt which it may have as to whether costs were reasonably incurred or were reasonable in amount in favour of the receiving party.
- (4) Where –
 - (a) the court makes an order about costs without indicating the basis on which

the costs are to be assessed; or
 (b) the court makes an order for costs to be assessed on a basis other than the standard basis or the indemnity basis, the costs will be assessed on the standard basis.
 (5) Costs incurred are proportionate if they bear a reasonable relationship to –
 (a) the sums in issue in the proceedings;
 (b) the value of any non-monetary relief in issue in the proceedings;
 (c) the complexity of the litigation;
 (d) any additional work generated by the conduct of the paying party; and
 (e) any wider factors involved in the proceedings, such as reputation or public importance.
 (6) Where the amount of a solicitor's remuneration in respect of non-contentious business is regulated by any general orders made under the Solicitors Act 1974²⁴, the amount of the costs to be allowed in respect of any such business which falls to be assessed by the court will be decided in accordance with those general orders rather than this rule and rule 44.4.
 (7) Paragraphs (2)(a) and (5) do not apply in relation to –
 (a) cases commenced before 1st April 2013; or
 (b) costs incurred in respect of work done before 1st April 2013, and in relation to such cases or costs, rule 44.4.(2)(a) as it was in force immediately before 1st April 2013 will apply instead.

Factors to be taken into account in deciding the amount of costs 44.4

(1) The court will have regard to all the circumstances in deciding whether costs were –
 (a) if it is assessing costs on the standard basis –
 (i) proportionately and reasonably incurred; or
 (ii) proportionate and reasonable in amount, or
 (b) if it is assessing costs on the indemnity basis –
 (i) unreasonably incurred; or
 (ii) unreasonable in amount.
 (2) In particular, the court will give effect to any orders which have already been made.
 (3) The court will also have regard to –
 (a) the conduct of all the parties, including in particular –
 (i) conduct before, as well as during, the proceedings; and
 (ii) the efforts made, if any, before and during the proceedings in order to try to resolve the dispute;
 (b) the amount or value of any money or property involved;
 (c) the importance of the matter to all the parties;
 (d) the particular complexity of the matter or the difficulty or novelty of the questions raised;
 (e) the skill, effort, specialised knowledge and responsibility involved;
 (f) the time spent on the case;
 (g) the place where and the circumstances in which work or any part of it was done; and
 (h) the receiving party's last approved or agreed budget.
 (Rule 35.4(4) gives the court power to limit the amount that a party may recover with regard to the fees and expenses of an expert.)

Amount of costs where costs are payable under a contract²⁴ 44.5

(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), where the court assesses (whether by summary or detailed assessment) costs which are payable by the paying party to the receiving party under the terms of a contract, the costs payable under those terms are, unless the contract expressly provides otherwise, to be presumed to be costs which –
 (a) have been reasonably incurred; and
 (b) are reasonable in amount,
 and the court will assess them accordingly.

²⁴ Relevant to the CFA

(2) The presumptions in paragraph (1) are rebuttable. Practice Direction 44 – General rules about costs sets out circumstances where the court may order otherwise.

(3) Paragraph (1) does not apply where the contract is between a solicitor and client.

Procedure for assessing costs

44.6

(1) Where the court orders a party to pay costs to another party (other than fixed costs) it may either –

- (a) make a summary assessment of the costs; or
- (b) order detailed assessment of the costs by a costs officer, unless any rule, practice direction or other enactment provides otherwise.

(Practice Direction 44 – General rules about costs sets out the factors which will affect the court's decision under paragraph (1).)

(2) A party may recover the fixed costs specified in Part 45 in accordance with that Part.

Time for complying with an order for costs

44.7

(1) A party must comply with an order for the payment of costs within 14 days of –

- (a) the date of the judgment or order if it states the amount of those costs;
- (b) if the amount of those costs (or part of them) is decided later in accordance with Part 47, the date of the certificate which states the amount; or
- (c) in either case, such other date as the court may specify.

(Part 47 sets out the procedure for detailed assessment of costs.)

Legal representative's duty to notify the party

44.8 Where –

- (a) the court makes a costs order against a legally represented party; and
- (b) the party is not present when the order is made, the party's legal representative must notify that party in writing of the costs order no later than 7 days after the legal representative receives notice of the order.

(Paragraph 10.1 of Practice Direction 44 defines 'party' for the purposes of this rule.)

Cases where costs orders deemed to have been made

44.9

(1) Subject to paragraph (2), where a right to costs arises under –

- (a) rule 3.7 or 3.7A1 (defendant's right to costs where claim is struck out for non-payment of fees);
- (a1) rule 3.7B (sanctions for dishonouring cheque);
- (b) rule 36.13(1) or (2) (claimant's entitlement to costs where a Part 36 offer is accepted); or
- (c) rule 38.6 (defendant's right to costs where claimant discontinues), a costs order will be deemed to have been made on the standard basis.

(2) Paragraph 1(b) does not apply where a Part 36 offer is accepted before the commencement of proceedings.

(3) Where such an order is deemed to be made in favour of a party with pro bono representation, that party may apply for an order under section 194(3) of the 2007 Act.

(4) Interest payable under section 17 of the Judgments Act 1838⁵ or section 74 of the County Courts Act 1984⁶ on the costs deemed to have been ordered under paragraph (1) will begin to run from the date on which the event which gave rise to the entitlement to costs occurred.

Where the court makes no order for costs

44.10

(1) Where the court makes an order which does not mention costs –

- (a) subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the general rule is that no party is entitled –

- (i) to costs; or
 - (ii) to seek an order under section 194(3) of the 2007 Act, in relation to that order; but
 - (b) this does not affect any entitlement of a party to recover costs out of a fund held by that party as trustee or personal representative, or under any lease, mortgage or other security.
- (2) Where the court makes –
- (a) an order granting permission to appeal;
 - (b) an order granting permission to apply for judicial review; or
 - (c) any other order or direction sought by a party on an application without notice,
- and its order does not mention costs, it will be deemed to include an order for applicant's costs in the case.
- (3) Any party affected by a deemed order for costs under paragraph (2) may apply at any time to vary the order.
- (4) The court hearing an appeal may, unless it dismisses the appeal, make orders about the costs of the proceedings giving rise to the appeal as well as the costs of the appeal.
- (5) Subject to any order made by the transferring court, where proceedings are transferred from one court to another, the court to which they are transferred may deal with all the costs, including the costs before the transfer.

Court's powers in relation to misconduct

44.11

- (1) The court may make an order under this rule where –
- (a) a party or that party's legal representative, in connection with a summary or detailed assessment, fails to comply with a rule, practice direction or court order; or
 - (b) it appears to the court that the conduct of a party or that party's legal representative, before or during the proceedings or in the assessment proceedings, was unreasonable or improper.
- (2) Where paragraph (1) applies, the court may –
- (a) disallow all or part of the costs which are being assessed; or
 - (b) order the party at fault or that party's legal representative to pay costs which that party or legal representative has caused any other party to incur.
- (3) Where –
- (a) the court makes an order under paragraph (2) against a legally represented party; and
 - (b) the party is not present when the order is made,
- the party's legal representative must notify that party in writing of the order no later than 7 days after the legal representative receives notice of the order.

44.12

- (1) Where a party entitled to costs is also liable to pay costs, the court may assess the costs which that party is liable to pay and either –
- (a) set off the amount assessed against the amount the party is entitled to be paid and direct that party to pay any balance; or
 - (b) delay the issue of a certificate for the costs to which the party is entitled until the party has paid the amount which that party is liable to pay

THE FIVE ROUTES WHEREBY THE COURT OF APPEAL CAN DETERMINE ALLEGATIONS OF OVERCHARGING, CULPABLE OVERCHARGING AND FRAUD

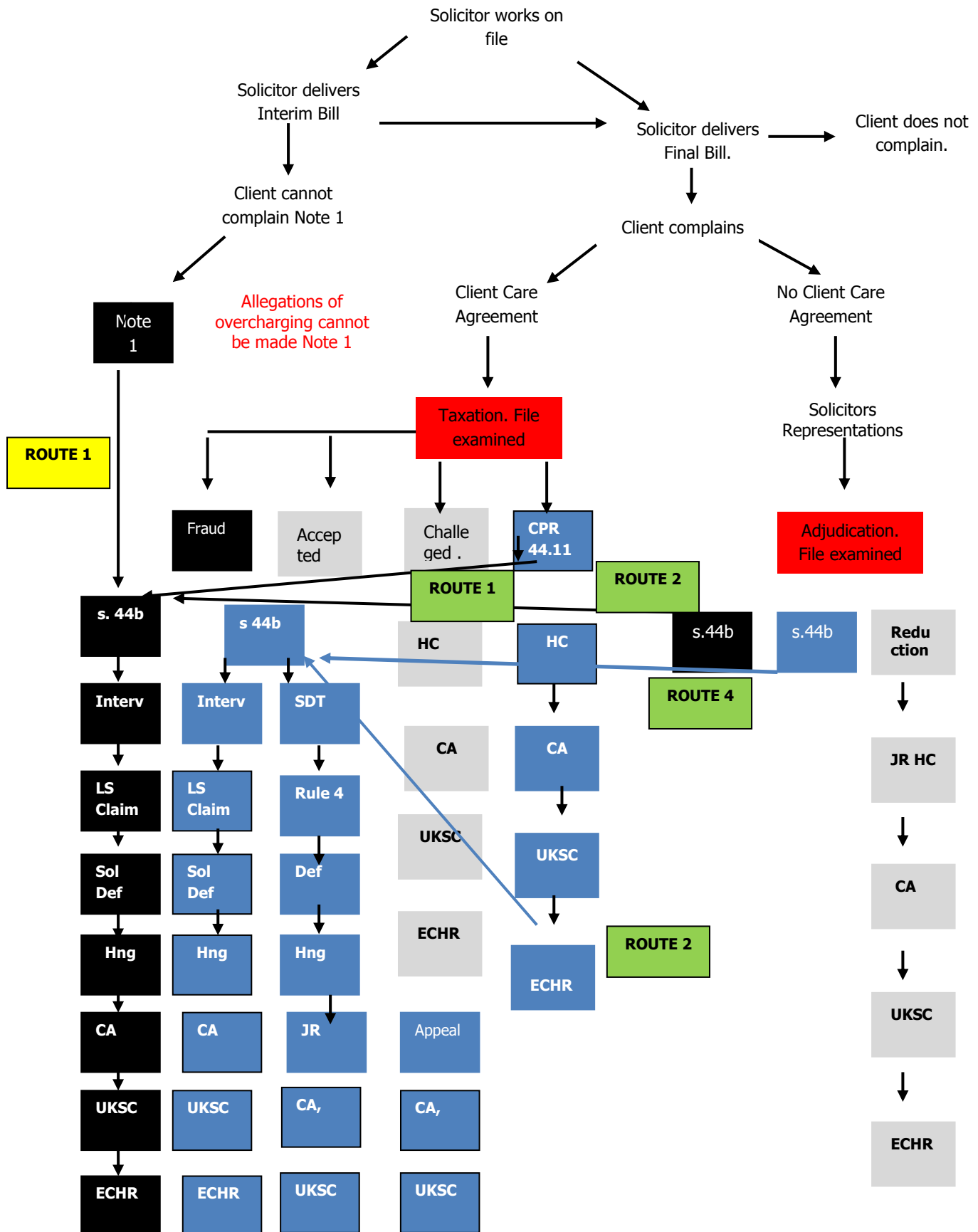
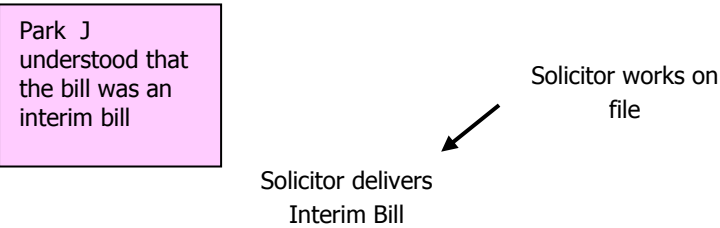
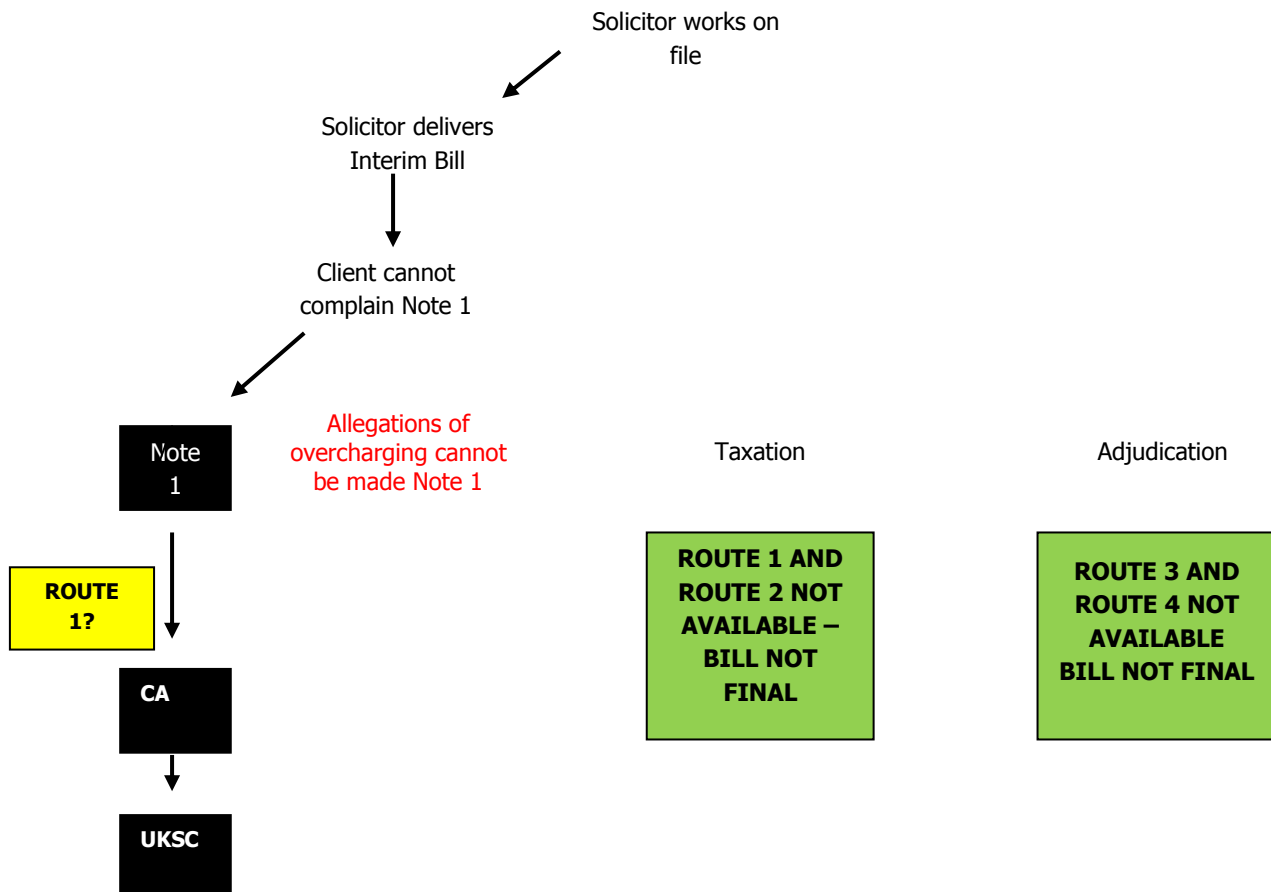


DIAGRAM SHOWING PARK J DEALT WITH MATTERS



HOW SIR JOHN CHADWICK , DUTTON CBE KC, TREVERTON JONES KC AND THE LAW SOCIETY CONTRIVED TO HAVE A DETERMINATION OF DISHONESTY MADE ON AN INTERIM BILL WHEN NO ONE HAS EXAMINED THE FILE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DUTTON'S LIE THAT THERE HAD BEEN AN ADJUDICATION



1. The only available route to procure a finding from the Court of Appeal on an interim bill is via Route 1, but the attempt to allege fraud is the Fraudulent Cash Shortage Allegation which is not only demonstrably false, it is simply stupid
2. Nor can the Court of Appeal make any finding of overcharging or culpable overcharging via Route 1 and Route 2 because there has been no taxation
3. The only other route is Route 3 and or Route 4, but those routes cannot be used either because there is no adjudication
4. So Dutton lies: he says there has been an adjudication

by Law Society adjudicators on the basis that she had overcharged. In one such (Thirkettle) there had been a recommendation that Ms Sheikh should be investigated for misconduct. I shall refer to Thirkettle later.

5. The Court of Appeal should have known Dutton was lying
 - 1) because they know the Thirkettle Bill is an interim bill which cannot be adjudicated upon until the case is finished and a final bill is produced
 - 2) because they know that there is a Client Care Agreement which means that an adjudication cannot be made s. 57 Solicitors Act 1974
6. Having seized jurisdiction unlawfully, for good measure, Chadwick LJ makes up an allegation of fraud as well, namely about the authenticity of the interim bill which has not been suggested by
 - Shaw,
 - Bartlett,
 - Faulker,
 - Patrick,
 - Calvert,
 - Middleton,
 - Sneary,
 - Shelley,
 - Johnson,
 - Malek KC,
 - Peebles. KC,
 - Cadman,
 - Weaver,
 - Dutton KC
 - Neuberger LJ
 - Hallett LJ
 - Dyson LJ
 - Moore Bick LJ
 - Tuckey LJ.

g) THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DUTTON'S LIE THAT THERE HAD BEEN AN ADJUDICATION ON THIRKETTL

Dutton states

by Law Society adjudicators on the basis that she had overcharged. In one such (Thirkettle) there had been a recommendation that Ms Sheikh should be investigated for misconduct. I shall refer to Thirkettle later.

