

Judicial Criminal Syndicate Exposed: British-Backed Traitors Must Face Consequences for their Conspiracy to Overthrow the United States

By Anonymous Patriots, May 23, 2025



A monstruous conspiracy is strangling our American Republic from within its courts, where dozens of federal judges, puppets of shadowy foreign elitists, are conspiring to crush the policies of our duly-elected President!

Note: 89% of the current U.S. Supreme Court justices are from Harvard, Yale, or Columbia. We analyze why below. These schools are notoriously known to be aligned with the merchant-banking interests of The City of London. For example, Nicholas Murray Butler (an Oxford University UK graduate) was presidents of both Columbia University and the Pilgrims Society from 1902-1945. Butler was also co-founder and president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1910). Butler recruited J. Edgar Hoover to the FBI (1924), David Sarnoff to Marconi Wireless/RCA/NBC (from 1906), etc. Andrew Carnegie was a Pilgrims Society co-founder (1902), along with J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Viscount Alfred Milner (the Butcher of the Boer War), Lord Walter Rothschild, Baron Arthur Balfour, and Winston Churchill.

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Unmask the British Pilgrims Society

HARVARD
UNIVERSITY



Yale



COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE



By 1908, when the Society's plan was leaked to American journalist Lillian Scott Troy, their 24-point strategy to 'Make America Imperial Again' included control of the U.S. Supreme Court justice selection. They have done this quite successfully through selected American law schools.

These black-robed traitors, bought by the same bankers and corporations that own Congress, are ensnared in a sinister plot woven by the American Inns of Court, a semi-secret club for lawyers and judges that grovels before the British Inns of Court—Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple, and Middle Temple—headquartered in the City of London.



Figure 1: British Inns of Court—Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Inner Temple, and Middle Temple—headquartered in the City of London.

Controlled by the clandestine British Pilgrims Society, a secret society wielding an amalgam of Jesuit and Masonic secrecy practices, yet swearing allegiance to neither, these British elitists orchestrate America's subversion. They recruit their new blood from Jesuit and Masonic ranks, grooming them through Rhodes Scholarships (Harvard, Yale, Columbia) to ensure U.S. judges serve their anti-American agenda.



Figure 2: Investigative Journalist, Suffragette, and Benedict Arnold Society (Pilgrims Society) critic Lillian Scott Troy ca. 1909 (1882-1964).

As uncovered by the fearless investigative journalist [Lillian Scott Troy](#) in London around 1908, the Pilgrims Society's master plan is to annex our Republic includes rigging the selection of U.S. Supreme Court justices who pledge allegiance to British interests. This is no mere judicial overreach—it's a treasonous conspiracy orchestrated from across the Atlantic!

These corrupt judges are breaking American law with shameless audacity.

Under 18 U.S.C. § 371, their conspiracy to defraud the United States by obstructing the President's lawful directives is a federal crime, punishable by years in prison.

We will add links to these statutes in the Postscript

They spit on the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, defiling Canons 1, 2, and 3, which demand integrity, impartiality, and independence.



By aligning their rulings with the Pilgrims Society's British imperial agenda and their corporate paymasters, they commit misconduct under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act, eroding the very soul of our judiciary.

Yet, they are shielded by their lifetime appointments and foreign backers. Chief Justice John Roberts is a Knight of Malta, English Priory by his own recusal admission in *Aranachalum v. Lyft*. They sneer at accountability, believing their transatlantic elitist puppet masters make them untouchable, apparently.

The chief judges, vile architects of this judicial conspiracy, are complicit in the betrayal. They manage the day to day business of a court, including assignments of judges to new cases.

By rigging case assignments outside the sacred rota system, they ensure their British-groomed allies hear the "right" cases, turning our courts into a weapon against the American people's chosen leader.

This is a coup from the bench, a betrayal of the Constitution, and a direct assault on our Republic. Every ruling they issue against a duly-elected President's lawful policies is a dagger in the heart of every American patriot!

