

**CITIZEN POTAWATOMI NATION
ADMISSIONS, PRACTICE AND DISCIPLINE OF ATTORNEYS
TITLE 8**

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CHAPTER ONE
ATTORNEYS AND LAY ADVOCATES RULES

Rule 8-1-101 Admission to the Bar

- (A) **Roll of Attorney and Lay Advocates.** The Bar of this Court shall consist of those attorneys and lay advocates heretofore and those hereafter admitted to practice before this Court, who have taken the oath prescribed by the rules in force at the time they were admitted or the oath prescribed by this rule, and have signed the roll of attorneys of this Court.
- (B) **Procedure for Admission.** There is hereby constituted a Committee on Admissions and Grievances, consisting of three member of the Bar of this Court, to be appointed by the Court. Every applicant for admission shall file with the Clerk, on a form prescribed by the Court, a written petition for admission, which shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Admissions and Grievances for investigation into the qualifications of the applicant and his fitness to be admitted to the Bar of this Court. The Committee shall report its recommendations in writing to the Clerk of this Court. Upon a favorable report of the Committee, filed with the Clerk, the applicant, if an attorney, may be admitted. Lay Advocates shall be admitted upon examination as described below. An applicant for admission, who has qualified for admission, may, upon request, be admitted upon order of the Court after having filed his oath of attorney without appearing in Court. Any applicant for admission, who has qualified for admission, may appear at any session of Court during its term and be admitted by taking the oath of attorney in open Court upon motion of any member of the Bar of this Court.

It is desired that the procedure for admission by the Committee include a Tribal practice program which is designed to acquaint the applicants with pertinent aspects of practice in this Court, emphasizing the Tribal law and Tribal Court Rules. It is anticipated that this program would be held in the ceremonial courtroom, and would, if possible, include presentations by Court officials and judicial officers. The Court will endeavor to set aside a portion of one day at the beginning of each term of a Tribal practice program which should be attended by those expecting to be admitted during that term unless such attendance would create a hardship for the prospective admittee.

Individual Justices may, from time to time, in emergent situations upon special request admit individual lawyers who have been approved by the Committee. Before being admitted as a member of the Bar of this Court each applicant shall take and subscribe to the oath shown in Exhibit I to these rules.

- (C) **Eligibility.** Any member in good standing of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or of any United States Court of Appeals, or of any District Court of the United States, or any person appointed as Tribal Justice, Judge, or

magistrate, or a member in good standing of the Bar of the highest court of any Indian Tribe or State of the United States, is eligible for admission to the Bar of this Court.

Any member of a federally recognized Indian Tribe shall be eligible for admission as a lay advocate upon successfully taking a comprehensive examination on the laws and rules applicable in the Tribal Court, which examination shall be promulgated by the Admissions Committee with the approval of the Court, and administered by the Admissions Committee at least once each year or at such other intervals as may be ordered by the Court. Upon receiving a passing score on the examination and showing their moral fitness to practice law, such persons should receive a favorable report from the Admissions Committee and be admitted to the practice of law in this Court and all inferior Tribal Courts. Thereafter, such lay advocates shall be held to the same standards, be entitled to the same rights, privileges, obligations, and duties, and be accorded all the honors to the same extent as any attorney admitted to practice before the Courts of the Tribe within this reservation.

- (D) **Reciprocity.** Any attorney who shall have been admitted to practice in any Federal Court within this State may be admitted to practice in this Court upon the motion of a member of the Bar, in open Court, and the filing of a written application without the necessity of appearing before the Admissions Committee.
- (E) **Attorneys for the United States.** Attorneys who are employed or retained by the United States or its agencies may practice in this Court in all cases or proceedings in which they represent the United States or such agencies.
- (F) **Admission of Non-Resident Attorney for Limited Practice.** Any member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or of any United States Court of Appeals, or of any District Court of the United States, or of the highest Court of any Indian Tribe or State of the United States, who is a non-resident of the State may be admitted to the Bar of this Court for limited practice upon oral application and without compliance with subsection (B) hereof. Limited practice shall be restricted to appearance and practice in a case or proceeding then on file in the court.
- (G) **Temporary Admission.** Any attorney who appears eligible for admission to the Bar of this Court may in the discretion of a Judge of the District Court or Justice of this Court be granted temporary admission to practice in a pending case.
- (H) **Withdrawal from Case.** In any action, wherein appearance is made through counsel, there shall be no withdrawal by counsel except by leave of Court upon reasonable notice to the client and all other parties who have appeared in the case. Withdrawal of counsel may be granted subject to the condition that subsequent papers may continue to be served upon the counsel for forwarding purposes or upon the Clerk of the Court, as the Court may direct, unless and until the client