If Dutton had not lied about the adjudication, the Court of Appeal would not have been able to deal with Thirkettle

10 DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING THE ABSENCE OF SEPARATION OF POWERS

1) LEGEND

The Legislature

**The Govenment
and the Executive**

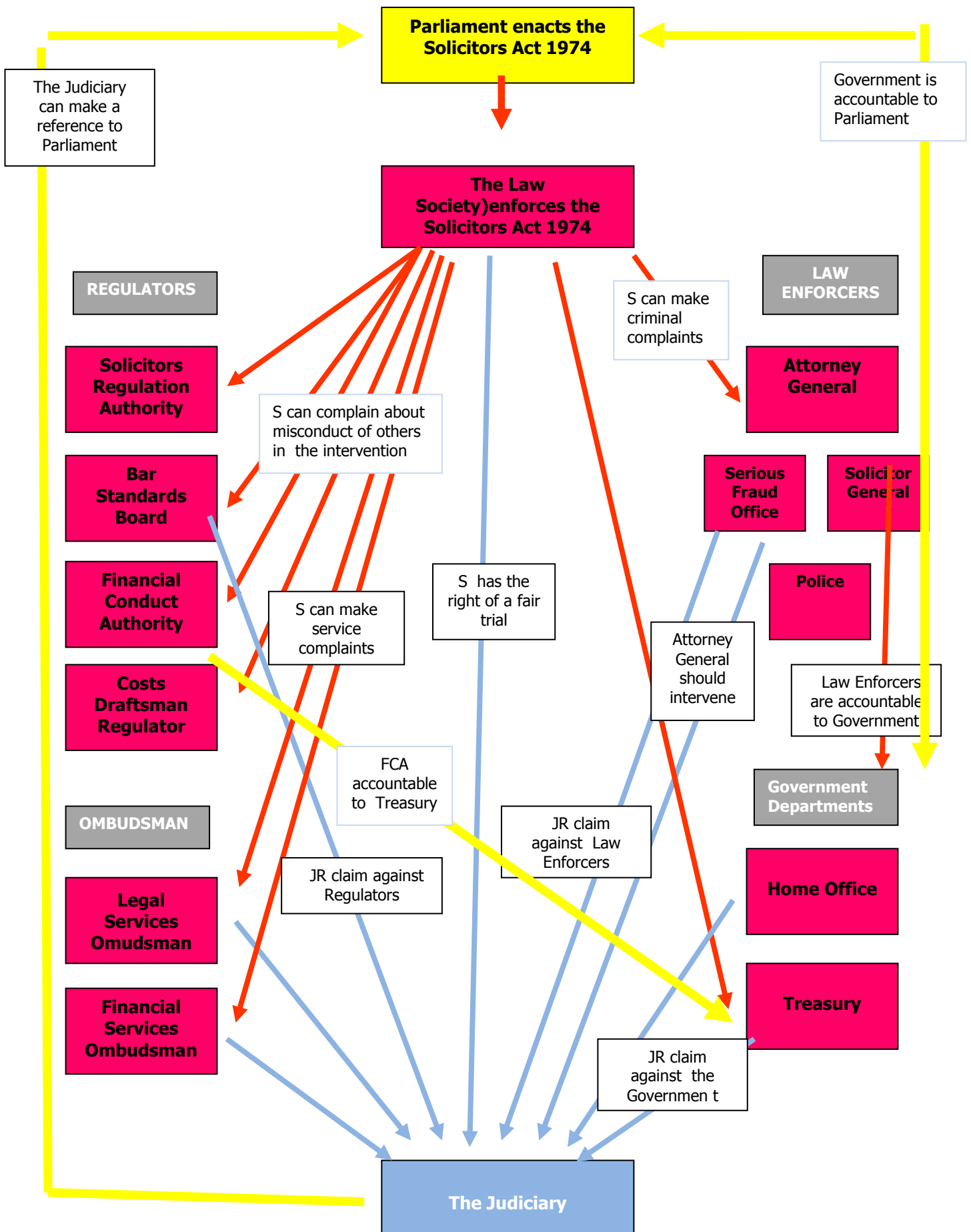
The Judiciary

**Existence in name
only**

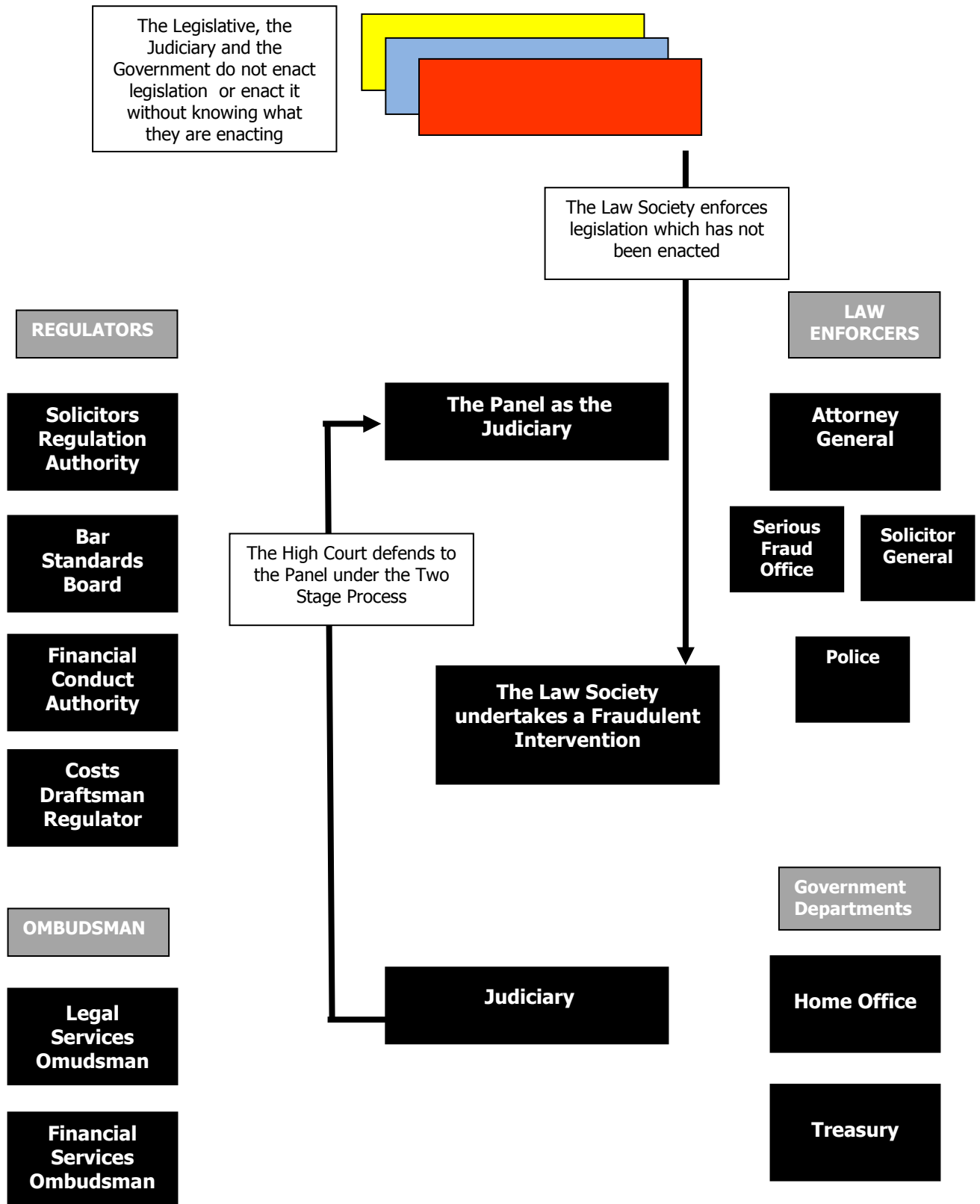


The Crown

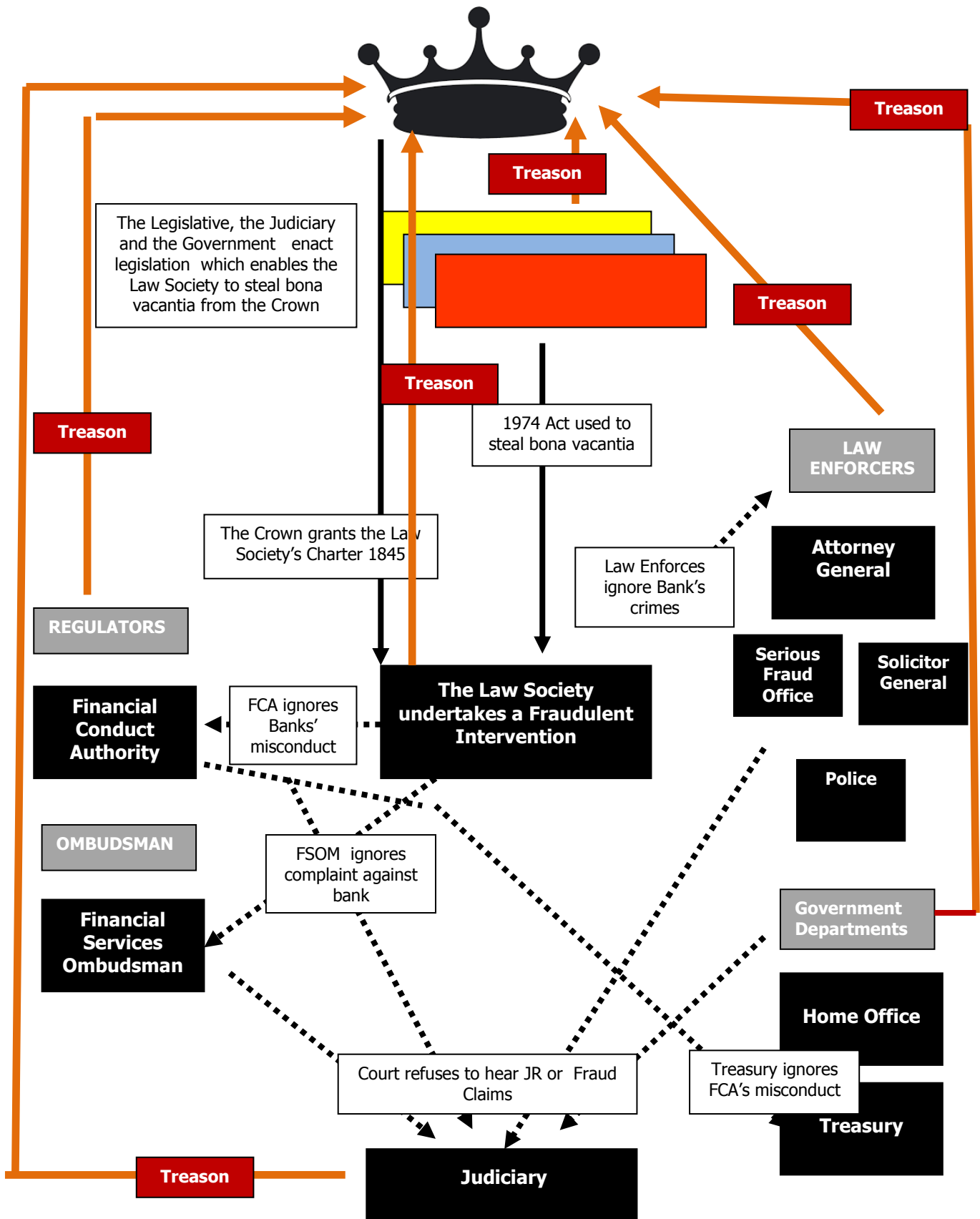
HOW THE INTERVENTION PROCEDURE WORKS WHERE THERE IS THE SEPARATION OF POWERS



INTERVENTIONS UNDER THE LAW SOCIETY'S UNLAWFUL INTERVENTION PROCEDURE



THE LAW SOCIETY'S BANK FRAUD AND THE THEFT OF BONA VACANTIA



11 DECLARATIONS OF INCOMPATIBILITY

	Complainant	Declaration of Incompatibility
The primary and fundamental requirement for compatibility of statute law and Convention rights is that the language of a statute should be clear, unambiguous and universally understood and should not mean different things to different people or have a meaning which is not known by anyone.		
1	Solicitor Client Crown Third Parties	The word 'intervention' incompatible with Art. 3, Art. 4, Art. 5, Art. 6, Art. 7, Art. 8 and A1-P1
2		The word 'circumstances' incompatible with Art. 3, Art. 4, Art. 5, Art. 6, Art. 7, Art. 8 and A1-P1 because 'circumstances' can be misinterpreted to be 'grounds'
3		The words 'reason to suspect dishonesty' incompatible with Art. 3, Art. 4, Art. 5, Art. 6, Art. 7, Art. 8 and A1-P1 because 'reason to suspect' can be the trigger to start the intervention procedure or can be misinterpreted to mean the allegation against the Solicitor
4		Rule 19 Note X Solicitors Account Rules 1988, the meaning of Round Sum Transfer on Account incompatible with Art. 3, Art. 4, Art. 5, Art. 6, Art. 7, Art. 8 and A1-P1
5		The meaning of the words 'two special dispensations' apply in relation to payment from the Legal Aid Board in Rule 21 Solicitors Account Rules 1988 incompatible with Art. 3, Art. 4, Art. 5, Art. 6, Art. 7, Art. 8 and A1-P1
6		The meaning of 'Cash Shortage' and 'Shortfall' incompatible with Art. 3, Art. 4, Art. 5, Art. 6, Art. 7, Art. 8 and A1-P1
7		The meaning of 'vest' in Para 6 (1) incompatible with Art. 3, Art. 4, Art. 5, Art. 6, Art. 7, Art. 8 and A1-P1
8		The meaning of 'vested rights' and 'vested interests' incompatible with Art. 3, Art. 4, Art. 5, Art. 6, Art. 7, Art. 8 and A1-P1
Para 5(1), Para 9(4) Para 10(1) .The Substantive Applications which should be made by the Executive (the Law Society)		
9	Solicitor Client Third Parties	<p>Para 5 (1). Statutory Freezing Order made redundant because the Solicitor's Banked Money is transferred under Para 6 (1) with the result that the Para 5 (1) application is never made. Incompatible Art 6 because Victims are deprived of their right to substantive trial</p> <p>Were Para 5 (1) not disapplied and were it to follow a substantive procedure starting with the Law Society's Particulars of Claim, Para 5 (1) would be compatible with Convention Rights</p>
10	Solicitor Client Third Parties	<p>Para 9 (4). Document Production Order redundant because the Solicitor's Documents are removed under Para 6 (1) with the result that the Para 9 (4) application is never made. Incompatible Art 6 because Victims are deprived of their right to substantive trial</p> <p>Were Para 9 (4) not disapplied and were it to follow a substantive procedure starting with the Law Society's Particulars of Claim, Para 9 (4) would be compatible with Convention Rights</p>
11	Solicitor Client Third Parties	<p>Para 9 (5) Order against Third Parties consequential and dependent on Para 9 (4) application so also incompatible Art 6</p> <p>Were Para 9 (4) not disapplied and were it to follow a substantive procedure starting with the Law Society's Particulars of Claim, Para 9 (4) would be compatible with Convention Rights</p>

12	Solicitor Client Third Parties	<p>Para 10 (1). Mail Redelivery Order redundant because the Solicitor's Mail redirected under Para 6 (1) with the result that the Para 10 (1) application is never made. Incompatible Art 6 because Victims are deprived of their right to substantive trial</p> <p>Were Para 10 (1) not disapplied and were it to follow a substantive procedure starting with the Law Society's Particulars of Claim, Para 10 (1) would be compatible with Convention Rights</p>
Para 6 (1) The Vesting Resolution. The procedure which the Executive (Law Society) and the Judiciary consider to be the intervention		
13	Solicitor, Client Crown Third Parties	<p>Para 6 (1). The Executive (the Law Society) and the Judiciary treat the Vesting Resolution as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) having the effect of freezing the Solicitor's Banked Money 2) being an authority to transfer the Solicitor's Banked Money to the Law Society 3) being an authority to have the Solicitor's Mail Redirected 4) being an authority to have the Solicitor's Documents delivered up. <p>The intervention has the consequence of a criminal conviction for the Solicitor</p> <p>If the Vesting Resolution had the aforesaid effects, Para 6 (1) is incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 5, Art 6, Art 7 and Art 8 in that the Vesting Resolution is created</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without a proper procedure • without the Solicitor being informed promptly, in a language which is understood and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him; • without the Solicitor having adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence; • without the Solicitor being given the provision of legal assistance, ; • without the Solicitor having the right to examine or have examined witnesses and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses under the same conditions as witnesses against him; • without the Solicitor having the free assistance of an interpreter • without the Solicitor having a hearing, • without the Solicitor having a fair hearing, • without the Solicitor having public hearing, • without the Solicitor having an impartial tribunal, • without the Solicitor having no tribunal at all, • where the tribunal is not established by law, • where the competence of the tribunal is not known, • without the Solicitor having a right to attend, • without the Solicitor having a right to require clarification of the charges • without the Solicitor having reasons given • without the Solicitor having a published judgment
15	Solicitor	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to freeze the Solicitor's Practice Money without a court order incompatible with A1-P1 and Art. 7
16	Solicitor	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to freeze the Solicitor's Personal Money without a court order incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 7
17	Client	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to freeze Client Money and Client's Own Money without a court order incompatible with A1-P1
18	Crown	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to freeze bona vacantia without a court order incompatible with A1-P1
19	Third Parties	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to freeze the Solicitor's Practice Money incompatible with A1-P1
20	Solicitor	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to transfer the Solicitor's Practice Money to the Law Society without a court order incompatible with A1-P1 and Art. 7