And don't be fooled into thinking Congress will save our Republic! Everyone knows Congress is in the pockets of the same bankers and corporations bankrolling these corrupt judges. Calling for

congressional investigations is a trap—a slow-rolled farce designed to bury the truth until it fades from the headlines.



Figure 1: Meghan Keneally. (July 3, 2012). After joking about heading to Malta to escape criticism....Chief Justice Roberts heads to Malta as it emerges that he may have written for AND against opinions on Obamacare. The Daily Mail.
<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2168451/Chief-Justice-Roberts-heads-Malta-emerges-written-AND-opinions-Obamacare.html>

Figure 3: Chief Justice John Roberts recused himself in *Arunachalam v. Lyft* after the plaintiff asked him to recuse himself because he was a Knight of Malta, English Priory. The Knights of Malta crest is displayed on the buildings where Roberts is said to have given lectures after sanctioning Obamacare to which Crown Company British SERCO was a primary IT supplier.

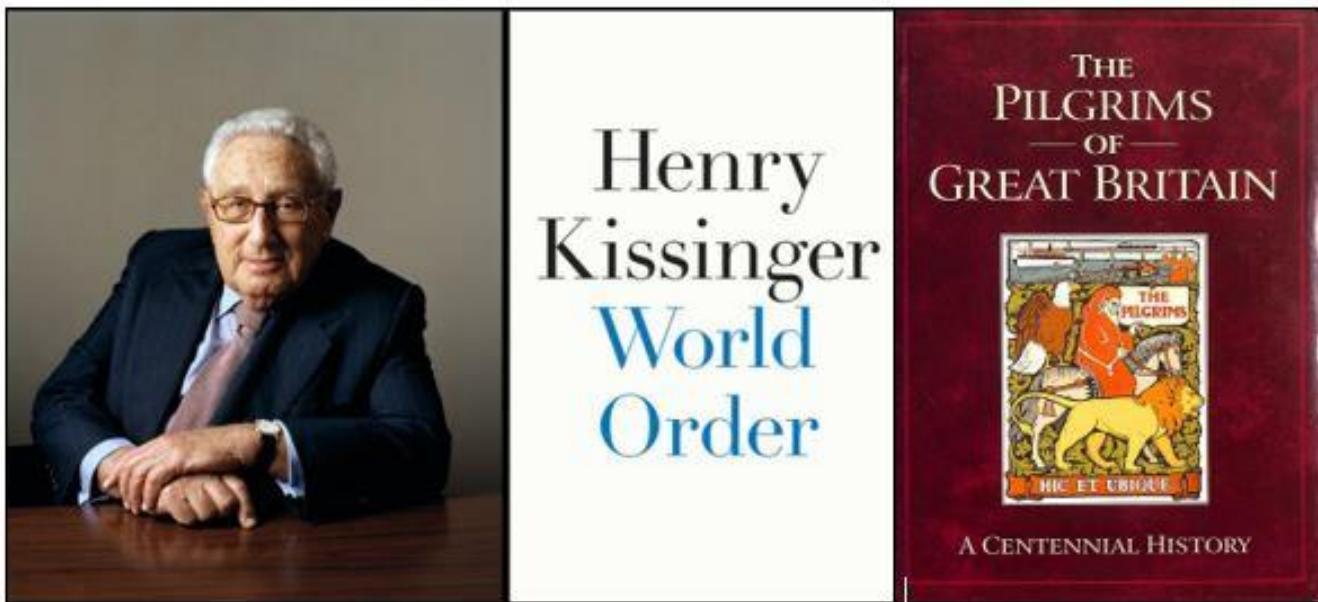


Figure 4: [Anne Pimlott Baker. \(2003\)](#). The Pilgrims of the United States – A Centennial History, p. 149, PDF p. 85. Profile Books (2003). Kissinger was a vice president of the Pilgrims Society in 2003, [Anne Pimlott Baker, p. 194, PDF p. 85, at May 6, 2003](#). Henry Luce III was president of the Pilgrims Society in 2003 and was publisher of *Time, Fortune, Sports Illustrated* magazines. The influence of the Pilgrims BBC/Sarnoff/Empire Press Union et al is obvious. Reproduced for educational purposes only. Fair Use relied upon.