appears by other counsel or in propria persona, and any notice to the client shall so state and any filed consent of the client shall so acknowledge.

- (I) **Discipline.** Any member of the Bar of this Court guilty of a violation of the prescribed oath of office, or of a violation of the disciplinary rules set forth in the Code of Professional Responsibility of the American Bar Association, or of any conduct unbecoming a member of the Bar of this Court, shall be subject to reprimand, suspension, disbarment, or such other disciplinary action as the Court deems appropriate.
- (J) **Summary Discipline.** For misconduct in the presence of the Court, an order may issue forthwith administering such discipline as the Court deems appropriate, including a fine of not to exceed \$500.00 or confinement of not to exceed ten (10) days, but summary discipline shall not include the right of the Court to suspend or disbar the offending lawyer from practicing in this Court. An attorney summarily disciplined as herein provided may appeal any punishment imposed hereunder to the Supreme Court, or if summary discipline is administered by a Justice, to the remaining Justices of the Court sitting en banc. The Justice or Judge administering the discipline shall not sit in the hearing of such an appeal. In order to allow such an appeal the discipline imposed will, upon request of the attorney, and by his posting a supersedeas bond in a reasonable amount to be fixed by the Court, be stayed for seven (7) days to allow such attorney to perfect an appeal. If no written appeal be filed within said seven (7) days, the punishment so imposed shall be forthwith administered unless in the interim the Judge or Justice imposing same has rescinded or modified his original action. Nothing herein provided is intended to preclude the right to the disciplined attorney to appeal direct to the Supreme Court.
- (K) **Conviction; Discipline in Other Courts.** Any member of the Bar of this Court convicted in either federal, state, or tribal court of a felony or other crime punishable by banishment or involving moral turpitude, and any member disbarred or suspended from practice in any Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be suspended automatically from practice in this Court and may be reinstated, excepting however that in the event the discipline imposed in the other jurisdiction has been stayed there the discipline imposed in this Court shall likewise be deferred until such stay expires in the other jurisdiction. And provided further however that in the event a member of the Bar of this Court is disciplined in some other jurisdiction and this Court determines upon the face of the record upon which the discipline in another jurisdiction is predicated it clearly appears:
 - (1) That the procedure was so lacking in notice or opportunity to be heard as to constitute a deprivation of due process; or

- (2) that there was such a infirmity of proof establishing the misconduct as to give rise to the clear conviction that the Court could not, consistent with its duty, accept as final the conclusion on that subject; or
- (3) that the imposition of the same discipline by the Court would result in grave injustice; or
- (4) that the misconduct established is deemed by the Court to warrant substantially different discipline,

then and in either of such events said attorney shall not be automatically similarly disciplined in this Court.

An attorney of this Bar who is under investigation for misconduct, or who is facing disbarment proceedings in any Court of competent jurisdiction, who resigns from the Bar of the investigating jurisdiction, or who voluntarily permits his license to practice therein to terminate, shall be, by this Court, deemed to have been disbarred in the other jurisdiction and shall forthwith be disbarred from practicing in this Court.