21	Solicitor	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to transfer the Solicitor's Personal Money to the Law Society without a court order incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 7
22	Client	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to transfer Client Money and Client's Own Money to the Law Society without a court order incompatible with A1-P1
23	Crown	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to transfer bona vacantia to the Law Society without a court order incompatible with A1-P1
24	Third Parties	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to transfer the Solicitor's Practice Money to the Law Society without a court order incompatible with A1-P1
25	Solicitor	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to appropriate the Solicitor's past time and work by means of unbilled costs or costs billed but not transferred and works in progress without a court order incompatible with A1-P1, Art 4, and Art. 7
26	Solicitor	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to appropriate the Solicitor's choses in action against Clients without a court order incompatible with A1-P1 and Art. 7
27	Client	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to appropriate the Client's Documents, Deeds, Securities and Information without a court order incompatible with A1-P1
28	Solicitor	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to appropriate the Solicitor's Documents in Client Cases without a court order incompatible with A1-P1 and Art. 7
29	Client	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to appropriate the Client's Mail without a court order incompatible with A1-P1 and Art 8
30	Solicitor	Para 6 (1) Use of the Vesting Resolution to appropriate the Solicitor's Mail without a court order incompatible with A1-P1 and Art 8
No provision to challenge the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution		
31	Solicitor	There is no provision to defend, set aside, have withdrawn, apply to have judicially reviewed or make any claim or counterclaim in relation to the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution which has the effect of destroying the Solicitor's life. Incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 5, Art 6, Art 7 and Art 8
Para 6 (3) Notice		
		<p>Para 6 (3) provides that any person upon whom the Law Society serves</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A certified copy of the Para 6(1) Vesting Resolution and 2) A notice prohibiting payment out <p>is prohibited from paying the Solicitor's Practice Monies out</p> <p>All the Practice's transactions are frozen and Clients and Third Parties are prevented from accessing their money</p>
32	Client	A buyer or seller will not be able to access his funds ,complete his purchase or sale. Family life is disrupted. Incompatible with A1-P1 and Art 8
33	Client	If the money represents a monetary settlement , the Client's case cannot be concluded. Incompatible with Art 6
34	Third Parties	The Client's opponent cannot access his money. Incompatible with A1-P1 and Art 6
35	Third Parties	Third Parties in the Client's case such as barristers and other experts, the court office, the Land Registry etc cannot access their money. Incompatible with A1-P1

36	Third Parties	Third Parties concerned with the Solicitor's Practice such as the Inland Revenue, Customs and Excise, service providers, Staff etc cannot access their money. Incompatible with A1-P1
37	Crown	The Crown cannot access bona vacantia. Incompatible with A1-P1
38	Solicitor	The Solicitor cannot access his Personal Money (e.g. the £254,000 Sheikh Remortgage Monies) Incompatible with A1-P1 , Art 4, Art 6, Art 7, Art 8
39	Solicitor	In the case of a Bank, the Bank will be not able to distinguish Practice Money from other money such as the Solicitor's Personal Money. Incompatible with A1-P1 , Art 4, Art 6, Art 7, Art 8
Para 6 (4) The provision which the Executive (the Law Society) and the Judiciary consider to be the Solicitor's substantive challenge to the Intervention		
		Para 6 (4) provides that within 8/14 days of service of the Para 6 (3) Notice prohibiting payment out , the person receiving the Notice (who might be the Bank, another Solicitor, a Investment Company etc.) can apply to Court for an order that the Law Society withdraws the Para 6 (3) Notice
40	Solicitor	<p>The intervention has the consequence of a criminal conviction for the Solicitor</p> <p>If the Solicitor's substantive challenge to the Intervention is by way of an application to withdraw the Para 6 (3) Notice (as distinct from the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution) Para 6 (3) is incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 5, Art 6, Art 7 and Art 8 because the Para 6 (3) which is the decision to intervene (according to the Law Society and the Judiciary) is created</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without a proper procedure • without the Solicitor being informed promptly, in a language which is understood and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him; • without the Solicitor having adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence; • without the Solicitor being given the provision of legal assistance, ; • without the Solicitor having the right to examine or have examined witnesses and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses under the same conditions as witnesses against him; • without the Solicitor having the free assistance of an interpreter • without the Solicitor having a hearing, • without the Solicitor having a fair hearing, • without the Solicitor having public hearing, • without the Solicitor having an impartial tribunal, • without the Solicitor having no tribunal at all, • where the tribunal is not established by law, • where the competence of the tribunal is not known, • without the Solicitor having a right to attend, • without the Solicitor having a right to require clarification of the charges • without the Solicitor having reasons given • without the Solicitor having a published judgment
41	Solicitor	<p>The Para 6 (4) Application is also incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 5, Art 6, Art 7 and Art 8 in that it is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without a proper procedure • without the Solicitor being informed promptly, in a language which is understood and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him; • without the Solicitor having adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence; • without the Solicitor being given the provision of legal assistance, ; • without the Solicitor having the right to examine or have examined witnesses and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses under the same conditions as witnesses against him;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without the Solicitor having the free assistance of an interpreter • without the Solicitor having a hearing, • without the Solicitor having a fair hearing, • without the Solicitor having public hearing, • without the Solicitor having an impartial tribunal, • without the Solicitor having no tribunal at all, • where the tribunal is not established by law, • where the competence of the tribunal is not known, • without the Solicitor having a right to attend, • without the Solicitor having a right to require clarification of the charges • without the Solicitor having reasons given • without the Solicitor having a published judgment
42	Solicitor	It is not possible for the Solicitor to make the Para 6 (4) Application because he does not know the reasons for making of the Para 6 (3) Notice, does not even know how to make the Para 6 (4) Application and if he succeeds the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution is still in force which makes no sense. Incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 6, Art 7 and Art 8
43	Solicitor	The Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution is still in force so, according to the Law Society and the Judiciary, the intervention is still continuing even though the Solicitor has won his Para 6 (4) Application. Incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 6, Art 7 and Art 8
Para 6 (4) On the assumption (which is right) that the Para 6 (4) Application is an administrative application made by Third Parties, not the substantive challenge		
44		<p>Third Parties in possession of Vesting Resolution Money who would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> h) The Solicitor's Banks i) Financial institution holding stocks, shares and securities as controlled trust money in general client accounts; j) Institutions holding rolling share dealing accounts; k) Another firm of Solicitors with whom the intervened upon Solicitor might have deposited Money to avoid the intervention or in anticipation of working under that firm's aegis; l) A firm holding the Solicitor's Practice Money on a hold to order undertaking, say in a conveyancing transaction m) A firm holding the Solicitor's Practice Money pending completion of a settlement n) Other persons having control or possession of Practice Money. <p>The issues which would be dealt with</p> <p>Solicitor</p> <p>Is the money frozen by the Vesting Resolution the Solicitor's Personal Money</p> <p>Note the ownership of the £254,000 Sheikh –NRAM Remortgage Monies would be dealt with at the Para 6(4) Hearing had the Law Society not returned the money voluntarily, even if <u>Sheikh v The Law Society 2005</u> (High Court) had been lost</p> <p>Is it Clients Own Money?</p> <p>Third Parties</p> <p>Is money held on a hold to order undertake in a conveyancing matter Vesting Resolution Money?</p> <p>What should happen to Money paid into court on account of the Claim? It is Vesting Resolution Money?</p> <p>Money held in an account in the name of the Solicitor Vesting Resolution Money or Personal Money?</p> <p>The Solicitor is the Executor and Trustee. How can the Law Society operate the Trust Account?</p>

		Trustee In Bankruptcy Does the Vesting Resolution Money subject to claims made under the Insolvency Rules
45	Third Party	Para 6 (4) Withdrawal Application is incompatible with A1-P1 Art 6 because it is dependent on the Para 6 (3) Notice which is incompatible with Convention Rights in that the Para 6 (3) Notice has been made <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without a proper procedure • without a hearing, • without a fair hearing, • without public hearing, • without an impartial tribunal, • without any tribunal at all, • where a tribunal established by law, • where the competence of the tribunal is not known, • without the Third Party having a right to attend, • without the Third Party having a right to require clarification • without the Third Party having reasons given • without having a published judgment
46	Third Party	Para 6 (4) Withdrawal Application is incompatible with A1-P1 Art 6 because the Third Party will not know that he has to make the application, how to make it, Furthermore why should the Third Party have to make it? Incompatible with A1-P1 Art 6
Para 6 (6) Criminal offence		
47	Solicitor Client Third Party	Para 6 (6) provides that any person upon whom a Para 6 (3) Notice prohibiting Payment Out is served commits a criminal offence if that person pays money out. Incompatible with Art. 5 and Art 6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without a procedure, • without being informed promptly, in a language which is understood and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him; • without having adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence; • without the provision of legal assistance, ; • without the right to examine or have examined witnesses and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses under the same conditions as witnesses against him; • without having the free assistance of an interpreter • without a hearing, • without a fair hearing, • without public hearing, • with no impartial tribunal, • with no tribunal at all, • where the tribunal is not established by law, • where the competence of the tribunal is not known, • with no right to attend, • with no right to require clarification of the charges • with no reasons given • with no published judgment
Para 9(1), Para 9 (6). Para 9 (7) (The Documents Production Procedure under the Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure)		
		Para 9 (1) is the requirement to deliver Solicitor's Documents on threat of criminal sanction
48	Solicitor	Para 9 (1) incompatible with A1-P1, Art. 3, Art 5, Art 6, Art 7 because the criminal sanction is imposed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without a procedure, • without being informed promptly, in a language which is understood and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without having adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence; • without the provision of legal assistance, ; • without the right to examine or have examined witnesses and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses under the same conditions as witnesses against him; • without having the free assistance of an interpreter • without a hearing, • without a fair hearing, • without public hearing, • with no impartial tribunal, • with no tribunal at all, • where the tribunal is not established by law, • where the competence of the tribunal is not known, • with no right to attend, • with no right to require clarification of the charges • with no reasons given • with no published judgment
49	Solicitor	Para 9 (1) Requirement to deliver Solicitor's Documents on threat of criminal sanction nonsensical and incompatible with Para 9 (4) because sanction is disapplied if the Law Society makes a Para 9 (4) Application which it must always do, so in effect, the criminal sanction should never apply; incompatible with A1-P1, Art. 3 .Art 5. Art 6, Art 7
50	Solicitor, Third Parties	Para 9(6) Entry by force. While Para 9 (5) makes it clear that the order is made under an application made by the Law Society (a lawful application under the Lawful Intervention Procedure) the Para 9 (6) application can be made under <u>any application</u> made which means it can be made under the Para 9 (8) procedure. The Para 9(8) application is unlawful and incompatible with Convention Rights; therefore Para 9(6) is also incompatible with Convention Rights namely A1-P1, Art 6, Art 7
Para 9 (7), Para 9 (8) , Para 9 (10), The procedure the Executive (the Law Society) and the Judiciary consider to be the Solicitor's substantive challenge to the Intervention		
51	Solicitor, Third Parties	Para 9 (7), Para 9 (6) and Para 9 (8). Para 9 (7) provides for the service by the Law Society of a List of Documents taken under Para 9 (6) (i.e. under any application ²⁵ made under Para 9). Where the Para 9 (6) application is the Para 9 (4) application made by the Law Society then it would not be incompatible with Art 6 because the Solicitor would had had a substantive hearing, he will have lost, a court order will have been made (but see below for incompatibility notwithstanding)
52	Solicitor, Third Parties	Para 9 (7), Para 9 (6) and Para 9 (8). Para 9 (7) provides for the service by the Law Society of a List of Documents taken under Para 9 (6) (i.e. under any application made under Para 9) According to the Law Society and the Judiciary, the Solicitor substantive challenge is by way of Para 9(8) and that the application which is always made. The Para 9(8) Application has to be made within 8 days of the service of the Para 9(7) list. There is no time limit for service of the 9 (7) list, so the Law Society could served it a month, 6 months, a year , 5 years, 10 years later or the Law Society could never served which means that the Solicitor has been destroyed but he has no right of challenge under Para 9 (8) within a reasonable time or at all. Moreover an intervention in effect has penalties which are equivalent to a criminal conviction and amount to torture and to slavery . Therefore Para 9 7) is incompatible with A1-P1, Art. 3, Art. 4, Art 6 and Art 7
53	Solicitor, Third Parties	Para 9 (7), Para 9 (6) and Para 9 (8). . How would the Law Society obtain the Solicitor's Documents to be able to serve the List anyway? One method is under Para 9 (1) , Para 9(1) is incompatible with A1-P1, Art. 3, Art 6, Art 7 , so Para 9 (7) must also be incompatible with A1-P1, Art. 3, Art 6, Art 7
54	Solicitor, Third Parties	Para 9 (7), Para 9 (6) and Para 9 (8). . How would the Law Society obtain the Solicitor's Documents to be able to serve the List anyway? Another method is under Para 9 (6) , Para 9(6) is incompatible with namely A1-P1, Art 6, Art 7 , so Para 9 (7) must also be incompatible with namely A1-P1, Art 6, Art 7

²⁵ The question arises of whether this was deliberate ambiguity by Parliament

55	Solicitor, Third Parties	Para 9 (7), Para 9 (6) and Para 9 (8). . How would the Law Society obtain the Solicitor's Documents to be able to serve the List anyway? Another method is under Para 9 (8) , Para 9(8) is incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 6, Art 7 , so Para 9 (7) must also be incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 6, Art 7
56	Solicitor, Third Parties	<p>Para 9 (7), Para 9 (6) and Para 9 (8). To prepare and serve the List, the Law Society has to first have the Documents. But</p> <p>(1) the Law Society can only obtain the Documents after the Solicitor has made the Para 9 (8) Application and</p> <p>(2) the Para 9(8) Application can only be made after it has received the List ,</p> <p>so the entire procedure is circular. Incompatibility with. A1-P1, Art 6, Art 7</p>
57	Solicitor, Third Parties	<p>Para 9 (7), Para 9 (6) and Para 9 (8). The Law Society does not have to particularise the Documents it has removed, merely state that it has removed them. The Para 9 (8) application which is consequential upon it, is an application for an order from the High Court 'directing the Society to deliver the documents to such persons as the applicant may require'</p> <p>But how can the Solicitor or Third Party make the application without knowing what Documents the Law Society possesses if they are not listed ? Incompatibility with. A1-P1, Art 6, Art 7</p>
58	Solicitor, Third Parties	Para 9 (8). The Executive (the Law Society) and the Judiciary treat the Para 9 (8) application as being the Solicitor's substantive challenge to the Intervention. Para 9 (8) cannot be the substantive challenge to the intervention because it is only an application for an order from the High Court 'directing the Society to deliver the documents to such persons as the applicant may require' Incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 6, Art 7
59	Third Parties	Para 9 (8). The Executive (the Law Society) and the Judiciary treat the Para 9 (8) application as being the Solicitor's substantive challenge to the Intervention. Para 9 (8) cannot be the substantive challenge to the intervention because Third Parties are also entitled to make the application. Why would a Third Party want to challenge the Solicitor's intervention. Incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 6, Art 7.
60	Solicitor,	<p>Para 9 (8). The Executive (the Law Society) and the Judiciary treat the Para 9 (8) application as being the Solicitor's substantive challenge to the Intervention. The intervention has the consequence of a criminal conviction.</p> <p>If Para 9(8) were the Solicitor's substantive challenge it is incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 4, Art 5, Art 6, Art 7 in that the intervention takes place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without a proper procedure • without the Solicitor being informed promptly, in a language which is understood and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him; • without the Solicitor having adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence; • without the Solicitor being given the provision of legal assistance, ; • without the Solicitor having the right to examine or have examined witnesses and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses under the same conditions as witnesses against him; • without the Solicitor having the free assistance of an interpreter • without the Solicitor having a hearing, • without the Solicitor having a fair hearing, • without the Solicitor having public hearing, • without the Solicitor having an impartial tribunal, • without the Solicitor having no tribunal at all, • where the tribunal is not established by law, • where the competence of the tribunal is not known, • without the Solicitor having a right to attend,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without the Solicitor having a right to require clarification of the charges • without the Solicitor having reasons given • without the Solicitor having a published judgment
61	Solicitor	Para 9 (10) . The Law Society is entitled to make the application for a Destruction Order for any documents in its possession by virtue of 'this paragraph (Para 9). There is no incompatibility where the Para 9(10) Application follows the Para 9(4) Application and the Para 9 (4) is the substantive hearing of the Solicitor's intervention challenge but the 9(4) is never made or never made substantively. However, the Law Society can obtain Documents unlawfully under other Para 9 provisions and then have the documents destroyed.
62	Solicitor	Para 9 (10) and Para 9 (1). The Law Society will have obtained the Documents by threatening the Solicitor with the criminal sanction which is unlawful. Para 9 (1) is incompatible with incompatible with A1-P1, Art. 3 Art 6, Art 7, therefore Para 9(10) must also be incompatible with A1-P1, Art. 3 Art 6, Art 7
Para 9 (11) ,Para 9(8) and Para 9(10) Court can make any order		
		Under Para 9 (11) the Court can make any order it sees fit on the Para 9 (8) Application for order for the delivery of documents elsewhere (where the Law Society and the Judiciary believe that the Para 9 (8) Application is the Solicitor's substantive challenge)
63	Solicitor	<p>If Para 9(8) is incompatible with A1-P1, Art 3, Art 5, Art 4, Art 6, Art 7 (as above) in that the intervention takes place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without a proper procedure • without the Solicitor being informed promptly, in a language which is understood and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him; • without the Solicitor having adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence; • without the Solicitor being given the provision of legal assistance, ; • without the Solicitor having the right to examine or have examined witnesses and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses under the same conditions as witnesses against him; • without the Solicitor having the free assistance of an interpreter • without the Solicitor having a hearing, • without the Solicitor having a fair hearing, • without the Solicitor having public hearing, • without the Solicitor having an impartial tribunal, • without the Solicitor having no tribunal at all, • where the tribunal is not established by law, • where the competence of the tribunal is not known, • without the Solicitor having a right to attend, • without the Solicitor having a right to require clarification of the charges • without the Solicitor having reasons given • without the Solicitor having a published judgment <p>Para 9(11) must also be A1-P1, Art 3, Art 5, Art 4, Art 6, Art 7</p>
64	Solicitor	If Para 9(10) is incompatible with A1-P1, Art. 3 Art 6, Art 7, Para 9 (11) must also be incompatible with A1-P1, Art. 3 Art 6, Art 7

) ARTICLE 6 – RIGHT TO FAIR TRIAL

	Public Authority	Article 6 Violations
Panel Decision .		