Those spineless politicians, fattened by corporate cash, will drag their feet, hold sham hearings, and let the issue die quietly. No, this fight belongs to *We the People*, and it demands a grassroots uprising that bypasses the corrupt elitists! Just look how the Republican majority is dragging its feet on legislation to support our duly-elected President's mandates. We elected him to do what the Republicans are mostly stonewalling fecklessly.

Rise up, patriots of the Republic!

File complaints under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act—flood the courts with demands for justice until the clerks can't keep up! Take to the streets, the airwaves, and every corner of the internet to expose these traitors. Your filings also document the misconduct, write them well for posterity. Include hard evidence.

Post their names, their rulings, and their British and corporate ties on every platform—let the truth burn through the fog of lies!

Organize town halls, rallies, and citizen watchdogs to monitor court assignments and demand transparency. The current ethics laws are more than adequate, but they're twisted by lawyers bending their own rules.

We need common-sense ethics overseers—an average working professional, not a lawyer, banker, accountant, or politician—to enforce the Code of Conduct with the honest clarity of the American people.

Demand non-tech, randomize case assignments that no corrupt chief judge can rig. The lottery figured out randomized numbers. Why does one judge in a small office of judges have such

trouble? This is our fight, not the politicians'—We the People must strip these judicial conspirators of their power and restore justice to our Republic! The time for action is now, before these British-backed elitists destroy our sovereign nation!

Sources:

- [18 U.S.C. § 371](#)
- [Code of Conduct for United States Judges](#)
- [28 U.S.C. § 351](#)
- FAQs: [Filing a Judicial Conduct Complaint](#)
- [ABA on Supreme Court Ethics \(Resolution 4\)](#)

Postscript

1: Legal Violations of a Judicial Conspiracy

Criminal Laws Violated

A conspiracy among federal judges to obstruct presidential policies implicates serious criminal statutes, primarily **18 U.S.C. § 371**, which addresses conspiracy to defraud the United States or commit an offense against it. The statute states:

“If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.”

Application to Judicial Conspiracy: If judges conspire to issue rulings that halt the implementation of executive orders, regulations, or other lawful presidential directives, their actions could be construed as defrauding the United States by obstructing the executive branch's constitutional functions. The “defraud” clause is interpreted broadly, encompassing interference with government operations, as noted in the Congressional Research Service's report, *Federal Conspiracy Law: A Brief Overview* (<https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R41223>).

- **Elements of the Crime:** Prosecuting under § 371 requires proving.
- **Examples:** If judges consistently issue injunctions against a President's immigration policies with uniform reasoning, suggesting premeditation, this could constitute a conspiracy. Manipulated case assignments by a chief judge to ensure sympathetic judges hear these cases is an evident overt act.
- **Challenges:** Establishing intent is complex due to judicial independence, protected under Article III of the U.S. Constitution (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/articleiii>), which insulates judges from scrutiny over their legal reasoning. Evidence of coordination—communications, meeting records, or statistical patterns in rulings—would be critical. Proving foreign influence, such as through the Pilgrims Society, would require concrete

documentation of recruitment or directives, a challenge given the society's secretive nature. Whistleblower insiders helps.