- (L) **Disciplinary Procedures.** Proceedings to discipline a member of the Bar of this Court, except as set forth in paragraphs (J) and (K) hereof, shall be upon an order to show cause issued by the Court, reciting the charges and fixing notice of the date of hearing (which shall not be less than thirty (30) days from the date of the notice), and reciting the place of the hearing and such hearing procedures as may be reasonable and consistent with due process. Notice to the attorney shall be made by personal service or by registered or certified mail, addressed to the respondent-attorney at his last known address. The Court may, in its discretion, refer any Bar disciplinary matter to its Committee on Admissions and Grievances for proper investigation and recommendation to the Court, either before or after issuance of an order to show cause. The recommendation of the Committee on Admissions and Grievances, if same suggests disbarment or suspension, shall not be adopted until the procedure set forth above has been followed. Any attorney disbarred or suspended pursuant to these rules may apply to the Court for leave to petition for reinstatement.

Rule 8-1-102 Appearance of Counsel and Withdrawal of Counsel

- (A) **Appearance.** Any attorney appearing for a defendant in a civil or criminal case shall enter his appearance by signing and filing a pleading or by entry of appearance on a form prescribed by the Clerk of this Court. In the event a plaintiff should change counsel or add additional counsel, the new or additional counsel for such plaintiff shall enter his appearance on a form to be provided by the Clerk for that purpose. Counsel of record in any case shall be permitted to withdraw conformably to Rule 101 (H) only by order of the Judge to whom the case is assigned.

- (B) **Certificate of Familiarity With Local Court Rules.** Every person, upon entering an appearance in any case of proceeding in this Court, or upon first tendering for filing any pleading or paper therein, shall be required to certify that such person has received, read and is familiar with the current Rules of this Court, specifically including all of the most recent published amendments to them.

Such certification shall be required before any such entry of appearance, pleading or paper shall be filed by the clerk, provided however, for good cause shown, the Clerk may in his discretion receive and file any such matter on condition that the required certificate be filed within ten (10) days thereafter, failing in which the matter so filed shall be stricken.

The same certification shall also be required of every other person thereafter participating in such cause or proceeding.

The Clerk shall keep a master file of all such certificates. Once a person has so certified his familiarity, he shall not be required to do so in a subsequent cases unless required by order of the Court. A Judge of this Court may authorize the Clerk to waive the requirement as to certain persons or categories of persons when such will best serve the administration of Justice.

Rule 8-1-103 Courtroom Decorum

- (A) The Canon of Professional Ethics were adopted by the American Bar Association and this Court as a general Guide, because as stated in the preamble of the American Bar Association Canons, "No code or set of rules can be framed, which will particularize all the duties of the lawyer in the varying phases of litigation or in all the relations of professional life." The preamble further admonishes that "the enumeration of particular duties should not be construed as a denial of the existence of other equally imperative, though not specifically mentioned." In that spirit, all lawyers should become familiar with their duties and obligations as defined and classified generally in the Canons, the common law decisions, the statutes and the usages, customs, and practice of the bar of this Court. These Canons, and the statutes and common law of the Tribe relating to attorney conduct, are applicable to all attorneys and lay advocates who practice before this Court.
- (B) The purpose of this rule is to emphasize, not to supplant, certain portions of those ethical principles applicable to the lawyer's conduct in the courtroom. In addition to all other requirements, therefore, lawyer's appearing in this Court shall:
- (1) Be punctual in attendance at Court.
 - (2) Refrain from addressing one another in Court by their first names.

- (3) Refrain from leaving the courtroom while Court is in session, unless it is absolutely necessary, and then only if the Court's permission has been first obtained.
- (4) See that only one of them is on his feet at a time unless an objection is being made.
- (5) Refrain from approaching jurors who have completed a case unless authorized by the Court.
- (6) Avoid approaching the bench as much as possible. In this connection, counsel should try to anticipate questions which will arise during the trial, and take them up with the Court and opposing counsel in chambers. If however, it becomes necessary for an attorney to confer with the Court at the bench, the Court's permission should be obtained, and opposing counsel should be openly invited to accompany him.
- (7) Refrain from employing dilatory tactics.
- (8) Deliver jury arguments from the lectern placed in a proper position facing the jury. If it is necessary to argue from an exhibit, the Court will, upon request, grant permission to do so.
- (9) Hand all papers intended for the Court to see to the Clerk, who, in turn will pass them up to the Judge.
- (10) Hand to the Clerk, rather than the Court Reporter, any exhibits to be marked which have not previously been identified.
- (11) Advise clients, witnesses, and other interested persons concerning rules of decorum to be observed in Court.
- (12) Stand and use the lectern when interrogating witnesses, unless otherwise instructed by the Court. However, when interrogating a witness concerning an exhibit the Court may, upon request, grant permission to approach the witness stand or the exhibit, as the case may be, for that purpose.
- (13) Never conduct or engage in experiments involving any use of their own persons or bodies except to illustrate in argument which has been previously admitted in evidence.
- (14) Not conduct a trial when they know, prior thereto, that they will be necessary witness, other than as to merely formal matters such as identification or custody of a document or the like. If, during the trial, they discover that the ends of justice require their testimony, they should

