CASE STUDIES IN PLAGIARISM

Study #2

"Government Agents Put Pressure on Muslim's Lawyer"

Authored by Sherwood Ross

Plagiarized by Yusuf Estes

Detailed Documentation

Prepared by:

M. Richardson

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CASE STUDIES IN PLAGIARISM (#2)

Side-by-Side Comparison of Two Recent Articles on "Government Agents Put Pressure on Muslim's Lawyer"

FBI & CIA VIOLATE ATTORNEY CLIENT PRIVILEGE

Author: Yusuf Estes

September 24, 2011

FBI agents along with the CIA Joint Terrorist Task
Force are working together attempting to get attorneys
to violate one of the oldest and most sacred
relationships - that of "client attorney privilege".

Just weeks ago (July 2011) the federal agents from the FBI and CIA/FBI Joint Terrorist Task Force tried to force one distinguished international lawyer to go against one of the most sacred of rights in the United States - that of client-attorney privlige. They wanted him to iinform on his Arab and Muslim clients in violation of their Constitutional rights to attorney-client privilege, this reporter has learned. When the lawyer refused, he said the FBI placed him on a "terrorist watch list."

Professor of Law, Francis Boyle gave a very frightening and detailed account of how, just a few years back, two agents showed up at his office (*University of Illinois, Champaign*) "unannounced, misrepresented who they were and what they were about to my secretary, gained access to my office, interrogated me for about one hour, and repeatedly tried to get me to become their informant on my Arab and Muslim clients."

"This would have violated their (clients)
Constitutional rights and my ethical obligations as an
Attorney," Boyle explained. "I refused. So they put me
on all of the United States government's 'terrorist
watch' lists."

The FBI and the CIA Pressured US Lawyer to Betray his Arab and Muslim Clients

Author: Sherwood Ross

July 31, 2011

Federal agents from the FBI and CIA/FBI Joint Terrorist Task Force tried to get a distinguished international lawyer to inform on his Arab and Muslim clients in violation of their Constitutional rights to attorney-client privilege, this reporter has learned. When the lawyer refused, he said the FBI placed him on a "terrorist watch list."

Law professor Francis Boyle gave a chilling account of how, in the summer of 2004, two agents showed up at his office (at the University of Illinois, Champaign,) "unannounced, misrepresented who they were and what they were about to my secretary, gained access to my office, interrogated me for about one hour, and repeatedly tried to get me to become their informant on my Arab and Muslim clients."

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Attorney," Boyle explained. "I refused. So they put me
on all of the United States government's 'terrorist
watch' lists."

Boyle said his own lawyer found "there are about five or six different terrorist watch lists, and as far as he could determine, I am on all of them." Despite a legal appeal to get his name removed, Boyle said, "I will remain on all of these terrorist watch lists for the rest of my life or until the two Agencies who put me on there remove my name, which is highly unlikely."

"Whatever people might think about lawyers, we are the canary-birds of democracy. When the government goes after your lawyer soon they will be going after you," Boyle warned. "Indeed," he added, "the government goes after your lawyer in order to get to you, which is what happened to me. This is what the so-called 'war against terrorism' is really all about. It is a war against the United States Constitution."

Boyle is a leading American professor and practitioner of international law. He holds doctorates in both law (cum laude) and Political Science from Harvard and has more than two decades of experience representing pacifist anti-war resisters, suspects in the so-called "War on Terror" and foreign governments such as Bosnia and Herzegovina. He is the author of numerous books, including "Protesting Power," (Rowman & Littlefield), "Biowarfare and Terrorism," (Clarity) and "Destroying World Order" (Clarity).

Writing of the attorney-client privilege, the American Bar Association has defined it as "the right of clients to refuse to disclose confidential communications with their lawyers, or to allow their lawyers to disclose them." It further states the privilege "is viewed as fundamental to preserve the constitutionally based right to effective assistance of legal counsel, in that lawyers cannot function effectively on behalf of their clients without the ability communicate with them in confidence."

The attempt by the government to destroy the Constitutional right of privileged communication between lawyer and client began in earnest after 9/11 when the Justice Department initiated a wave of such illegal actions. According to an article in "Criminal Justice Magazine," Summer, 2002, "Immediately following the September 11 terrorist attacks, U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft issued a controversial order that permits the government to monitor all communications between a client and an attorney when there is 'reasonable suspicion' to 'believe that a particular inmate may use communications with attorneys or their agents to further or facilitate acts of

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violence or terrorism." That order "raises a wide range of constitutional concerns under the First, Fourth, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments," authors Paul Rice and Benjamin Saul wrote.

As if to mock the very concept of attorney-client privilege, military interrogators at Guantanamo prison *posed* as "lawyers" to trick illegally held suspects into providing them with information, according to a report in "The Catholic Worker" newspaper.

And "Newsday," the Long Island, N.Y., daily, reported a wholesale invasion of lawyer-client privilege, as when lawyers at Guantanamo are forced to turn over their interview notes to guards, who send them on to the Pentagon facility in Virginia that is the only place lawyers can go to write their motions and where the Pentagon attempts to edit out detainees' claims of mistreatment from the public record. What's more, "Newsday" reported, "The military has set up a system that delays legal correspondence (between lawyers and prisoners) for weeks," adding that "Detainees have alleged that interrogators have tried to turn them against their lawyers."