- **Penalties:** Conviction could result in fines or up to five years' imprisonment, though prosecuting sitting judges is rare due to constitutional protections and the high bar for proving criminal intent.
- **Source:** [18 U.S.C. § 371](https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/371)
- **Other Potential Criminal Violations:** Depending on the conspiracy's specifics, additional statutes could apply:
 - **18 U.S.C. § 1505:** Obstructing proceedings before federal agencies, if the conspiracy targets agency enforcement of presidential policies (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/1505>).
 - **18 U.S.C. § 241:** Conspiracy against rights, if the actions infringe on the President's constitutional authority or the public's right to lawful governance (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/241>).These are less directly applicable, requiring specific circumstances, making § 371 the primary statute.
- **Foreign Influence and Treason Considerations:** The involvement of the British Pilgrims Society raises questions about foreign influence. While treason under 18 U.S.C. § 2381 requires levying war or adhering to enemies (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/2381>), a conspiracy with foreign entities to undermine U.S. governance could trigger seditious conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 2384 (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/2384>).

Civil and Ethical Violations

The conspiracy violates civil statutes and ethical codes, particularly the **Code of Conduct for United States Judges** and the **Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980**.

- **Code of Conduct for United States Judges**

This code, adopted by the Judicial Conference, outlines ethical obligations for federal judges. Key canons implicated include:

- **Canon 1: A Judge Should Uphold the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary**

Canon 1 emphasizes that an independent judiciary is essential to justice, requiring judges to maintain high standards to preserve public confidence. A conspiracy to align rulings for political or foreign purposes undermines this independence, suggesting judges are swayed by external pressures, such as the alleged influence of the American Inns of Court and the Pilgrims Society.

- **Example:** If judges conspire to block a President's border security policies due to British or corporate influence, they prioritize external agendas over impartial adjudication, eroding judicial integrity.
 - **Source:** [Code of Conduct for United States Judges](https://www.law.cornell.edu/judicial-conduct-and-disability-act-of-1980)

- **Canon 2: A Judge Should Avoid Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in All Activities**

Canon 2A requires judges to respect and comply with the law, promoting confidence in judicial impartiality. Canon 2B prohibits allowing political or other relationships to influence judicial conduct. A conspiracy, especially if driven by foreign or corporate interests, creates an appearance of impropriety.

- **Example:** Public perception of coordinated rulings, potentially linked to the Pilgrims Society's influence via Rhodes Scholarships, could lead to accusations of bias.
- **Source:** [Code of Conduct for United States Judges](#)

- **Canon 3: A Judge Should Perform the Duties of the Office Fairly, Impartially, and Diligently**

Canon 3A(1) mandates fidelity to the law without partisan influence. Canon 3C(1) requires disqualification if impartiality is questionable. A conspiracy violates these duties by prioritizing predetermined outcomes. Canon 3B(5) requires chief judges to ensure fair judicial performance, including case assignments. Manipulating assignments violates this duty.

- **Example:** A chief judge assigning immigration cases to judges known to oppose a President's policies breaches Canon 3B(5).
- **Source:** [Code of Conduct for United States Judges](#)

- **Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980**

This act addresses judicial misconduct, defined as conduct prejudicial to the effective administration of court business. A conspiracy, especially involving manipulated case assignments, falls within this definition.

Role of the Chief Judge in Case Assignments

The conspiracy relies on a chief judge manipulating case assignments outside the rota system—a cornerstone of judicial impartiality.

- **Rota System:** Federal courts allegedly use random case assignments to ensure fairness, as outlined in judicial administration policies (<https://www.uscourts.gov/administration-policies>).
- **Chief Judge's Responsibilities:** Canon 3B(5) requires chief judges to ensure fair judicial performance. Manipulating assignments to favor conspiring judges violates this duty and could be an overt act under 18 U.S.C. § 371.
- **Example:** Assigning high-profile policy cases to judges with known ideological alignments breaches impartiality.
- **Source:** [Code of Conduct for United States Judges](#)

2: Public Remedies to Address Judicial Abuses

The public plays a critical role in holding the judiciary accountable, especially given Congress's corruption by bankers and corporations. Remedies emphasize grassroots efforts and common-sense oversight.