from that point on, if feasible and not prejudicial to their client's case, leave further conduct of the trial to other counsel. If circumstances do not permit withdrawal from the conduct of the trial, lawyers should not argue the credibility of their own testimony.

- (15) Avoid disparaging personal remarks or acrimony toward opposing counsel and remain wholly uninfluenced by any ill-feeling between the respective clients. They should abstain from any allusion to personal peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of opposing counsel.
- (16) Rise when addressing, or being addressed by the Court.
- (17) Refrain from assuming an undignified posture. They should always be attired in a proper and dignified manner as befits an officer of the Judicial Branch of the Government and should abstain from any apparel or ornament calculated to attract attention to themselves.
- (18) Comply, along with all other persons in the courtroom, with the following:
 - (a) No tobacco in any form will be permitted at any time.
 - (b) No propping of feet on tables or chairs will be permitted at any time.
 - (c) No bottles, beverage containers, paper cups or edibles should be brought into the courtroom, except with permission of the bailiff.
 - (d) No gum chewing or reading of newspapers or magazines (except as a part of the evidence in a case) will be permitted while Court is in session.
 - (e) No talking or other unnecessary noises will be permitted while Court is in session.
 - (f) Everyone must rise when instructed to do so, upon opening, closing, or declaring recesses of Court.
 - (g) All male lawyers and male Court personnel must wear both coats and ties, women lawyers and women Court personnel must be suitably attired.
 - (h) Any attorney who appears in Court intoxicated or under the influence of intoxicants, drugs or narcotics may be summarily held in contempt.

With respect to all motions or objections relating to discovery, the Tribal District Court shall refuse to hear any such motion or objection unless counsel for the movant shall first advise the Court in writing that he has conferred in good faith with opposing counsel, but that, after a sincere attempt to resolve differences has been made, the attorneys have been unable to reach an accord.

Rule 8-1-105 Free Press - Fair Trial

- (A) It is the duty of the lawyer or law firm not to release or authorize the release of information or opinion which a reasonable person would expect to be disseminated by any means of public communication, in connection with pending or imminent criminal litigation with which a lawyer or a law firm is associated, if there is a reasonable likelihood that such dissemination will interfere with a fair trial or otherwise prejudice the due administration of justice.
- (B) With respect to a pending investigation of any criminal matter, a lawyer participating in or associated with the investigation shall refrain from making any extrajudicial statement which a reasonable person would expect to be disseminated, by any means of public communication, that goes beyond the public record or that is not necessary to inform the public that the investigation is underway, to describe the general scope of the investigation, to obtain assistance in the apprehension of a suspect, to warn the public of any dangers, or otherwise to aid in the investigation.
- (C) From the time of arrest, issuance of an arrest warrant or the filing of a criminal complaint in any criminal matter until the commencement of trial or disposition without trial, a lawyer or law firm associated with the prosecution or defense shall not release or authorize the release of any extrajudicial statement which a reasonable person would expect to be disseminated by any means of public communication, relating to that matter and concerning:
 - (1) The prior criminal record (including arrests, indictments, or other charges of crime), or the character or reputation of the accused, except that the lawyer or law firm may make a factual statement of the accused's name, age, residence, occupation, and family status and, if the accused has not been apprehended, a lawyer associated with the prosecution may release any information necessary to aid in his apprehension or to warn the public of any dangers he may present;
 - (2) The existence or contents of any confession, admission, or statement given by the accused, or the refusal or failure of the accused to make any statement;
 - (3) The performance of any examinations or tests or the accused's refusal or failure to submit to an examination or test;