		<p>Part 1D Page 902-1220, Bogus investigation and Panel Decision. There following allegation are made on the assumption that there was a Panel. In fact there was no Panel. The Vesting Resolution is simply printed off and signed. If there were a Panel , Chairman Charles Sneary apparently managed to read about 20,000 sheets in about 1 hour. Page972-973</p> <p>The Panel Decision is tantamount to a criminal conviction against the Solicitor</p>
1	Law Society	The Panel Decision took place without a procedure
2	Law Society	<p>No information was given promptly or at all , in a language which is understood and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against me. In the event the allegations were</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Doing Round Sum Transfers by which was meant doing costs transfers which ended with a zero' 2) Cash shortage- the meaning of cash shortage being working for 4 years on a file consisting of 16 arch lever files and transferring costs 3) Not entering 11 bills
3	Law Society	No adequate or any time and facilities were given for the preparation of my defence
4	Law Society	There was no provision of legal assistance
5	Law Society	There was no right to examine or have examined witnesses and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses under the same conditions as witnesses against me
6	Law Society	There was no hearing,
7	Law Society	There was no hearing in the English language
8	Law Society	There was no fair hearing,
9	Law Society	There was no public hearing,
10	Law Society	The tribunal was not impartial.
11	Law Society	There was no tribunal
12	Law Society	The tribunal was not established by law,
13	Law Society	The competence of the tribunal was not known
14	Law Society	The tribunal was incompetent
15	Law Society	There was no right to attend,
16	Law Society	There was no right to require clarification of the charges
17	Law Society	No reasons were given
18	Law Society	There was no published judgment
The Vesting Resolution		
19	Law Society	The meaning and the effect of the decision is specified in law or is uncertain
The High Court Hearing		

		Wrong Procedure
	Judiciary and Law Society	<p>Particulars of the High Court Hearing and Park J's findings are at Part 1D Page 974-1402 For the difference between the Lawful Intervention Procedure and the Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure see Page 243-249.</p> <p>The hearing of the Solicitor's substantive challenge should have taken place under the Substantive Procedure. The Substantive Procedures are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Law Society's Para 5(1) Statutory Freezing Order Application 2) The Law Society's Para 9 (4) Documents Production Order Application 3) The Law Society's Para 10 (1) Mail Redelivery Order Application <p>The Substantive Procedures are not governed by the Schedule 1 Provisions, such as the 8 or 14 day time limit for the making of the application. They are governed by the rules of court which apply to the conduct of claims generally, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15) The Law Society has to file a Claim to start the proceedings. the Solicitor would be given a clear statement of the Law Society's law against him, whether in the form of a witness statement or affidavit evidence 16) The Solicitor has 21-28 days to file a Defence . He can also apply for an extension of time to respond 17) The Solicitor can require the Law Society to particularise the Claim 18) The Solicitor can require the Law Society to provide further information 19) The Solicitor can apply to strike out parts of the Claim 20) The Solicitor can amend his Defence 21) The Law Society has to file witness statements or affidavit evidence supporting its law against the Solicitor 22) The Law Society has to disclose all its evidence 23) The Solicitor can require the Law Society disclose particular evidence 24) The Solicitor can subpoena Law Society witnesses 25) The Solicitor can call his own witnesses and give oral evidence 26) A preliminary hearing would take place to deal with procedural aspects of the law prior to trial 27) Trial Bundles would be agreed 28) The Substantive Proceeding would take a year to 18 months to come to trial <p>Non Substantive or Administrative Procedures under Schedule 1 are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16) The Para 9 (7) Service of the Documents List 17) The Para 9 (8) Documents Recovery Application 18) The Para 6 (1) Issuing of the Vesting Resolution 19) The Para 6 (3) Service of the Para 6 (1) Vesting Resolution and Notice Prohibiting Payment Out 20) The Para 6(4) Withdrawal of Notice Prohibiting Payment Out

	Judiciary and Law Society	<p>The purpose of the Non Substantive or Administrative Procedures is not to determine the substantive intervention issues, such as whether the Solicitor is guilty of dishonesty or has committed Account Rule Breaches, but to determine issues concerning the Solicitors Money or the Solicitor's Documents such as :</p> <p>Solicitor</p> <p>1) Is the money frozen by the Vesting Resolution the Solicitor's Personal Money</p> <p>Note the ownership of the £254,000 Sheikh –NRAM Remortgage Monies would have been dealt with at the Para 6(4) Hearing had the Law Society not returned the money voluntarily, even if <u>Sheikh v The Law Society 2005</u> (High Court) had been lost</p> <p>2) Is it Clients Own Money?</p> <p>Third Parties</p> <p>3) Is money held on a hold to order undertaking in a conveyancing matter Vesting Resolution Money?</p> <p>4) What should happen to Money paid into court on account of the Claim? It is Vesting Resolution Money?</p> <p>5) Is oney held in an account in the name of the Solicitor, Vesting Resolution Money or Personal Money?</p> <p>6) If the Solicitor is the Executor and Trustee, how can the Law Society operate the Trust Account?</p> <p>Trustee In Bankruptcy</p> <p>7) Is the Vesting Resolution Money subject to claims made under the Insolvency Rules?</p> <p>According the Law Society, the service of the Vesting Resolution is the intervention and the Solicitor's challenge is made under a Non Substantive procedure.</p> <p>There are two challenges under the Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure: under Para 6(4) and under Para 9 (8)</p> <p>The Para 6 (4) Application (shown encircled blue in the above diagram) is made</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'for the withdrawal of the Vesting Resolution'.</p> <p>Para 6 (3) provides for service of documents upon</p> <p>1) The Solicitor or his firm</p> <p>2) Any other person in possession to which the Vesting Resolution applies (the Para 6 (3) Third Parties)</p> <p>The documents which have to be served are :</p> <p>1) A certified copy of the Vesting Resolution, and</p> <p>2) Notice to the Part 6(3) Third Parties Prohibiting Payment Out</p> <p>Para 6 (4) provides that the parties served, namely the Solicitor, his Firm and the Part 6 (3) Third Parties can make the Para 6(4) Withdrawal Application in relation to the Notice Prohibiting Payment Out</p> <p>The Para 6(4) Withdrawal Application did not provide for the withdrawal of the Vesting</p>
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	Judiciary and Law Society	<p>Resolution</p> <p>This means that not only is the Solicitor's challenge made under the wrong procedure, the wrong application is made within that wrong procedure and the application is made with the wrong wording within that application.</p> <p>There is corresponding defect in the Para 9(8) Recovery of Documents Application.</p> <p>Under the Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure, the Para 9 (8) Application (again, encircled in blue) made to court is also made</p> <p style="text-align: center;">'for the withdrawal of the Vesting Resolution'.</p> <p>Para 9 (7) provides that the Law Society must serve the Documents List on</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Solicitor, and 2) The Solicitor's Personal Representatives (reflecting Ground 1(Dishonesty by Personal Representative), Ground 2 (Delay by Personal Representative)and Ground 9 (No Delay by Personal Representative . Death of Sole Solicitor) 3) Any other person from whom the Documents were taken (The Para 9(7) Third Parties). <p>Para 9 (8) provides that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Solicitor, and 2) The Solicitor's Personal Representatives aforesaid, and 3) The Para 9(7) Third Parties <p>can make an application for an order directing the delivery of documents elsewhere.</p> <p>As with the Para 6(4) Withdrawal Application, the Para 9(8) Recovery of Documents Application is not an application to set aside, withdraw, rescind or extinguish the intervention.</p> <p>Again, the Solicitor's challenge made under the wrong procedure, with the wrong application within that wrong procedure and with the wrong wording within the application.</p> <p>The Intervention is tantamount to a criminal conviction against the Solicitor</p>
20		The hearing took place under the Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure and therefore under a procedure which was not established by law
21		The Court was therefore not established by law
22		The court process was not a court process and the hearing was not a hearing: the court was being use in a money laundering process to layer, place and integrate the Law Society's stolen proceeds Part 1D Page 990-1031
23		There was in effect no hearing,
24		No information was given promptly or at all , in a language which is understood and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against me. Park J found no one knew why the Law Society had intervened .
25		The Para 6 (4) Application cannot be a hearing of the Solicitor's challenge. The

		Solicitor did not know the Law Society allegations against him; he has to guess what the allegations might be from a bundle of internal reports which are falsified and doctored. The burden of proof is in effect reversed: it is for the Solicitor to show in no aspect of any his hundreds of laws did the Law Society have reason to suspect that he is dishonest
26	Judiciary, Law Society, Gregory Treverton as the Law Society's Proxy	When it was apparent to him that no one knew what the Law Society's allegations were , Park J permitted the barristers to guess at the allegations ; in other words, Park J permitted the barristers to make up the allegations
27		No adequate or any time and facilities were given for the preparation of a defence; indeed no defence can be prepared. It would take many months if not over a year to prepare a defence under the Law Society's Fraudulent Procedure
28		The Law Society's law was based on forgery, falsification of documents, doctoring of document and perjury
29		There was no right to 1) require the Law Society to particularise the allegations 2) strike out allegations 3) call the Panel to give evidence 4) obtain disclosure 5) take all other steps usually taken in the preparation for trial
30		The hearing was based on absurd propositions Page 979-990. i. Doing Round Sum Transfers by which was meant doing costs transfers which ended with a zero' ii. Cash shortage- the meaning of cash shortage being working for 4 years on a file consisting of 16 arch lever files and transferring costs ii. Not entering 11 bills among others
		The Round Sum Transfer Allegation £475,124
31		The hearing was based on false and perjured evidence The Round Sum Transfer was a false allegation based on false , doctored and perjured evidence; Shaw had never alleged there were not bills before transfers, Calvert and Middleton I had reported to the Panel that he had alleged round sum transfers. Bartett had told the Panel that Calvert had told Middleton that Shaw had alleged round sum transfers, Shaw gave evidence that 'Counsel had made the round sum transfer allegation, he had never said there were no bills ' Part 1 D4 Page 1039-1149
32		Shaw was guilty of Forgery 1
33		Faulkner was guilty of Forgery 2
34		Shaw was guilty of Forgery 3
35		Shaw was guilty of Forgery 4
36		Calvert and Middleton were guilty of Forgery 5
37		Calvert and Middleton were guilty of Forgery 6
38		Calvert and Middleton were guilty of Forgery 7
39		Calvert and Middleton were guilty of Forgery 8
40		Calvert and Middleton were guilty of Forgery 9

41	Judiciary, Law Society, Gregory Treverton as the Law Society's Proxy	Calvert and Middleton were guilty of Forgery 10
42		Calvert and Middleton were guilty of Forgery 11
43		Calvert and Middleton were guilty of Forgery 12 –Forgery 50
44		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 1
45		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 2
46		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 3
47		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 4
48		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 5
49		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 6
50		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 7
51		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 8
52		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 9
53		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 10
54		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 11
55		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 12
56		Shaw, Calvert, Middleton and Bartlett were guilty of Perjury 13
57		The issue in the law was not whether or not as a matter of fact I had transferred costs before delivering bills; the issue was what the meaning of 'round sum transfer' was which was a matter of law. The Law Society apparently did not know the law. The court's function is to apply known law, not to adjudicate a law in which the law is not known.
58		The function of the Court is not adjudicate a law not to deliver an accounts lecture to the parties especially as one of them, the Law Society drafted the Account Rules. As the Judgment shows that is what Park J effectively did his judgment when he explained Rule 19 Solicitors Account Rules 1988, What Park J should have done was to declare the intervention void and recommend that the Law Society take one of its own accounts courses
59		The judge should have committed the Law Society for contempt of court for making the false allegation; the fact that he did not shows that Park J was not an impartial tribunal
		The Round Sum Transfer Allegation £58,000 Legal Services Commission
60		Rule 21 Solicitors Account Rules 1988 provides that the 'round sum transfer rule' did not apply to legal aid payments, so the allegation could not have been made
61		Again, Park J had to explain the Rule to the Law Society, which was not the court's function
62		The judge should have committed the Law Society for contempt of court for making the false allegation; the fact that he did not shows that Park J was not an impartial tribunal
		The Smoking Gun Allegation £25.00
63		The sum represented copying costs and the bill was entered in the estate accounts. I was the executor. The transaction was a perfectly proper one. The Law Society knew that the main 'round sum transfer' allegations were sham and were bound to fail, but was so desperate to prove pilfering they relied on a single bill which had not been notified to the client; the Law Society did not realise that there was no client to send the bill to, but that the bill had been entered in the estate accounts

64	Judiciary, Law Society, Gregory Treverton as the Law Society's Proxy	The judge should have committed the Law Society for contempt of court for making the false allegation; the fact that he did not shows that Park J was not an impartial tribunal
		The Cash Shortage Allegation
65		In the Cash Shortage Allegation ,the Law Society pretended they could not see the Thirkettle Files and Bill which supported the costs transfer of £41, 125
66		The judge should have committed the Law Society for contempt of court for making the false allegation; the fact that he did not shows that Park J was not an impartial tribunal
		The False Allegation of Overcharging on Thirkettle
67		<p>The procedure for determining an allegation of culpable overcharging is as follows</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10) A bill can be interim or final 11) Where it is interim bill , there would be no entitlement to complain because the bill is adjusted at the end 12) A law has to be finished 13) A complaint has to be made by a person entitled to complaint about the bill in a finished law 14) Where there is a client care agreement a remuneration certificate cannot be made so there has to be a taxation of costs 15) The costs judge will provisionally tax the file 16) The Solicitor is entitled to attend court, sit opposite the costs judge with the file in front of them and make submissions about the initial reductions 17) If there is evidence of misconduct, the Court can refer the Solicitor to the Solicitors Regulation Authority 18) The Solicitors Regulation Authority can discipline the Solicitor <p>In the law of Thirkettle,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4) The bill was interim so steps 3)- 9) did not apply and when the bill was finally delivered, a few months after the hearing, the beneficiaries did not complain 5) No one had examined the 16 Arch Lever Files (The Law Society had no authority to examine it) 6) The Law Society's' Costs Expert' Shelley admitted he could not assess the file (The Law Society had no authority to assess it)
68		Shelley's role at the hearing was not clear : was he a costs expert or a costs draftsman. If an expert, why would his expertise be needed; if a costs draftsman, why would the court require a costs draftsman? Part 1D Page 1170
69		Shelley and Patrick conspired to pretend the work was not done Part 1D Page 1171-1178
70		Shelley and Patrick dishonestly attempted to prove that the percentage uplift was dishonest Part 1D Page 1179-1186
71		Shelley's evidence was false and perjured because he withheld the law of interim billing Part 1D Page 1188-1192
72		Assessing costs until the stage at which the Solicitor might be found to be guilty of culpable overcharging is an administrative process; costs cannot be fairly assessed by cross examination; but that is what happened at the hearing
		The Two Stage Process
73		<p>The Two Stage Process is applied which is not only unfair, but is perverse and nonsensical Part 2 Page 930-967</p> <p>The Two Stage Process means that the Court has to use telepathy to decide the law</p>

	Judiciary, Law Society, Gregory Treverton as the Law Society's Proxy	<p>because it has to defer to the Panel's reasons , but the Panel is not called to state its reasons</p> <p>The Two Stage Process means that the Court did not have to decide whether the Solicitor is dishonest but whether the Law Society had reason to suspect him of dishonesty</p> <p>The Two Stage Process means that there are no actual offences under Circumstances 1, 2, 3 and 8</p> <p>The Two Stage Process means that the Solicitor is not guilty of an offence; he is guilty of 'circumstances'</p> <p>The Two Stage Process means that the Court must decide whether circumstances existed not whether offences have been committed</p> <p>The Two Stage Process means that the Court can decide whether the barristers have reason to suspect the Solicitor of dishonesty</p> <p>The Two Stage Process means that the Court has to decide whether the Court itself has reason to suspect the Solicitor of dishonesty</p> <p>The Two Stage Process means that the High Court cannot decide the Solicitor's Application because it has to consider whether the Court of Appeal has reasons to suspect the Solicitor of dishonesty</p> <p>The Two Stage Process means that the Solicitor cannot dispute there are no reasons to suspect him of dishonesty because whether there are reasons and what those reasons are will only be known on appeal</p> <p>The Two Stage Process means that the Court never discovers who makes the Panel decision whether a Solicitor or a lawworker</p> <p>The Two Stage Process means that the Court must decide whether a Panel (which may or may not exist may or may not have met to consider anything) had reason to suspect the Solicitor of dishonesty</p> <p>Under the Two Stage Process the court must uphold an intervention into a black law he Council of the Law Society believe that all blacks are inherently dishonest</p>
		Impartiality of the Court
74		The fact that a prosecution authority enjoys a 100% success rate is clear indication of the lack of judiciary independence and impartiality
75		Park J , although he found for me, could not have been impartial if, having seen the Law Society's false allegations, the barristers' sham submissions, the forgeries, perjuries and lying determined the law without considering whether he should refer matter to the criminal authorities or regulators
76		Park J will have observed that Treverton Jones did not examine me at any length, which is the means by which the Solicitor's law is stated ; my law was never fully stated
77		Park J must have been aware of the amount of court time that was being wasted on dealing with sham allegations
78		In Thirkettle, Park J 'found' that I should not have charged Mr Sampat's work at a fee earner's rate. He did not see complexity of the Estate Accounts or enquire as to my reasons: the reason was that the work was too difficult for me as it would have been too difficult for 99% of all solicitors. The total cost was only about £4,000 for 70 page detailed accounts.
79		Park J will have observed that Treverton Jones was avoiding asking Shaw to show a single file in which a costs transfer had been made with no bill delivered in advance.