Filing Judicial Conduct Complaints

The **Judicial Conduct and Disability Act** allows anyone to file a complaint against a federal judge for misconduct.

- **Process:**
 1. File with the clerk of the relevant court of appeals.
 2. The chief judge reviews, recusing if implicated, with another judge taking over.
 3. Outcomes include dismissal, sanctions (e.g., censure), or referral to a special committee.
 4. The judicial council may impose sanctions or refer to the Judicial Conference for impeachment.
- **Source:** [FAQs: Filing a Judicial Conduct Complaint](#)
- **Effectiveness:** Complaints can expose misconduct, but systemic conspiracies require widespread filings to overwhelm dismissive responses.

Media Exposure and Public Awareness

Publicizing the conspiracy through media and grassroots campaigns can pressure the judiciary.

- **Strategies:** Investigative journalism, social media, and rallies can highlight biased rulings or foreign influence.
- **Example:** Exposing secret Pilgrims Society ties could galvanize public action.
- **Source:** General principles of public accountability in judicial ethics.

Congressional Oversight and Impeachment

While Congress has authority under Article I and III, its corruption limits effectiveness.

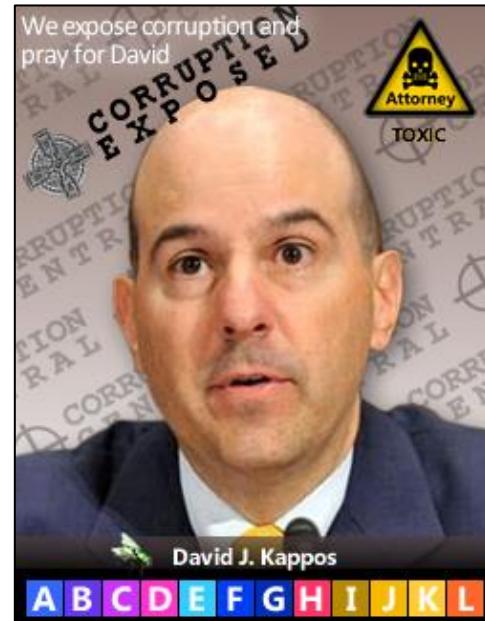
- **Process:** The House investigates and votes on impeachment; the Senate tries cases, requiring a two-thirds majority for removal.
- **Challenges:** Corporate influence makes Congress unreliable, as noted in the sensationalistic article.
- **Source:** [U.S. Constitution](#)

Judicial Reform Advocacy

The current Code of Conduct is adequate, but enforcement lacks common-sense oversight, and empowers nonsensical amounts of administrative "policy" flexibility to be corrupt. For example, the crony-infested administrative patent courts and their ability to "invalidate" previously awarded patents outside of jury trials.

Case in point: In grotesque violations of due process, Facebook coerced an (unaccountable) administrative patent court to invalidate Leader Technologies' entire U.S. Patent No. 7,139,761—even after Leader won the seminal *"Markman Hearing"* then proved in a "battle of experts" at jury trial that Facebook infringed all 11 of the 11 claims for social networking. The order to invalidate came from USPTO director **David J. Kappos** who, while in 2001 at IBM, formed the IBM Eclipse Foundation in conspiracy with numerous banks, defense contractors, and technology companies specifically to distribute Leader's invention to all of Silicon Valley.

- **Proposed Reforms:**
 - Appoint non-lawyers, non-bankers, non-accountants, non-politicians, everyday working professionals to oversee the Code of Conduct, ensuring impartial enforcement.
 - Implement automated case assignments to prevent manipulation.
- **Source:** [Code of Conduct for United States Judges](#)



Legal Challenges

Appeals can correct biased rulings, but systemic bias limits effectiveness.

- **Process:** Follows the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure (<https://www.uscourts.gov/rules-policies/current-rules-practice-procedure>).
- **Challenges:** Widespread conspiracy requires external remedies.