According to "Newsday," guards and interrogators peruse prisoners' private legal papers and warn them that prisoners who have lawyers will wait longer to get out! Tom Wilner, a lawyer for 12 Kuwaiti detainees, said an interrogator asked one of his clients, "Did you know your lawyers are Jews?"

The U.S. government is "not only trying to deny counsel to the prisoners, but is actively trying to remove Guantanamo from any scrutiny, legal or otherwise" as well as "marginalizing the lawyers representing the prisoners," "The Catholic Worker" said.

Placing attorney Boyle on the Terrorist Watch List is a form of punishment that is being ever more widely applied. According to "USA Today" the list grew from 288,000 names in 2005 to 1-million in March, 2009, according to an article of March 10th of that year. "People put on the watch list...can be blocked from flying, stopped at borders or subjected to other scrutiny," reporter Peter Eisler wrote.

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SOURCES (Accessed July 24, 2013):

Mr. Yusuf Estes' article: http://www.islamnewsroom.com/news-we-need/1673

Mr. Sherwood Ross' article: http://www.globalresearch.ca/the-fbi-and-the-cia-pressured-us-lawyer-to-betray-his-arab-and-muslim-clients/25840

INITIAL ASSESSMENT AND FOLLOW-UP

The initial assumption made in this case was that it seemed Mr. Yusuf Estes copied the content of the article from Mr. Sherwood Ross' article, making a few minor adjustments in the beginning of the article only. This assumption was made for three basic reasons:

- 1) Mr. Sherwood Ross' article (dated July 31, 2011) was published before that of Mr. Yusuf Estes (dated Sept. 24, 2011).
- 2) The slight differences and additions that do not match the style of the rest of the writing found in Mr. Yusuf Estes' article are typical of acts of plagiarism.
- 3) Mr. Yusuf Estes' history of plagiarism. (See our other case studies.)
- **07-24-2013:** Mr. Sherwood Ross was contacted by email, given the links to Mr. Yusuf Estes' article, and asked for an official statement regarding the matter.
- **07-25-2013:** A response from Mr. Sherwood Ross was received by email. He confirmed for the record:
 - Yes, it IS a steal from my article on Professor Francis Boyle's visit from government authorities who sought to have him inform on his clients. Paragraph after paragraph is identical. You are right to try to put an end to this kind of theft.
- **07-25-2013:** Since Mr. Sherwood Ross confirmed that the article was in fact his, and he even named the source referred to in the article, this case study was concluded Mr. Yusuf Estes is guilty once again of plagiarizing the work of others.
- **12-19-2013:** Case study published for the benefit of those interested in plagiarism studies in general, and to warn against the specific violations of academic integrity perpetrated by Yusuf Estes as well. A series of case studies of the plagiarism of Yusuf Estes is made available at www.YusufEstesQuran.com, as well as other reports of incidents of academic dishonesty.

Screenshot (A) of Mr. Yusuf Estes' Article

Taken July 24, 2013 from the "IslamNewsRoom" Website



Screenshot (B) of Mr. Yusuf Estes' Article

Taken July 24, 2013 from the "IslamNewsRoom" Website

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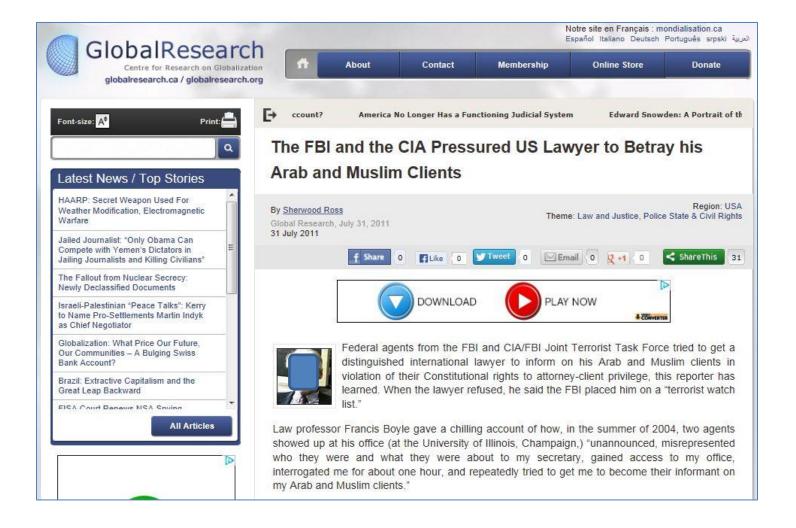
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The attorney-client privilege is the oldest such privilege enshrined in Anglo-Saxon law and was commonly respected even under the British crown during the reign of Queen Elizabeth 1. That it is being flouted by the U.S. government today when a constitutional lawyer occupies the White House represents an incredible stain on what remains of the fabric of American democracy.

Screenshot (A) of Mr. Sherwood Ross' Article

Taken July 24, 2013 from the "Global Research" Website



Screenshots (B) of Mr. Sherwood Ross' Article

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Sherwood Ross is a publicist for good causes and Director of the Anti-War News Service of Miami, Florida. To comment or contribute, reach him at sherwoodross10@gmail.com

Case study by M. Richardson (mr@bakkah.net)

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