80	Judiciary, Law Society, Gregory Treverton as the Law Society's Proxy	Park J will have observed that Treverton Jones did not take issue with the Law Society's breach of statutory trusts by returning the £254,000 Sheikh Nram Money only 5 days before the hearing
81		Park J will have observed that Treverton Jones did not take issue with the Law Society's breach of statutory trusts by attempting to deduct £55,000 fees from the £254,000 Sheikh Nram Money
82		Park J will have observed that Treverton Jones did not take issue with Shaw's typexing of the main note in the Round Sum Transfer allegation
		Other matters
83		Unrepresented because barrister acting for the Law Society Treverton Jones KC, while purporting to act for me, was in fact acting for the Law Society and had contrived with the Society to lose the law, so I was in fact unrepresented
84		The consequences of an intervention are equivalent to a criminal conviction but there is no facility for free representation ; my legal costs were £368,000
85		<p>It is not possible to have effective representation where the Solicitor's challenge is under Law Society's unlawful procedure- the barrister would have to understand every area of law practiced by the Solicitor and every administrative aspect of its running which would take as many years if not decades to understand. In my law for example, the barrister would have to understand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probate law • Wills • Landlord and tenant law • Matrimonial law • Tax law • Conveyancing law and practice • Personal injury law • Maintaining accounting records • How attendance notes are kept • How legal aid works • Banking Practices • Client care <p>and that is to only name a few</p>
86		Trial served no purpose because the Solicitor's Practice destroyed
		Summary – law decided where there was no law
87		The High Court purported to determine a law under the law was too ambiguous and uncertain to be applied or there was no law at all which could be applied
The First Fraudulent Freezing Order Hearing 25 February 2005 (Aitken J)		
		<p>The events which led to the making of the First and Second Freezing Orders together with a discussion on the relevant law is at Part 1 D8 (8) Page 1607- Page 1723 – The Conspiracy between the Law Society, Treverton Jones, Radcliffes, Paul Saffron, and Lloyds to steal the £254,000 Sheikh NRAM Remortgage Monies</p> <p>Aitken J was a solicitor Cresswell J was author othe</p>
88		There were 19 Art. 6 Violations in making of the Vesting Resolution upon which the Aitken J relied

89	Law Society , Judiciary	Aitken J also purported to determine a law under the law was too ambiguous and uncertain to be applied or there was no law at all which could be applied
90		Aitken J disregarded the principle of legal certainty
91		Aitken J disregarded banking law and the fundamental principles of banking
92		Aitken J disregarded the law pertaining to freezing orders
93		Aitken J disregarded the law pertaining to restitution
94		Aitken J disregarded the Civil Procedure Rules; there was no issued Claim form at the date of the hearing
95		The hearing was held without my attendance; a without notice hearing was inappropriate in the circumstances
96		There was no published judgment
97		No reasons were given
98		Aitken J was not an impartial or competent tribunal because he knew that money is transacted by solicitors every minute of every day; there was nothing suspicious about the transaction but made the order notwithstanding
99		Aitken J was not an impartial or competent tribunal because he knew that lawyers usually lie on paper applications (as Chief Registrar Baister has said), so he should not have relied on anything submitted
100		Aitken J was not an impartial or competent tribunal because he should have considered what 'vest' meant
101		Aitken J was not an impartial or competent tribunal because he should have questioned whether 'vest' meant transfer
102		Aitken J was not an impartial or competent tribunal because he would have seen from Schedule 1 that beneficially owned money is excluded from interventions
103		Aitken J was not an impartial or competent tribunal because he should have known that Solicitor's own money is excluded from interventions
104		Aitken J was not an impartial or competent tribunal because he would have seen Para 6 (6) of Schedule 1 and understood that it was a criminal offence for Lloyds to have paid money out to anyone
105		Aitken J was not an impartial or competent tribunal because he should have understood that the clean hands doctrine prevented Lloyds from making the application for equitable relief it was purporting to make
106		Aitken J was not an impartial or competent tribunal because he knew that Leeson had spoken to Powell Callen and should have asked what they had said
107		Aitken J was not an impartial or competent tribunal because he could have adjourned for a few minutes to telephone me and ask what the money represented
108		Following the hearing, he will have seen the Particulars of Claim which was about 5 -6 lines; and should have seen the 7 false statements in it
109		The First Fraudulent Freezing Order Hearing was not a hearing; it was used to launder the £254,000 Sheikh Nram Remortgage Monies

The Second Fraudulent Freezing Order Hearing 4 March 2005 (Cresswell J)		
110	Judiciary, Law Society, Gregory Treverton as the Law Society's Proxy	There were 19 Art. 6 Violations in making of the Vesting Resolution upon which Cresswell J relied
111		There were 20 Art. 6 Violations in the making of Aitken J 's order upon which Cresswell J also relied
112		Cresswell J also purported to determine a law under the law was too ambiguous and uncertain to be applied or there was no law at all which could be applied
113		The hearing was held without my attendance; a without notice hearing was inappropriate in the circumstances
114		There was no published judgment
115		No reasons were given
116		Cresswell J was not an impartial or competent tribunal
117		The Second t Fraudulent Freezing Order Hearing was not a hearing; it was also used to launder the £254,000 Sheikh Nram Remortgage Monies
The Inter Partes Order Hearing 8 March 2005 (Judge unknown)		
118	Judiciary, Law Society, Gregory Treverton as the Law Society's Proxy	There were 19 Art. 6 Violations in making of the Vesting Resolution upon which the Judge relied
119		There were 20 Art. 6 Violations in the making of Aitken J 's order upon which the Judge relied
120		There were 7 additional Art. 6 Violations in the making of Cresswell J 's order upon which the Judge relied
121		The Judge also purported to determine a law under the law was too ambiguous and uncertain to be applied or there was no law at all which could be applied
122		The hearing was not a fair hearing because Treverton Jones was conspiring to steal the £254,000 Sheikh Nram Remortgage Monies
123		The Hearing was not a hearing; it was also used to launder the £254,000 Sheikh Nram Remortgage Monies
January 2006 – November 2006. The Court of Appeal Hearing		
		<p>The Law Society's new barrister, Timothy Dutton KC had told 131 lies in Dutton's Fraudulent Advice to the Law Society's High Profile Litigation Committee to deceive it into funding the appeal. His submissions to the Court of Appeal were based on his Fraudulent Advice to the High Profile Litigation Committee so he also told 131 implicit or explicit lies to the Court of Appeal (136+131 = 267)</p> <p>The violation of the principle of separation of powers is discussed at Page 905-952 and in particular concerning the Court of Appeal and the Master of the Rolls Page 942-944</p>
		Permission Hearing. Neuberger LJ
124		Neuberger LJ also purported to determine a law under the law was too ambiguous and uncertain to be applied or there was no law at all which could be applied
125		Violation of the principle of separation of powers between the Master of the Roll and the Law Society are responsible for the sloppy drafting of the Solicitors Account Rules 1988 Rule 19 Note X (the Round Sum Transfer Rule)

126	Judiciary, Law Society, Gregory Treverton as the Law Society's Proxy	Violation of the principle of separation of powers between the Master of the Roll and the Law Society are responsible for drafting the Solicitors Account Rules 1988 Rule 21 (Round Sum Transfer Rule did not apply to Rule 21)
127		Violation of the principle of separation of powers because the Master of the Rolls as Head of the Civil Procedure Rules Committee is responsible for the fact that interventions have been brought under the wrong procedure since 1974
128		Violation of the principle of separation of powers because the Master of the Rolls determines or is responsible for those who determine the Solicitor's intervention challenge where it pertains to unlawful remuneration certificates, Solicitors Act 1974 s.57
129		Violation of the principle of separation of powers because the Master of the Rolls determines or is responsible for the Solicitor's Appeal from the SDT where there Solicitor has been intervened into relying on grounds the Master of the Rolls has drafted namely Rule 19 Note x and Rule 21
130		Neuberger LJ was not an impartial tribunal ; he was very much biased in favour of the Law Society: he ignored all of the 123 Art 6 Violations in the High Court hearings
131		Neuberger LJ was not an impartial tribunal ; he was very much biased in favour of the Law Society: he ignored the Law Society's sham allegations, forgeries, doctoring of evidence, perjury, lies and sham submissions
132		Neuberger LJ was not an impartial tribunal ; he was very much biased in favour of the Law Society: he ignored the fact that the Law Society as committing the Intervention Fraud
133		Neuberger LJ was not an impartial tribunal ; he was very much biased in favour of the Law Society: he ignored the fact that the High Court had been used to launder the money the Law Society had stolen from the Solicitor, the Client and the Crown
134		Neuberger LJ's approach furthered the Intervention Fraud. Under the Law Society's Fraudulent Procedure, the burden on the Solicitor is not to defend certain specific charges which are made known to him, but to show that there is nothing in any of the hundreds of files he may have to give the Law Society reason to suspect him of dishonesty . In my law, the Law Society relied on 20000 sheets of paper, including falsified and doctored evidence from the barristers could pick and choose to make any allegation they wished. The sham nature of the charges came to light in the High Court. In the Court of Appeal, Dutton selected three of the very many allegations made which could be made to look plausible. Neuberger LJ 's decision to limit the appeal to two or three charges enabled the Law Society to conceal their false and fraudulent allegations and the sham nature of the law.
135		Dutton lied that there had been an Adjudication on Thirkettle For the significance see Item 67 above and Dutton's Advice. Had he not lied , Neuberger LJ would not have given permission to appeal
136		Neuberger LJ could have easily have inferred that there was no Adjudication and that Dutton had lied to the Court. That would have been obvious from the fact that the Thirkettle Bill was an interim bill
137		Dutton created a deliberate ambiguity about the £254,000 Sheikh –NRAM Remortgage Monies by stating I had transferred Client Money without saying that I was the Client. The Court of Appeal never knew that the money was owned beneficially by me
138		Treverton Jones was still acting for the Law Society , so no cross submissions were made by me
		Oral Permission Hearing. Hallett LJ and Dyson LJ

	Judiciary, Law Society, Gregory Treverton as the Law Society's Proxy	<p>Appeals against findings of fact are subject to the following principles:</p> <p>'When it comes to appeals seeking to reverse a trial judge's findings of primary fact, the appeal court will intervene only very rarely. An appellate court will not interfere with a finding of fact by a first instance judge merely because it takes a different view of the matter (<i>Stocker v Stocker</i>).</p> <p>Appellate courts have repeatedly warned at the highest level not to interfere with findings of fact by trial judges, unless compelled to do so. This applies not only to findings of primary fact, but also to the evaluation of those facts and to inferences to be drawn from them (see the Supreme Court decision in <i>Re B (A Child)</i>'</p> <p><i>The Law Society's entire strategy against the Solicitor from investigation until trial is to create deliberate ambiguity so that facts can be manipulated and misrepresented. Treverton Jones' planned the High Court hearing with an appeal in mind and his role was not to clearly establish facts</i></p> <p><i>Examples are:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>At no time during the High Court Proceedings did Treverton Jones refer to the £254,000 Sheikh Nram Remortgage Monies as being my remortgage money: he refers to it as a withdrawal from client account. I drafted my own statement mid trial without telling Treverton Jones to explain the position to Park J</i> 2) <i>He did not argue in his submissions that Thirkettle took 4 years to complete; although the fact emerges in cross examination</i> 3) <i>He did not examine me to explain that the TT form I used to transfer the £254,000 Sheikh Nram Remortgage Monies. Had he done so the court would have discovered that it was merely an administrative form; it did not matter to third party who signed the form</i>
139		<i>Hallett LJ and Dyson LJ also purported to determine a law under the law was too ambiguous and uncertain to be applied or there was no law at all which could be applied</i>
140		Hallett LJ's remark 'it was admitted that she transferred the money from Client Account, was it not' shows that the Court of Appeal was not an impartial tribunal: it never in dispute that the money was my remortgage money - the judge is in effect changing the facts
141		Hallett LJ's remark 'it was admitted that she transferred the money from Client Account, was it not' shows that the Court of Appeal was not a competent : it is impossible for the judge not to have known the money was my remortgage money, so the only explanation for the use of the word 'admitted' was that she did not understand how client account is used. She may have believed that all client money belongs exclusively to the client and the Solicitor is not entitled to pay out disbursement from, counsel's fess, payments to the opponent, to transfer costs.
142		Hallett LJ's remark that I should be referred to the SDT for charging Mr Sampat's fee at a fee earner's fee shows that the Court of Appeal was not an impartial and competent tribunal because the Court had no jurisdiction to comment on Thirkettle (Item 37) but did not know it.
143		Hallett LJ's remark that I should be referred to the SDT for charging Mr Sampat's fee at a fee earner's fee shows that the Court of Appeal was not an impartial and competent tribunal because the Court did not understand that in order to comment about a Solicitor's charges, the Court cannot discuss the costs in the abstract : the Court has to open the file and look at it
144		The hearing took place under the Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure and therefore under a procedure which was not established by law

	Judiciary, Law Society, Gregory Treverton as the Law Society's Proxy	
145		The Court was therefore not established by law
146		The court process was not a court process and the hearing was not a hearing: the court was being use in a money laundering process to layer, place and integrate the Law Society's stolen proceeds Part 1D Page 990-1031
147		There was in effect no hearing,
148		I was unrepresented at the hearing
149		I was not permitted to give evidence at the hearing
		Court of Appeal Hearing . Chadwick LJ, Moore Bick LJ, Tuckey LJ
150		Chadwick LJ, Moore Bick LJ and Tuckey LJ also purported to determine a law under a law which was too ambiguous and uncertain to be applied or there was no law at all which could be applied
151		Chadwick LJ, Moore Bick LJ and Tuckey LJ were not impartial tribunals
152		Chadwick LJ, Moore Bick LJ and Tuckey LJ made up facts, accepted sham submission and overlooked the Law Society's criminal activities
153		Chadwick LJ had conspired with the Law Society's barrister and my barrister to produce a false judgment
154		I was effectively unrepresented at the hearing
155		The intervention took place under the Law Society's Fraudulent Intervention Procedure and therefore under a procedure which was not established by law
156		The Court was therefore not established by law
157		The court process was not a court process and the hearing was not a hearing: the court was being use in a money laundering process to layer, place and integrate the Law Society's stolen proceeds Part 1D Page 990-1031
158	There was in effect no hearing,	
The House of Lords Hearing		
159		My barristers in the House of Lords had made a sham petition which was bound to lose
160		The Law Lords accepted sham submissions from both barristers and delivered a sham judgment

b) PROTOCOL 1 OF ARTICLE 1- RIGHT TO ENJOY PROPERTY

	<i>Public Authority</i>	<i>Protocol 1 of Article 1 – Protection of property</i>
The Bogus Adjudications		
1	Law Society	Bogus adjudication made in violation of Solicitors Act 1974 s.57,. Burrows
2	Law Society	Bogus adjudication. McGonnell
3	Law Society	Bogus adjudication. Wiggs
4	Law Society	Bogus adjudication made in violation of Solicitors Act 1974 s.57,. Clode
The Intervention		
1	Law Society	Appropriation of Solicitor's Practice Monies
2	Law Society	Appropriation of Solicitor's Personal Monies
3	Law Society	Appropriation of Value of the Solicitor's Work and Time by the appropriation of Unbilled Costs and Works in Progress
4	Law Society	Appropriation of the Solicitor's Costs Bills but not transferred
5	Law Society	Appropriation of the Solicitor's Choses in Action against the Client
6	Law Society	Appropriation of the Solicitor's Documents in Client Laws
7	Law Society	Appropriation of the Solicitor's Practice Mail
8	Law Society	Appropriation of the Solicitor's Personal Mail
9	Law Society	Appropriation of £254,000 Sheikh NRAM Remortgage Monies being a Client's Money (I had acted in my own remortgage and was therefore a client of the firm)
The Para 6 (4) 'Withdrawal' Application		
10	Paul Saffron and Treverton Jones as the Law Society's agents or proxies	The working day following the 'intervention' I met with my Solicitor, Paul Saffron. He made the wrong application for the wrong remedy with the wrong wording in the wrong procedure, which was the Law Society. After the meeting he entered into a law fixing agreement with Treverton Jones and the Law Society to lose the law. The payment of fees of £10,000 was a A1-P1 violation
The High Court Hearing Application for renewal of Practicing Certificate		
11	Paul Saffron and Treverton Jones as the Law Society's agents or proxies	Treverton Jones made an application for the my practicing certificate as an interim measure prior to the main 'hearing', He knew the Court had no jurisdiction from the law of Sriharan which he had dealt the month before. . The payment of fees which were deducted from the £254,000 Sheikh NRAM Remortgage Monies without my consent was a A1-P1 violation
The First Fraudulent Freezing Order Hearing 25 February 2005 (Aitken J)		
12	Judiciary and Law Society	Aitken's J froze my private Barclays Account which was an A1-P1 violation