- (4) The identity, testimony, or credibility of prospective witnesses, except that the lawyer or law firm may announce the identity of the victim if the announcement is not otherwise prohibited by law;
 - (5) The possibility of a plea of guilty to the offense charged or a lesser offense;
 - (6) Any opinion as to the accused's guilt or innocence or as to the merits of the case or the evidence in the case.
- (D) The foregoing shall not be construed to preclude the lawyer or law firm during this period, in the proper discharge of his or its official or professional obligations, from announcing the fact and circumstances of arrest (including time and place of arrest, resistance, pursuit, and use of weapons), the identity of the investigating and arresting officer or agency, and the length of the investigation; from making an announcement, at the time of seizure of any physical evidence other than a confession, admission or statement, which is limited to a description of the evidence seized; from disclosing the nature, substance, or text of the charge, including a brief description of the offense charged; from quoting or referring without comment to public records of the Court in the case; from announcing the scheduling or result of any stage in the judicial process; from requesting assistance in obtaining evidence; or from announcing without further comment that the accused denies the charges made against him.
- (E) During a jury trial on any criminal matter, including the period of selection of the jury, no lawyer or law firm associated with the prosecution or defense shall give or authorize any extrajudicial statement or interview relating to the trial or the parties or issues in the trial, which a reasonable person would expect to be disseminated by means of public communication if there is a reasonable likelihood that such dissemination will interfere with a fair trial, except that the lawyer or law firm may quote from or refer without comment to public records of the Court in the case.
- (F) Nothing in this Rule is intended to preclude the formulation or application of more restrictive rules relating to the release of information about juvenile or other offenders, to preclude the holding of hearings or the lawful issuance of reports by legislative, administrative, or investigative bodies, or to preclude any lawyer from replying to charges of misconduct that are publicly made against him.
- (G) All Court supporting personnel, including among others, Tribal and Bureau of Indian Affairs Police and their deputies, marshals, deputy marshals, court clerks, deputy court clerks, bailiffs, court reporters and employees or subcontractors retained by the court-appointed official reporters, are hereby prohibited from disclosing to any person, without authorization by the Court, information relating to a pending criminal case that is not a part of the public records of the Court.

Such personnel are also forbidden from divulging information concerning in camera arguments and hearings held in chambers or otherwise outside the presence of the public.

- (H) In a widely publicized or sensational civil or criminal case, the Court, on motion of either party or on its own motion, may issue a special order governing such matters as extrajudicial statements by parties and witnesses likely to interfere with the rights of the accused to a fair trial by an impartial jury, the seating and conduct in the courtroom of spectators and news media representatives, the management and sequestration of jurors and witnesses, and any other matters which the Court may deem appropriate for inclusion in such an order.

Such a special order may be addressed to some or all of the following subjects:

- (1) A proscription of extrajudicial statements by participants in the trial (including lawyers, parties, witnesses, jurors and court officials) which might divulge prejudicial matter not of public record in the case.
- (2) Specific directives regarding the clearing of entrances to and hallways in the courthouse and respecting the management of the jury and witnesses during the course of the trial, to avoid their mingling with or being in the proximity of reporters, photographers, parties, lawyers and others, both in entering and leaving the courtroom or courthouse and during recesses in the trial.
- (3) A specific direction that the jurors refrain from reading, listening to, or watching news reports concerning the case, and that they similarly refrain from discussing the case with anyone during the trial and from communicating with others in any manner during their deliberations.
- (4) Sequestration of the jury on motion of either party or by the Court, without disclosure of the identity of the movant.
- (5) Direction that the names and addresses of jurors or prospective jurors not be publicly released except as required by the Tribal Court, and that no photograph be taken or sketch made of any juror within the environs of the Court.
- (6) Insulation of witnesses during the trial.
- (7) Specific provisions regarding the seating of spectators and representatives of news media, including:
 - (a) An order that no member of the public or news media representative be at any time permitted within the bar railing;