3: In-Depth Legal and Ethical

Criminal Law Challenges

Prosecuting judges under 18 U.S.C. § 371 faces significant hurdles due to constitutional protections, evidentiary burdens, and unwillingness among judges to prosecute one of their "old boys, or girls."

- **Judicial Independence:** Article III grants judges lifetime tenure “during good Behaviour,” insulating them from political pressures (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/articleiii>). This complicates prosecution, as rulings may be framed as legitimate judicial discretion. (NOTE: Cornell Law uses the British spelling of “behaviour.” Why don’t they use the American spelling? Was it actually written in The City of London by the Inns of Court?) ([Lillian Scott Troy: The 24-step Pilgrim’s Society strategy to Annex America](#), two months earlier two Society members Howard Taft was succeeded by Society member Woodrow Wilson; the Federal Reserve was rapidly founded with over 80% British bank funds a year later; Taft was the founding president of the [English-Speaking Union](#), a sister Anglophile organization to the British Pilgrims Society, often sharing members—*Wikipedia* has removed this fact.)
- **Evidentiary Burden:** Proving agreement and intent requires concrete evidence, such as communications or patterns of rulings. The Pilgrims Society’s secrecy practices (Chatham House Rule), makes such evidence elusive. Statistical analysis or whistleblower testimony could provide circumstantial support.
- **Historical Precedent:** Cases like Judge Samuel Kent’s 2009 conviction for obstruction (<https://www.justice.gov/archive/opa/pr/2009/February/09-crm-169.html>) show prosecution is possible, but a large-scale conspiracy is unprecedented.

Ethical Violations and Systemic Impact

The ethical breaches under the Code of Conduct have profound implications.

- **Public Trust:** Canon 1’s commentary emphasizes public confidence as essential. A conspiracy, especially with foreign ties, could lead to widespread distrust, as seen in historical controversies like the Dred Scott decision.
- **Systemic Bias:** Coordinated rulings suggest systemic bias, violating Canon 3’s impartiality mandate. This could prompt calls for oversight reforms, as discussed below.
- **Chief Judge Accountability:** Manipulating case assignments violates Canon 3B(5). Detection through audits or staff complaints is possible, but prevention requires systemic changes.

Pilgrims Society’s Influence

The Pilgrims Society’s pivotal role, as exposed by Lillian Scott Troy, requires critical examination.

- **Historical Context:** Troy’s 1908 journalism discovered the Pilgrims Society’s 24-point strategy to move America back into the British imperial empire with a corporatist twist. **Control of the U.S. Supreme Court occupies points 2 and 3 of the strategy.** Over the last 120 years, a number of American patriots have validated this strategy, numerous times in the Congressional Record. Given the strangle-hold role of Harvard Law, Yale Law, and Columbia Law (formerly King’s College) in the educational background of U.S. Supreme Court justices, the influence of the Society and the Royal Inns of Court is evident.
- **Recruitment Practices:** The society’s use of Jesuit and Masonic secrecy practices, recruiting from their ranks, aligns with its opaque operations. Rhodes Scholarships is a grooming mechanism that the Rothschild family dominates.

- **Legal Implications:** Such influence constitutes a conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 371.
- Use the search tool here at [American Intelligence Media](#) or at [Americans for Innovation](#).
Search simply "pilgrims society"

Go to [Truth History](#)

4: Expanded Public Remedies

Grassroots Complaint Campaigns

Mass complaint filings can overwhelm dismissive responses.

- **Implementation:** Citizens can coordinate through online platforms, using templates to file complaints citing specific rulings or assignment irregularities.
- **Case Study:** The 1980s campaign against Judge Harold Baer Jr. for controversial rulings shows public pressure can lead to scrutiny, though outcomes vary.
- **Source:** [Judicial Conduct and Disability Act](#)

Media and Public Mobilization

Grassroots media campaigns can amplify exposure.