The Second Fraudulent Freezing Order Hearing 4 March 2005 (Cresswell J)		
13	Judiciary and Law Society	Cresswell J froze my late mother's account which was an A1-P1 violation
The Inter Partes Order Hearing 8 March 2005 (Judge unknown)		
14	Judiciary and Law Society	Treverton Jones fees was an A1-P1 violation
15		The Judge ordered payment of Lloyds' fees of £15,000 which was an A1-P1 violation
The Law Society's treatment of the £254,000 Sheikh NRAM Remortgage Monies		
16	Law Society	The Law Society knew that the money was mine beneficially but deprived me of it from 8 March 2005- end of May 2005, 5 days before the hearing which was an A1-P1 violation
17	Law Society and Paul Saffron as the Law Society's agent or proxy	In a further A1-P1 violation, the Law Society finally sent the £254,000 Sheikh NRAM Remortgage Monies not to me, but to Paul Saffron who had agreed with him that he and Treverton Jones would apply the money towards my fees without my consent . In the event, Saffron stole the money for which he was convicted and imprisoned.
The High Court Hearing		
18	Law Society and Judiciary	Park J directed that I give security over the legal title to Devon Mansions for the costs he ordered the Law Society to pay me which was an A1-P1 violation
19		Park J directed that I give security over the legal title to All Saints Mews for the costs he ordered the Law Society to pay me which was an A1-P1 violation
20	Law Society	The Law Society repossessed Devon Mansions after the Fraudulent Court of Appeal judgment and retained the equity which was an A1-P1 violation
21		The Law Society repossessed All Saints Mews after the Fraudulent Court of Appeal judgment and retained the equity which was an A1-P1 violation
January 2006 – November 2006. The Court of Appeal Hearing		
22	Gregory Treverton Jones as the Law Society's proxy or agent	If fees were paid to Treverton Jones by deduction without consent from the £254,000 Sheikh NRAM Remortgage Monies that was an A1-P1 violation. I believe no fees were paid because by now Saffron had stolen the money
The House of Lords Hearing		
23	Hugo Page KC, Jonathan Harvie KC and Philip Engelman as Law Society's proxies or agents	The House of Lords Petition Fee £2,500 was an A1-P1 violation
24		Payment of £40,000 legal fees was an A1-P1 violation

c) ARTICLE 8- RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR PRIVATE AND FAMILY LIFE

	Public Authority	Article 8 Right to Respect for Private and Family Life
The Second Fraudulent Freezing Order Hearing 4 March 2005 (Cresswell J)		
1	Judiciary and Law Society	Cresswell J froze my late mother's account which was an A1-P1 violation
The High Court Hearing		
2	Law Society and Judiciary	Park J directed that I give security over the legal title to Devon Mansions for the costs he ordered the Law Society to pay me which was an A1-P1 violation
3		Park J directed that I give security over the legal title to All Saints Mews for the costs he ordered the Law Society to pay me which was an A1-P1 violation
4	Law Society	The Law Society repossessed Devon Mansions after the Fraudulent Court of Appeal judgment and retained the equity which was an A1-P1 violation
5		The Law Society repossessed All Saints Mews after the Fraudulent Court of Appeal judgment and retained the equity which was an A1-P1 violation

d) ARTICLE 4 – PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY AND FORCED LABOUR

ARTICLE 4 VIOLATIONS (PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY AND FORCED LABOUR)				
	Victim	State Actor	Slavery	Violation
Bogus Adjudications				
1	Solicitor	Law Society	Actual slavery	Bogus adjudication in Burrows reducing costs of £12,000 to £3,800 contrary to s 57 Solicitors Act 1974 where there was a client care agreement cont ²⁶ . Part ID Page 879-881
2	Solicitor	Law Society	Theoretical slavery, conspiracy to commit slavery or attempted slavery	Bogus adjudication in the case of Sills reducing costs
3	Solicitor	Law Society		Bogus adjudication in the case McGonnell reducing costs Part ID Page 889-891
4	Client	Law Society		Attempted slavery of a legally aided client, Calisi (The Law Society objected to my taking issue with surveyor Wiggs's attempt to defraud the Legal Aid Board, for which the Client would have to pay by means of the statutory charge secured on his home) Part ID Page 881-888

²⁶ Where there is a client care agreement in place, the Law Society has no jurisdiction to issue a Remuneration Certificate, which is another rubber stamping process. The Law Gazette Remuneration Certificates [year?] Current Practice Guidelines makes it clear that where there is a fixed fee agreement it is not possible to obtain a Remuneration Certificate, but does not clarify that the rule also applies where the Solicitor has agreed an hourly rate. A fixed fee or quotation which satisfies the requirement of s 57 of the Solicitors Act 1974 is outside of the Solicitors Remuneration Order 1972 and therefore outside the ambit of remuneration certificates

5	Clients Parents	Law Society		Slavery of a Client's parents (Discretionary Will Trust case) Part ID Page 888-891
6	Solicitor	Law Society		Attempted slavery in the case of Modood. (The Law Society wanted me to work free of charge) Part ID Page 892-893
	Bogus Investigation			
7	Solicitor	Law Society	Theoretical slavery, conspiracy to commit slavery or attempted slavery	Time and work providing files, ledgers and dealing with all inquiries Part 1D Page 902-1340
8	Solicitor	Law Society		Time and work spent on interview Part 1D Page 902-1340
9	Solicitor	Law Society		Time and work spent on replying to correspondence Part 1D Page 902-1340
10	Solicitor	Law Society		Time and work spent considering and replying to the Law Society's reports which are falsified ,forged and doctored Part 1D Page 1070-1149
11	Solicitor	Law Society		David Shaw's request to transfer the entirety of the fees on Thirkettle which represented 4 years work Part 1D Page 1152-1340
	Sarah Bartlett's Fraudulent Forensic Report to the Panel and Calvert's Fraudulent Report to Middleton Part 1 Page 957-971, Page 1070-1149			
12	Solicitor	Law Society	Theoretical slavery, conspiracy to commit slavery or attempted slavery	Cost transferred for work done is a cash shortage
13	Solicitor	Law Society		Costs transferred for work done with a bill delivered in advance is an breach of the Solicitors Account Rules 1988; in other words a Solicitor should work but not transfer costs
14	Solicitor	Law Society		Costs transferred for work done with a bill delivered in advance in legal aid cases is an breach of the Solicitors Account Rules 1988; in other words a Solicitor should work but not transfer costs
15	Solicitor	Law Society		Entering 11 bills which there is no obligation to do
	Intervention			
16	Solicitor	Law Society	Theoretical slavery, conspiracy to commit slavery or attempted slavery	Appropriation of Value of the Solicitor's Work and Time by the appropriation of Unbilled Costs and Works in Progress
17	Solicitor	Law Society		Appropriation of the Solicitor's Costs Bills but not transferred
18	Solicitor	Law Society		Appropriation of business and livelihood everything the Solicitor has worked for his entire adult life
19	Solicitor	Law Society		The Law Society's Agents costs, in my case at the rate of £5000.00 per week
20	Client	Law Society		Appropriation of Client Money where it represented the Client's time and labour
	£254,000 Sheikh-NRAM Remortgage Monies (representing about 17 years of labour) Part 1 D8 Page 1607- Page 1723			
21	Solicitor	Law Society; Judiciary;	Theoretical slavery,	The First and Second Fraudulent Freezing Orders.

		Lloyds and Lloyds' Barrister and Solicitor , Gregory Treverton	conspiracy to commit slavery or attempted slavery	The appropriation of the £254,000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Proceeds
22	Solicitor	Jones KC and Paul Saffron (the Solicitor's Legal Team) as State Actors	Actual slavery	To defend application <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time preparing for case• Travel time to Solicitor's offices• Expenses
23	Solicitor			Lloyds fees of about £15,000 debited from the £254,000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Proceeds
24	Solicitor			Law Society
25	Solicitor	Law Society	Theoretical slavery, conspiracy to commit slavery or attempted slavery	Had I not challenged the intervention, the Law Society would have kept the <i>£254,000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Proceeds</i>
26	Solicitor	Law Society; Gregory Treverton Jones KC and Paul Saffron as State Actors	Actual slavery	In the event the Law Society transmitted the £254,000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Proceeds not to me but to Paul Saffron who conspired with Treverton and the Law Society to steal it
27	Solicitor	Paul Saffron as State Actors		Paul Saffron actually stole the money
The Solicitor's challenge under Para 6 (4) and Para 9 (8)				
28	Solicitor	Law Society; Judiciary; Hodge Malek KC , Andy Peebles, Russell Cooke (the Law Society's legal team as State Actors Law Society; Gregory Treverton Jones KC and Paul Saffron as State Actors	Actual slavery	Compelling the Solicitor to make the wrong application under the wrong procedure with the wrong wording to challenge an intervention which never lawfully took place: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time preparing for case• Court hearing• Travel time to court• Travel time to Barrister's chambers• Travel time to Solicitor's offices• Travel elsewhere• Expenses• Payment of Court fees• Legal costs

29	Solicitor	Law Society in collusion with Gregory Treverton Jones KC and Paul Saffron as State Actors	Theoretical slavery, conspiracy to commit slavery or attempted slavery	Bogus adjudication in Burrows reducing costs of £12,000 to £3,800 contrary to s 57 Solicitors Act 1974 where there was a client care agreement cont ²⁷ . Part ID Page 879-881
30	Solicitor			Bogus adjudication in the case of Sills reducing costs
31	Solicitor			Bogus adjudication in the case McGonnell reducing costs Part ID Page 889-891
32	Client			Attempted slavery of a legally aided client, Calisi (The Law Society objected to my taking issue with surveyor Wiggs's attempt to defraud the Legal Aid Board, for which the Client would have to pay by means of the statutory charge secured on his home) Part ID Page 881-888
33	Clients Parents			Slavery of a Client's parents (Discretionary Will Trust case) Part ID Page 888-891
34	Solicitor			Attempted slavery in the case of Modood. (The Law Society wanted me to work free of charge) Part ID Page 892-893
35	Solicitor			Cost transferred for work done is a cash shortage
36	Solicitor			Costs transferred for work done with a bill delivered in advance is an breach of the Solicitors Account Rules 1988; in other words a Solicitor should work but not transfer costs
37	Solicitor			Costs transferred for work done with a bill delivered in advance in legal aid cases is an breach of the Solicitors Account Rules 1988; in other words a Solicitor should work but not transfer costs
38	Solicitor			Entering 11 bills which there is no obligation to do
39-49	Solicitor			There were some 10 other instances
50	Solicitor	Gregory Treverton Jones KC and Paul Saffron as State Actors	Actual Slavery	<p>At Treverton Jones' request, during the trial in the context of the Round Sum Transfer Allegation marrying up all batch posted transfers with transfers at bank. The exercise was superfluous because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) there was no allegation that there were no bills (Shaw's evidence) 2) the allegation was that costs were transferred which ended with a zero 3) this was something that the investigators should have done <p>The exercise required more than 10 hours and my colleague and I had to stay up all night to do it</p>

²⁷ Where there is a client care agreement in place, the Law Society has no jurisdiction to issue a Remuneration Certificate, which is another rubber stamping process. The Law Gazette Remuneration Certificates [year?] Current Practice Guidelines makes it clear that where there is a fixed fee agreement it is not possible to obtain a Remuneration Certificate, but does not clarify that the rule also applies where the Solicitor has agreed an hourly rate. A fixed fee or quotation which satisfies the requirement of s 57 of the Solicitors Act 1974 is outside of the Solicitors Remuneration Order 1972 and therefore outside the ambit of remuneration certificates

51	Solicitor	Judiciary	Theoretical slavery, conspiracy to commit slavery or attempted slavery	<p>No entitled person had had complained about Thirkettle, the case had not been completed, only an interim had been delivered.</p> <p>Park J suggested that I should not have charged Mr Sampat's work at the rate I charged it</p> <p>In the absence of any proper assessment procedures having been followed, Park J should not opined on any costs aspect of the case.</p> <p>Nor could have opined about the case without opening it and looking at it which he did not do</p> <p>Nor could he have opined about the case without asking me the basis of the charges</p> <p>It did not occur to Park J that I had given the Mr Sampat the work because it was too difficult for me to do and would too difficult for 99% of Solicitors</p> <p>It did not occur to Park J that if the work was beyond the capacity of solicitors, the charging rate should have been much higher than a solicitor's charging rate</p>
52	Solicitor	The Law Society and the Judiciary	Actual slavery	Park J ordered the Law Society to pay 90% of my cost (£140,000) Treverton Jones agreed that they should be secured on to of my investment properties namely Devon Mansion and All Saint's Mews (Law Society's
Timothy Dutton KC's Fraudulent Advice to the High Profile Litigation Committee Part 1D7 Page 1453-1606				
53	Solicitor	The Law Society and Dutton as a State Actor	Theoretical slavery, conspiracy to commit slavery or attempted slavery	I should never have transferred costs for any work: all work from the day I started practice should have been done free of charge
The sham appeal to the Court of Appeal				
54	Solicitor	Law Society; Judiciary; Timothy Dutton, Andy Peebles, Russell Cooke (the Law Society's legal team as State Actors Law Society; Gregory Treverton Jones KC and Paul Saffron as State Actors	Actual slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time preparing for case • Court hearing • Travel time to court • Travel time to Barrister's chambers • Travel time to Solicitor's offices • Travel elsewhere • Expenses

55	Solicitor	Law Society; Judiciary; Timothy Dutton , Andy	Theoretical slavery, conspiracy to commit slavery or attempted slavery	I was not entitled to the £254,000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Monies, None of my labour earning the money should have been remunerated
56	Solicitor	Peebles, Russell Cooke (the Law Society's legal		I was not entitled to be paid for the 4 years of work done on Thirkettle, I should have worked without remuneration
57	Solicitor	team as State Actors Law Society;		I was not entitled to be paid for the work done on Sills, I should have worked without remuneration
58	Solicitor	Gregory Treverton Jones KC and Paul Saffron		I should have worked free in all the cases referable in the Fraudulent Round Sum Transfer Allegation £475,000 which represented 3-4 years work
58	Solicitor	as State Actors		I should have worked free in all legal aid cases (The Fraudulent Round Sum Transfer Allegation £58,000 Legal Service Commission)
The sham appeal to the House of Lords				
59	Solicitor	Law Society; Judiciary; Timothy Dutton , Andy Peebles, Russell Cooke (the Law Society's legal team as State Actors Law Society; Hugo	Actual, Theoretical slavery, conspiracy to commit slavery or attempted slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time preparing for case• Court hearing• Travel time to court• Travel time to Barrister's chambers• Travel time to Solicitor's offices• Travel elsewhere• Expenses Payment of fees of £40,000
60-119	Solicitor	Page KC, Jonathan Harvie KC Philip Engelmen , Charles Buckley as State Actors		By refusing permission to appeal from the Court of Appeal the Law Lords endorsed all of the above 59 Art 3 Violations. The following are Actual Slavery Violations because the House of Lords conduct of the case has resulted in my inability to recover the time and money, The main is the appropriation of the £254,000 Sheikh- NRAM Remortgage Proceeds
The sham Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal Hearing				
120	Solicitor	Anesta Weekes KC	Actual Slavery	Instruction to set aside the Court of Appeal Judgment. Never done. Payment of fees of £10,000
121	Solicitor	Law Society; Tribunal Patricia Robertson KC Russell Cooke (the Law Society's legal Hugo Page KC and Anesta Weekes as State Actors	Actual Slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time preparing for case• Court hearing• Travel time to court• Travel time to Barrister's chambers• Travel time to Solicitor's offices• Travel elsewhere• Expenses Payment of fees £20,000 to Anesta Weekes £10,000? to Hugo Page KC
This matter				
122	Solicitor	Law Society, Judiciary all	Actual Slavery	3 years unremunerated labour 2006-2008 5 years unremunerated labour 2019-2024

		named parties as State Actors		
	The Red River Conveyancing and Mortgage Fraud Page 504-607 and 960-964			
123	Solicitor and Solicitor's Mother	Law Society, Judiciary all named parties as State Actors	Actual Slavery	50 years of work represented in the ownership of the legal title to the Stoke Newington Site
	The litigation vortex Page 965			
124	Solicitor	Law Society, Judiciary all named parties as State Actors	Actual Slavery	Unremunerated work in the litigation vortex Page

COMPARISON OF STATE TORTURE		
Country	Alleged Justification of Torture	Particulars of Torture ²⁸
North Korea	<p>Arrests and imprisonments take place without the victim having any idea what they have done.</p> <p>Listening to a foreign radio</p> <p>Throwing away a paper with a picture of Kim Jong Il on it</p> <p>Making an offhand remark deemed to have insulted the regime.</p> <p>Singing a South Korean pop song. (learned from North Korean propaganda film).</p> <p>Eating edible plants while in prison</p>	<p>Imprisonment, forced labour sometime to death, forfeiture of property, fines, loss of privileges or work status, banishment to remote areas, re education</p> <p>" Many prisoners report that prison guards would engage in beatings so vicious that prisoners' eyes would fall out or leg bones may be exposed. Prisoners are also placed in solitary confinement in very small enclosures. A harsher variation of solitary confinement involves a "sweat box," a prison cell so small that a person cannot fully stand or lie down within it. A prisoner sealed in a sweatbox is not allowed to move and is given almost no food, surviving only by eating bugs that crawl through the box. Prisoners often suffer frostbite and their bodies become covered with sores.</p> <p>Escape attempts are punished by public execution, sometimes by hanging but more often by firing squad. Former prisoner Lee Young Kuk stated that he witnessed the execution of one attempted escapee, who was tied behind a car and dragged to death"</p>
North Korea	Punishment of relatives	<p>Family members pay for the accused's crime " when a child wrote "Death to Kim Jong Il" there was a long investigation and the child's entire family was sent to a prison camp.</p> <p>It is not uncommon for three generations to end up in prison for the crime of one individual and nephews and cousins have been ostracized and fired from their jobs for the actions of a distant relative they don't even know. One North Korean woman told the Los Angeles Times, "If they find out I have talked, 10 generations of my family will be punished." Those punished often included cousin, nephews, grandparents, and in-laws".</p>
Syria	<p>Syria's Saydnaya Military Prison</p> <p>Diab Serriya, had been accused of forming a youth opposition group.</p> <p>Omar Alshogre, public speaker and human rights activist.</p> <p>Haitham al-Maleh (is a Syrian human rights activist and former judge. He is a critic of the current Syrian government under Bashar al-Assad and has been imprisoned by the Syrian government because he was calling for constitutional reforms</p>	<p>Former detainees described being packed into filthy, overcrowded cells without access to fresh air, sunlight or ventilation, and being tortured from the moment of their arrest. Meagre scraps of food are thrown onto cell floors covered with blood from prisoners' wounds. Many of the prisoners said they were raped or forced to rape other prisoners.</p> <p>Torture and other ill-treatment, including beatings, are used as a regular form of punishment and degradation, often leading to lifelong damage, disability or even death. They are also used to extract false confessions, which are then used as "evidence" to sentence people to death.</p> <p>"The soldiers will practice their 'hospitality' with each new group of detainees during the 'welcome party'... You are thrown to the ground and they use different instruments for the beatings: electric cables with exposed copper wire ends – they have little hooks so they take a part of your skin – normal electric cables, plastic water pipes of different sizes and metal bars. Also, they have created what they call the 'tank belt', which is made out of tyre that has been cut into strips... They make a very specific sound; it sounds like a small explosion. I was blindfolded the whole time, but I would try to see somehow. All you see is</p>

²⁸ Accounts are taken from Amnesty International Stop Torture and the UN Report on Torture

		blood: your own blood, the blood of others. After one hit, you lose your sense of what is happening. You're in shock. But then the pain comes'
USA	<p>Guantánamo Bay</p> <p>UK resident Shaker was imprisoned for 13 years without charge or trial</p>	<p>Hundreds of people were held there for years without charge and subjected to torture (or what the US calls "enhanced interrogation techniques").</p> <p>Former detainees have described being waterboarded, deprived of sleep, subjected to constant blasting music and freezing temperatures, or forced into stress positions.</p> <p>The CIA is also known to have run secret detention facilities or "black sites" in numerous locations around the world. A report from the US Senate Intelligence Committee described how one prisoner was handcuffed to an overhead bar which would not allow him to lower his arms for 22 hours each day for two consecutive days. He was also forced to wear a diaper.</p> <p>The public, heavily redacted torture report summary <u>highlights</u> some of the gruesome details of the torture methods used in secret CIA-run prisons across the world. It details how the CIA used waterboarding, mock executions, 'rectal feeding', sleep deprivation, stress positions and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment against detainees.</p> <p>Handcuffed CIA prisoner hanging from bar 22 hours a day for two days. "was wearing a diaper and had no access to toilet facilities".</p>
Kyrgyzstan	Detentions of journalists affiliated with independent Kyrgyzstani media outlets	<p>" Dawn raids on journalists' homes, detaining them under vague and overly-broad charges, and denying them access to legal representation, are worrying signs of an escalation in the crackdown on critical voices in Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>"The use of vague and unsubstantiated charges like 'inciting unrest' and 'propaganda of war' blatantly exposes the arbitrary nature of these criminal proceedings. The authorities in Kyrgyzstan must stop their repression of dissent and immediately and unconditionally free these journalists and all others who have been thrown behind bars solely for freely expressing their views and ideas."</p>
Iran	<p>Narges Mohammadi Nobel Peace Prize Laureate's 2023,</p> <p>Opposition to compulsory hijab</p>	Torture and other ill-treatment by deliberately denying or severely delaying her access to adequate healthcare to coerce her into adhering to Iran's abusive and degrading
Uzbekistan . -	Yusuf Juma, an Uzbek poet and dissident , unspecified reasons	<p>Imprisoned in Jaslyk prison, for 7 years electric shocks, sexual assault, the pulling out of prisoners' fingernails, and long stints of solitary confinement without food or drink.</p> <p>'Placed In An Iron Box'</p> <p>'stories of prisoners being boiled alive and bodies of deceased inmates being returned to their families bearing horrific scars and bruises.</p>
Russia	Ukraine War	The UN torture expert gathered harrowing testimonies involving electric charges being applied to ears and genitals, beatings of all kinds, mock executions at gunpoint, simulated drowning, being required to hold stress positions, threats of rape or death, and various ceremonies of ridicule and humiliation

Iran	Support for Women Life Freedom uprising	<p>'They violently raped me': Intelligence and security forces committed horrific acts of rape and other forms of sexual violence against protesters arbitrarily detained during Iran's "Woman Life Freedom"</p> <p>Prosecutors and judges were complicit by ignoring or covering up survivors' complaints.</p> <p>No officials have been prosecuted for the instances of rape and other sexual violence documented in this report.</p>
Mexico	Claudia Medina. Accused of being a member of a criminal gang.	<p><u>Mexican marines broke into victim's home and</u> took her to the local navy base where she was given electric shocks, wrapped in plastic and beaten, forced to inhale chilli and sexually abused.</p> <p>Forced to sign a confession she had not even read.</p> <p>Claims she has to live with federal charges pending over her head, facing the risk of being arrested again at any time.</p>
Myanmar	Rohingya refugees	<p>During the arrests, security forces destroyed locks and doors, forcibly entered a residence, ransacked the house, and took away any documents, electronics such as phones and laptops, and occasionally valuable items such as jewellery.</p> <p>The people Amnesty International spoke to did not recall being presented either a search or an arrest warrant. The arrests were always warrantless, and the detainees were not given any reason why they were being arrested.</p> <p>Under international standards, anyone who is arrested shall be informed of the reasons for their arrest at the time it is happening and must be informed of any charges against them promptly . Detainees were informed of their charges only after they arrived at the police station or interrogation centres. Furthermore, during the arrest, family members who were present were usually threatened or harmed.</p> <p>The individuals Amnesty International spoke to described being beaten and verbally assaulted while being forced to remain on their knees during the arrest. Amnesty International found that upon arrest, detainees are usually handcuffed, blindfolded, and sometimes had a rope tied around the body to restrict movement while being taken to the police station or the interrogation centre. While blindfolded, the security forces would continue kicking and beating up the detainees until they are brought to a vehicle. Some people experienced sexual harassment while being blindfolded. A witness told Amnesty International that she saw the security forces caressing arms and waists of women detainees especially while the women were blindfolded.</p> <p>The risk of sexual and other forms of violence can arise during transfers to police stations, courts or prisons and particular when male staff transport women detainees.</p>
United Kingdom	<p>Park J found' No one knew why the Law Society had intervened</p> <p>Solicitor transferred legal costs from Client to Office Account in a sum which ended with a zero</p>	<p>High Court Judge permitted the barristers for both sides to make up the charges because no one knew what had been alleged against the Solicitor</p> <p>Appropriation of Solicitor's Practice Money, appropriation of works in progress (past work not billed) , appropriation of</p>

	<p>or with lots of noughts.</p> <p>Solicitor transferred legal costs from Client to Office Account in a sum which ended with a zero or with lots of nought in legal aid laws.</p> <p>Solicitor transferred expenses amounting to £25.00 from Client to Office Account in a sum having complied with Rule 19 (2) of the Solicitors Account Rules 1988</p> <p>The Solicitor's practice accounts balanced with no money missing.</p> <p>Solicitor did not enter 11 bills</p> <p>Solicitor did not complete a probate law (which normally takes 1- 2 years) in 7 hours</p> <p>A conveyancing Solicitor completed a remortgage on her own home and following completion transferred the remortgage monies to her private account.</p>	<p>billed costs (work completed) ,revocation of licence to practice as a Solicitor</p> <p>Solicitor stripped of income and livelihood and right to work in chosen profession</p> <p>Appropriation of all of the Solicitor's legal titles (Mountside, Devon Mansions, All Saints Mews)</p> <p>Public and professional humiliation</p> <p>Solicitor's mother stripped of her property</p> <p>Lifetime of unemployment</p> <p>Destruction of family life</p> <p>Homelessness</p> <p>Bankruptcy</p> <p>Weaponization of litigation as a method of torture; binding Solicitor to a treadmill of litigation; subjecting him a multiplicity of sham litigation coordinated to cause maximum anxiety and stress; trial used as mock executions, trials devoid of any rationality;</p> <p>Violation of UN Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers ; harassment, revocation of licence, conviction without trial</p> <p>140 Art. 6 (Fair Trial) Convention Violations</p> <p>24 Art. 1 Protocol (Right to Enjoy Property) Convention Violations</p> <p>5 Art. 8 (Right to Family Life) Convention Violations</p> <p>124 Art. 4 (Slavery) Convention Violations</p> <p>Forced confessions; false confessions; false confessions by the Solicitor's barrister's who confesses for him; false confessions by the Judge who confesses for him (Lady Hallett ' Wasn't the removal of (the Solicitor's remortgage monies) admitted)</p> <p>Torture by stressors; confinement; no marks torture ; subjection to torturous environments; humiliation and degradation; domination and subjugation; psychological manipulation; pain and suffering.</p> <p>Threat of imprisonment</p> <p>Threat of imprisoning Solicitor's mother</p> <p>Sentenced to punishment akin to imprisonment for over 40 years</p>
United Kingdom	Solicitor completes a routine conveyancing transaction	Treatment as above with tenfold severity
United Kingdom	No charges lawfully brought against the Solicitor	The home of the Solicitor was raided without a warrant and files an documents were removed ²⁹

²⁹ Solicitor C **Part 1A Page 7-8**

United Kingdom	No charges lawfully brought against the Solicitor	Solicitor terrified of the Law Society years later. 'They have scary Gestapo like powers' ³⁰
United Kingdom	Solicitor lawfully refuses to deliver up documents to the Law Society ³¹	Imprisonment, anxiety, stress, public humiliation
United Kingdom	No charges lawfully brought against the Solicitor	Henderson J forced the Solicitor to continue with a sham trial notwithstanding that she had fainted during the trial suffering from a diabetic attack. He did not even adjourn for a short while.
United Kingdom	Solicitor showed documents to his legal team ³²	Imprisonment, anxiety, stress, public humiliation
United Kingdom	Barrister thought something	A Muslim barrister was suspended for two months. He had also been forced to travel 400 miles from Bradford to London for two or three days for a sham disciplinary trial ³³ .
United Kingdom	No win – no fee personal injury solicitor billed clients in accordance with her contractual agreement with them ³⁴	Sham trial, district judge in a costs law undertook a criminal trial about the Solicitor's costs but never assessed the files; judge 'found' misconduct against her in relation to laws which belonged to other solicitors ; unlawful interrogation, no right to legal representation; harassment, judge forced confession during trial; her own barrister was a torturer by proxy

³⁰ Solicitors A and B **Part 1A Page 4-6**

³¹ Sophie Khan's Unlawful Imprisonment based on the misapplication of the Documents Production Procedure **Page145-159**

³² A black solicitor, a former criminal law practitioner, was committed by a High Court Judge to prison for contempt. His problems started when his employer said to his face 'All Nigerians are dishonest'. Warren J had made a Civil Restraint Order against him behind his back to stop the black solicitor from disclosing the Law Society's files about him which he had legitimately obtained through disclosure. He was arrested in the very courtroom while making an application to Warren to set aside the Civil Restraint Order. Warren decided that he had disobeyed the order by showing the file to the solicitor he had instructed to set it aside. The files contained an email from the Solicitors Regulatory Authority saying to the effect of 'Let's get the black man, and use the white man's evidence against him'. The 'white man' was also a solicitor. I have seen the Forensic Investigation Report made in the case which showed that the white solicitor had committed money laundering offences. To my knowledge, he was never prosecuted and is likely still practising, whereas the black solicitor has been barred from the profession for almost 20 years now. He waited for years for an appeal in relation to the sham Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal proceedings the Law Society had subjected him to. He remained unemployed, traumatised and was under medical treatment for severe depression. He had a small baby

³³ Acting for a tenant he had raised the issue of a falsification of the Court Proceedings and Notice to Quit with the Landlord's solicitor who happened to be a Law Society Committee Member. (The dates on the form would have made it obvious that the documents had been tampered with),. The following day, the barrister obtained an expert report confirming that the signature had been forged. The Solicitor complained to the Bar Standards Board charged with barrister with having made an allegation when at the precise time of making it he had no reason to make it (It was irrelevant that he found out the next day!) In other words (even if the charge was rational which it was not) the BSB knew what the barrister's reasons were without enquiring.

³⁴ This case was a scheme by personal injury insurers to influence costs claims by solicitors. The personal injury market is worth almost £4bn annually. The imminent and widespread reforms in the sector presage the demise of small independent firms and a curb on personal injury claims by members of the public. 'PI market will shrink to just a dozen firms says legal investor. 2 March 2018 Law Society Gazette Compensation culture? Stats reveal claims numbers in freefall 24th April Law Society Gazette. The case concerned the manipulation of detailed assessment proceedings and the promulgation of a judgment designed, not only to destroy a small law firm, GSD Law Ltd, and to ruin its principal solicitor, Mrs Kiran Madhas, but also to establish a precedent which poses a real threat to the financial viability of similar firms, with the risk of the same outcome for their proprietors. The judgment was made on false and perjured evidence. Under the provisions for the detailed assessment of costs the court has the power under CPR 44.11 (1) and (2) to disallow all or part of the costs being assessed, or to order the solicitor to pay costs. . The court makes a Rule 44. 11 Order after it has completed the detailed assessment. As a matter of logic and of common sense (not to mention the provisions of the relevant Civil Procedure Rules and Practice Directions), the Court cannot make a Rule 44.11 Order for wasted costs without ever having undertaken a detailed assessment of the costs of the case. District Judge Neaves, a district judge at Leeds County Court and the Regional Costs Judge, purported to make an order without undertaking a detailed assessment , and in relation to cases when GSD was not a party to whom CPR 44.11 applied. In other words, he 'found ' Firm A responsible for Firm B's costs!