- **Tactics:** Use social media platforms, citizen journalism, and public rallies to highlight rulings and Pilgrims Society ties.
- **Example:** The 2010 impeachment of Judge Thomas Porteous, driven partly by media exposure, illustrates the power of public awareness.
- **Source:** General principles of public accountability.

Common-Sense Oversight

Appointing an average working professional to oversee the Code of Conduct addresses lawyer-driven manipulation.

- **Structure:** Create a citizen oversight board, elected by public vote, comprising non-elitists (e.g., engineers, small business owners).
- **Implementation:** Reconstitute the Judicial Conference into a body that actually provides accountability instead of "old boy" backslapping.
- **Source:** [Code of Conduct for United States Judges](#)

Randomized Case Assignments

Automation can reduce manipulation risks, but electronic voting machines from companies like Smartmatic, Dominion, Diebold, Sequoia, ES&S, Optech, Clear Ballot, and Hart InterCivic have shown that automation can also conceal corruption. These systems often limit the ability of poll workers and vote counters to ensure a transparent and fair election process. As a result, there is growing public demand to return to hand-counting and manual reporting for greater accountability.

- **Non-Tech:** We're talking about selecting from a list of 28 or fewer judges from which to choose in any district court. Passing the hat is more fair than the current subjective chief judges who gave Judge Boesburg all the anti-Trump cases in the DC District—grossly evident conspiracy.
- **Technology:** If you are a technology believer and addicted to technology, then use randomized software, audited by independent tech experts, to assign cases.
- **Example:** Some district courts already use partial automation, but why? It just begs man-in-the-middle conspiracy. Instead, use a lottery ball machine, streaming, to pick the judges randomly. Or, just draw the names out of a hat. No need for a high tech solution.
- **Source:** [Judicial Administration Policies](#)

Legal Challenges and Strategic Litigation

Appeals and lawsuits can expose bias.

- **Strategy:** The executive branch could file challenges to injunctions, citing patterns of bias. Public interest groups could sue for transparency in assignments.
- **Source:** [Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure](#)

5: Historical and Societal Context

Separation of Powers

The conspiracy disrupts the separation of powers.

- **Judicial Role:** Courts check executive actions, but conspiratorial obstruction exceeds this role, usurping Article II powers (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/articleii>).
- **Implications:** Undermining the President's authority erodes democratic accountability in the Republic.

Historical Analogues

- **Marbury v. Madison (1803):** Established judicial review, but within legal bounds (<https://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/marbury.html>).
- **Judge Walter Nixon's Impeachment (1989):** Removed for perjury, showing Congress's oversight capacity, though limited by corruption (https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/briefing/Impeachment_Nixon.htm).
- **Modern Controversies:** Recent ethics debates, as noted by the ABA, highlight ongoing concerns (https://www.americanbar.org/advocacy/governmental_legislative_work/publications/washingtonletter/feb-23-wl/scotus-ethics-0223wl/).

Societal Impact

The conspiracy could exacerbate polarization, as public trust in institutions wanes. The sensationalistic article captures this sentiment, framing the judges as traitors.

6: Practical Implementation and Future Directions

Building Grassroots Movements

- **Community Organizing:** Form local watchdog groups to monitor courts, track rulings, show up to observe a judge's behavior and body language. Write about it. Shout it from the rooftops and in the streets. Expose these abusers of the public trust.
- **Funding:** Crowdfunding can support campaigns, avoiding corporate influence.

Legislative Advocacy

Despite congressional corruption, public pressure can push for oversight reforms.

- **Proposals:** Mandate citizen oversight boards and randomized assignments via federal legislation.
- **Source:** [U.S. Code](#)

7: Key Points in Summary

The conspiracy of federal judges to obstruct presidential policies, enabled by a chief judge and influenced by the Pilgrims Society, violates 18 U.S.C. § 371, the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, and the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act.

Congress's corruption necessitates grassroots remedies, including complaints, media exposure, and reforms like citizen oversight and randomized case assignments.

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