TREASONOUS ACTS	
A	Creating the Architecture for the Intervention Fraud : Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Page 433-504. Part 2
	<p>The parties guilty of treason are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Parliament 2) The Judiciary (by the person of the Lord Chancellor) 3) The Executive (by the person of a Minister of the Government) 4) The Legislature (by the House of Lords and Speaker) Society
1	Schedule 1 of the 1974 Act was enacted without debate save in relation to the Documents Production Procedure Part 2 Page 417- 481
2	It was falsely represented that Schedule 2 1974 was consolidated legislation requiring no debate which was false and untrue Part 2 Page 503-505
3	Under 1965 Act Schedule 1 Circumstances in which the Law Society may Intervene, under Circumstance 1 (Dishonesty) the Law Society could not make the Statutory Freezing Order Application unless it was satisfied as to the Solicitor's dishonesty. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 506
4	Section 13 of the 1965 Act , the Law Society could intervene if it had reasonable cause to believe that the Solicitor's representative was guilty of dishonesty. Under the 1974 Act, the test was changed from 'reasonable cause to believe' to 'reason to suspect' dishonesty. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 508
5	Section 13 of the 1965 Act , the Law Society could intervene if it had reasonable cause to believe that the Solicitor's representative was guilty of delay. Under the 1974 Act, the test was changed from 'reasonable cause to believe' to 'in the opinion of the Council'. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 508
6	Failure to comply with Rules was not an Intervention Circumstance under 1965 Act Schedule 1; it was made a Circumstance under the 1974 Act Schedule 1 as Para 1 (1 (c). Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 508
7	The 1965 Act s.12 provided that bankruptcy and related offences became an Intervention Circumstance only where the Council had reasonable cause to believe that there was delay and where money was in jeopardy. Under the 1974 Act, bankruptcy and related offences are a Intervention Circumstance regardless of whether there has been delay or whether money is at risk. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 508-509
8	Under the 1965 Act s.12, a Statutory Freezing Order could not be made in Bankruptcy Laws. Under the 1974 Act, a Statutory Freezing Order could be made. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 509
9	Under the 1974 Act, the new Intervention Circumstance of Committal to Prison was introduced: Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 510
10	The 1965 Act s.12 provided that Mental Health Act laws became an Intervention Circumstance only where the Council had reasonable cause to believe that there was delay and where money was in jeopardy . Under the 1974 Act, Mental Health Act laws was a Intervention Circumstance regardless of whether there has been delay or whether money is at risk Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 510

11	a Statutory Freezing Order could not be made in Mental Health Act Laws under the 1965 Act . Under the 1974 Act, a Statutory Freezing Order could be made. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 510
12	Under the 1965 Act, the Solicitor who had been struck off by the Disciplinary Committee (now the Solicitors Disciplinary Tribunal) had 21 days to dispose of his practice, which right was removed by the 1974 Act Schedule 1 Provisions. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 511
13	<p>In delay laws under the 1965 Act :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A Statutory Freezing Order could not be made; 2) A Mail Redirection Order could not be made; 3) A Documents Production Order could be made only in relation to the Documents pertaining to the complaint; 4) The Non Vesting Resolution applied only in relation to the Money pertaining to the complaint. <p>Under the 1974 Act:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A Statutory Freezing Order could not be made. Para 5 (4) 2) A Mail Redirection Order could not be made. Para 10 (3) 3) A Documents Production Order could be made only in relation to the Documents pertaining to the complaint. Para 9 (1) (b) ; 4) The Vesting Resolution could be made only in relation to Money pertaining to the complaint. Para 6 (2) (c) <p>The provisions are theoretically the same, but in reality the Law Society uses the Vesting Resolution to control and to transfer all the Solicitor's Banked Money, not only the Money relating to the complaint. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 512-513</p>
14	The 1965 Act. s 11 where it provided for intervention in the Circumstance of undue delay provided for the freezing of money only relating to the Complaint The 1974 Act Vesting Resolution 'freezes' the Solicitor's Banked Money in all Circumstances including undue delay. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 514-515
15	The Solicitor's Bank Accounts could not be frozen under the 1965 Act. in Bankruptcy Etc. Laws: The 1974 Act Vesting Resolution 'freezes' the Solicitor's Bank Accounts in Bankruptcy law. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 515-516
16	The Solicitor's Bank Accounts could not be frozen under the 1965 Act. under Ground 4 (Bankruptcy or Mental Health Act Law AND Delay and Client Money at Risk) : The 1974 Act Vesting Resolution 'freezes' the Solicitor's Bank Accounts in such laws . Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 516-517
17	Under the 1965 Act Ground 2 (Solicitor Struck Off With No Arrangements), the Solicitor was given 21 days to dispose of his Practice: Under the 1974 Act, Ground 7 (Solicitor Struck Off/Suspended), the Solicitor's Banked Money could immediately be frozen. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 517-518
18	The Solicitors Bank Account can effectively be frozen in all Circumstances save for Circumstance 8 unlike under the 1965 Act. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 518-519
19	The 1965 Act Schedule 1 Para 10 provided that the Law Society could take control of the Solicitor's Banked Money by serving the Non Vesting Resolution and Notice Prohibiting Payment Out on the Solicitor, the Solicitor's bank or any other person having possession of the Solicitor's Banked Money ('the Account Holder'). The Resolution prohibited payment out of any money by the Account Holder other than as provided under the Non Vesting Resolution Procedure, which was basically

	<p>contemplated payment out with the agreement of the beneficial owner.</p> <p>Para 11 provided that the Account Holder served with the Non Vesting Resolution was entitled within 14 days to apply to the High Court for the withdrawal of the Resolution and Notice.</p> <p>The Solicitor's Banked Money remained with the Account Holder until the beneficial owner (often the Client) requested a transfer of his money Para 13 (1) (a) .</p> <p>If a request was made , the Law Society served the Para 13 Notice , a notice directing the Account Holder to transfer the money within 8 days.</p> <p>There is no corresponding requirement for the consent of the beneficial owner in the 1974 Act Schedule 1 Provisions Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 519</p>
20	<p>Para 13 (2) of the 1965 Act provided that where the beneficial owner was unknown, the Law Society could make an application to court for directions as to the transfer of the money. There is no corresponding requirement under the 1974 Act Schedule 1 Provisions. Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 520</p>
21	<p>Under the Documents Production Procedure of the 1941 Act, the 1957 Act and the 1965 Act respectively the Documents List served by the Law Society's Notice had to contain particulars of the Solicitor's Documents taken The 1974 Act Documents Production Procedure contains subtle, but a significant. change of wording: the Law Society no longer has to give particulars of the Solicitor's Documents taken but merely a statement that the Documents had been taken: Parliament falsely represented that the 1965 Act Schedule 1 was being re-enacted in 1974, but it was not re-enacted in this regard Part 2 Page 520</p>
22	<p>Parliaments stated intention that Solicitors' Account Rules breaches would not <i>per se</i> constitute Circumstances for Intervention; such breaches would only be circumstances for intervention if 'clients' interests (sic were) jeopardised'. Para 1 (c) as enacted did not reflect Parliament's intention Page 436-437</p>
23	<p>The 1971-1972 Parliamentary Records also shows that under Ground 3 (Account Rules Breaches) it was intended that the Solicitor be given the same prior notification to enable him to provide an explanation as in Circumstance 8 (No Explanation for Delay). The proviso in relation to Circumstance 8 was reflected in Schedule 1 Para 3 .Para 2 purports to reflect the corresponding proviso in relation to Circumstance 3. It falls short in that, although notification is given, the Solicitor is not given the chance to provide an explanation Page 437-438</p>
24	<p>Book keeping is an administrative process in which, even with the benefit of computerisation, the making and correcting of mistakes is not only inevitable or even commonplace; it is the process. Never to have made a mistake which requires correction would be an impossible achievement. The Solicitors Account Rules 1967 makes provision for the making of mistakes. The Rules provide that they can be corrected. Schedule 1 Para 1(1)(2) and Para 2 make no such concession Page -438</p>
25	<p>While representing that Schedule1 of the 1974 Act was the same as the Schedule 1 of the 1965 Act, Parliament omitted Para 9 of the 1965 Act Schedule 1 Page 468</p>
26	<p>While representing that Schedule1 of the 1974 Act was the same as the Schedule 1 of the 1965 Act, Parliament omitted Para 12- 13. the 1965 Act Schedule 1 Page 468</p>
27	<p>While representing that Schedule1 of the 1974 Act was the same as the Schedule 1 of the 1965 Act, Parliament changed the words 'take control' in Para 10 of the latter to 'shall vest in the Society' in Para 6 (1) of the former Page 468</p>
28	<p>The 1965 Act Non Vesting Resolution Procedure followed the Documents Production Procedure. The 1974 Act Vesting Resolution Procedure appears to be a distinct and separate procedure, not contingent upon the outcome of any other step in the Intervention. The fact that Vesting Resolution Procedure did not obviously follow the Documents Production Procedure (which it should do) also makes it less apparent that it applies only to Circumstance 8. While representing that Schedule1 of the 1974 Act was the same as the Schedule 1 of the 1965 Act, Parliament made the Vesting Resolution a</p>

	stand alone provision Page 474
29	Not only did the Vesting Resolution Procedure appear to be a stand alone provision , the position of Para 6, almost at the start of Schedule of Powers, creates the impression of that its starts the Intervention Page 474
30	Parliament intentionally enacted Schedule 1 of the 1974 in such ambiguous terms that the Law Society could use the Schedule to commit the Intervention Fraud
31	Parliament intentionally did not amend Schedule 1 of the 1974 by the removal of <i>Para 9 (1) -(4)</i> after the introduction of s44b under the Administration of Justice Act 1974 so that the Law Society could use the Schedule to commit the Intervention Fraud
B	Bogus Adjudications , bogus inspections, bogus Panel, Part 1D Page 860-1319
	<p>The parties guilty of treason are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Law Society as the Legislature (because it has drafted the Solicitors Account Rules 1988) 2) The Law Society as the Executive
32	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of s. 57 of the Solicitors Act 1974 in costs laws
33	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Rule 19 (2) Solicitors Account Rules 1988 and Rule 19 (2) Note X in the Fraudulent Round Sum Transfer Allegation (£475,125)
34	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Rule 19 (2) Solicitors Account Rules 1988 and Rule 19 (2) Note X in the Fraudulent Round Sum Transfer Allegation (The Smoking Gun for (£25))
35	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Rule 19 (2) Solicitors Account Rules 1988 and Rule 19 (2) Note X in the Fraudulent Round Sum Transfer Allegation (Legal Services Commission £58,000)
36	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Rule 19 (2) Solicitors Account Rules 1988 and Rule 19 (1) in the Fraudulent Cash Shortage Allegation (Thirkettle £41,125)
37	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of s.71 Solicitors Act 1974 Assessment of Costs (Thirkettle £41,125 and others)
38	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of the Solicitors (Non Contentious Business) Remuneration Order 1994 Taxation by Court
39	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of the Solicitors (Non Contentious Business) Remuneration Order 1994 Remuneration Certificates
B	The 'Panel Decision' and the Fraudulent Intervention and the Solicitor's Challenge
	<p>The parties guilty of treason are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) The Law Society as the Legislature (because it has drafted the Solicitors Account Rules 1988) 4) The Law Society as the Executive 5) The Law Society as a quasi Judiciary (because it purports to make the decision to intervene) 6) The Judiciary 7) The Judiciary as the Legislature (because it was responsible for enacting the legislation) 8) The Judiciary as the Executive (because under the Two Stage Process the judiciary has to defer to Law Society's decision made as the Executive to intervene)
	The Solicitor's Banked Money

40	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 5(1) Law Society's Statutory Freezing Order Application
41	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 6(1) Vesting Resolution (used to unlawfully freeze and transfer the Solicitor's Banked Money)
42	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 6(6) Vesting Resolution (criminal sanction used unlawfully)
43	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 7 (1) Possession (there is no procedure to use this provision)
	The Solicitor's Documents
44	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 9(4) Law Society's Documents Production Order Application
45	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 9(3) (unlawful threat of imprisonment used to steal the Documents)
46	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 9(5) Law Society's Documents Production Order Application Third Party
47	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 9(5) Law Society's Documents Production Order Application Third Party
48	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 9(6) Right to enter by force
49	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 9(7) Notice of Documents removed
	The Solicitor's Mail
50	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 10(1) Law Society's Mail Redelivery Order Application
	Third Parties Rights and Administrative Matters
51	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 6(4) Vesting Resolution (the Law Society's Fraudulent Procedure)
52	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 9(8) Vesting Resolution ((the Law Society's Fraudulent Procedure)
C	The First Fraudulent Freezing Order and the Second Fraudulent Freezing Order
	<p>The parties guilty of treason are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Judiciary (Aitken J) 2) The Judiciary (Cresswell J) 3) The Law Society using my barrister Gregory Treverton Jones as its agent and proxy
53	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 6(1) Vesting Resolution (used to unlawfully freeze and transfer the Solicitor's Banked Money) and Solicitors Account Rules 1988 (the definition of Practice Monies)
54	The failure or refusal to apply, or the unlawful application of the words 'upon trust for the persons beneficially entitled to them' in Solicitors Act 1974 Schedule 1 Para 6(1) Vesting Resolution (
55	The many statutes and a cohort of Banking Regulation governing banking to name such as FSMA 2000,

	The Financial Services and Markets Act (Regulated Activities) Order 2001, The Banking Act 2009, The <u>Financial Services (Banking Reform) Act 2013</u> (FS(BR)A 2013), The <u>Bank of England and Financial Services Act 2016</u> , all of which make it unlawful for a bank to transfer the customer's money to a third party without the customer's knowledge and approval unless it is done with the authority of a court order
56	The Civil Procedure Rules 1988 – requirement for the issuing of a Particulars of Claim before an application is heard to show the court's jurisdiction not after the law is determined when it no longer matters whether the court had jurisdiction or not
D	High Court Hearing
	The party guilty of treason was the Judiciary (Park J) albeit unwittingly
57	Item 32 above. The Judge commented on the costs law (albeit favourably for me) when he should not have disregarded the allegation entirely because the Law Society had disregard the relevant statutory provision
58	Item 37 above . The Judge commented on the costs law (albeit favourably for me) when he should not have disregarded the allegation entirely because the Law Society had disregard the relevant statutory provision
59	Item 38 above. The Judge commented on the costs law (albeit favourably for me) when he should not have disregarded the allegation entirely because the Law Society had disregard the relevant statutory provision
60	Item 32 . The Judge commented on the costs law (albeit favourably for me) when he should not have disregarded the allegation entirely because the Law Society had disregard the relevant statutory provision
E	Timothy Dutton KC's Fraudulent Advice to the High Profile Litigation Committee on the Merits of an Appeal
	<p>The parties guilty of treason are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Timothy Dutton as the Law Society's Proxy 2) The Law Society as the Legislature (because it has drafted the Solicitors Account Rules 1988) 3) The Law Society as the Executive 4) The Law Society as a quasi Judiciary (because it purports to make the decision to intervene)
61-84	Items 32-56 are repeated
F	Court of Appeal
	<p>The parties guilty of treason are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lord Justice Neuberger 2) Lady Justice Hallett 3) Lord Justice Dyson 4) Lord Justice Chadwick 5) Lord Justice Moore Bick 6) Lord Justice Tuckey
84-108	Items 32-56 are repeated
G	House of Lords
	<p>The parties guilty of treason are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lord Bingham 2) Lord Carswell 3) Lord Rodgers
109-133	Items 32-56 are repeated

CATEGORIES OF PARTIES WHOSE INTERESTS ARE BEING REPRESENTED	
The Intervened upon Solicitor and those connected with him or his Practice	
Cat. 1	Every solicitor who has intervened into from 1974 -2024 under the Law Society's Fraudulent Procedure. The estimated number of solicitors is between 10,000 (on the assumption that there are 100 interventions per year with <i>2 solicitors per practice</i>) and 80,000 (on the assumption that there are 400 interventions per year with <i>4 solicitors per practice</i>) Table 1 and Table 2 below
Cat. 2	The parties entitled under the will or intestacy of deceased Solicitors who have been intervened into under the Law Society's Fraudulent Procedure
Cat. 3	The families of Solicitors who have been intervened into under the Law Society's Fraudulent Procedure and have committed suicide as a result. Extrapolating from the suicide rate in the Post Office Scandal, the estimated number of suicides from 1974 to date is calculated at between 680 (assuming there are <i>100 Interventions per year with 2 solicitors per practice</i>) and 5485 (assuming there are <i>400 Interventions per year with 4 solicitors per practice</i>) Table 3 below
Cat. 4	The Solicitor's non qualified staff Their lives will also be impacted. but to a lesser degree. Estimated number 2 million
Cat. 5	Every Practice and every solicitor now in private practice or will work in private practice. The categories obviously includes all of 97 member of the Law Society Council and its 80-100 Committee Members. Any of them could be intervened on the grounds I was intervened into, such as transferring costs which end with a zero.
The Legal Profession and Compensation Fund	
Cat. 6	The 200,000 solicitors who today pay Practicing Certificate Fees and a contributions to the Compensation Fund
Cat. 7	Every solicitor who has paid Practicing Certificate Fees and a contributions to the Compensation Fund since 1974 or will pay. The number is estimated at £2 million.
Cat. 8	The Law Society as Trustee of the Compensation Fund
Cat. 9	The Law Society in its role as Statutory Trustee
Clients	
Cat. 10	Every Client who has instructed a Solicitor or who has deposited securities, deeds, documents, wills which will be seized by the Law Society without a court order under the Law Society's Fraudulent Procedure
Cat. 11	Every person who is likely to instruct a Solicitor.
Cat. 12	Clients whose laws have been prejudiced because of an intervention under the Law Society's Fraudulent Procedure
Cat. 13	Clients who have committed suicide estimated at between 1000 and 4000 for the period 1974-2024. The estimate is based on the assumption that <i>each Practice has a 3 Partners, each Practice has an average of 1000 live laws and 1 Client out of every 5 intervened firms upon kills himself</i> Table 4
Clients' opponents	
Cat. 14	The Law Society will also have access to personal information about the Clients' opponents from his laws
The Crown	
Cat. 15	The quantum of <i>bona vacantia</i> stolen from His Majesty is quantified at £2m, calculated over a period of 10 year based on the assumption adopted in Table 5

Banks	
Cat. 16	The 164 Banks who have committed 100,000 - 400,000 Para 6 (6) Offences from 1974-2024 Table 6
The Post Office	
Cat. 17	The Law Society commits an offence contrary to the s.84 Postal Services Act 2000 (Interfering with the mail: general) when it forces the Solicitor to consent to the redelivery of the Mail