- (b) The allocation of seats to news media representatives in cases where there are an excess of requests, taking into account any pooling arrangement that may have been agreed to among the newsmen.
- (I) The taking of photographs and operation of tape recorders in the courtroom or its environs and radio or television broadcasting from the courtroom or its environs during the progress of or in connection with judicial proceedings, including proceedings before a Tribal judge, whether or not Court is actually in session, is prohibited. A Judge may, however, permit (1) the use of electronic or photographic means for the presentation of evidence or the perpetuation of a record, (2) the broadcasting, televising, recording, or photographing of investitive, ceremonial, or similar proceedings, and (3) the use of electronic or photographic equipment including recording apparatus by tribal officers or employees ion the regular course of their business within their normal area of operation within the Courthouse when such will not interfere with the trial of the case.
- (J) As used in this Rule the term "environs" means any place in or near the tribal courtroom, or within the building in which the tribal courtroom is situated.

Rule 8-1-106 Plan of the Tribal Court for the Representation of Indigent Defendants

- (A) **For Whom Appointed.** As designated and provided by the Tribal Court for criminal defendants, and parents, and children in child custody actions when such persons are found to be financially unable to obtain adequate representation, and free representation is available, or when the Court has adequate funds, not otherwise obligated, to pay for such representation.
- (B) **Appointment Panel.** Private attorneys will be appointed by the Judges of this Court. Said appointments shall be made on a rotational basis, subject to the Court's discretion to make exceptions due to the nature and complexity of the case, an attorney's experience, and geographical considerations. Periodically as necessary, the panel will be republished by the Judges of this Court. If sufficient attorneys volunteer to be placed on this panel to satisfy the needs of the Court for representation of indigent persons and children, other attorneys may be excused from service on the panel, provided, that the Court may still request the assistance of such attorneys if necessary or useful to the Court.
- (C) **Pay.** Appointees may be compensated at a rate determined by a Judge of this Court but not to exceed \$30.00 per hour for time expended in court and \$20.00 per hour for time expended out of court in addition to reasonable expenses as determined by a Judge of this Court as the Court budget and court fund will allow. The compensation for legal services shall not exceed \$1,000.00 for an attorney in a case in which a crime punishable by banishment is charged, or in termination of parental rights cases, including all representation before the Supreme Court

through appeal of the case, and shall not exceed \$400.00 for an attorney in a case in which a misdemeanor is charged including all representation before the Court through appeal of the case. Compensation in post-conviction cases, probation and parole revocation hearings and material witness matters shall not in any event exceed \$250.00 per attorney per case. In all events, the compensation paid shall be in that amount approved by a Judge of this Court.

- (D) **Claims.** Standard forms shall be used throughout and claims for legal compensation and expenses and for services other than counsel shall be submitted within 45 days after services are completed.
- (E) **Obligation of Court-Appointed Counsel to Disclose Client's Assets.** If at anytime after appointment, counsel obtains information that a client is financially able to make payment, in whole or in part, for legal or other services in connection with his or her representation, and the source of the attorney's information is not protected as a privileged communication, counsel shall advise the Court.
- (F) **Refusal to Represent Indigents.** An attorney who neglects or refuses to serve as counsel for an indigent or child in this Court when duly appointed so to do so by either a Judge or a Magistrate may have his name removed from the list of those admitted to practice law in this Court, provided, that no attorney shall be required, without his consent, to represent more than one person each calendar year without receiving compensation therefore as provided in paragraph (v) of this rule. For good cause shown, the Court may excuse as attorney from an appointment although such action is not favored. No Government attorney shall be appointed in any such cases.
- (G) **Persons Obligated To Refund Court Fund For Attorney Fees Or Pay Attorneys.**

Every indigent person, and the parents of every child, for whom, a court appointed attorney is obtained, shall be liable to the Tribe for all sums paid to their court appointed counsel as fees and expenses in the action, or all sums which the court, upon motion of appointed counsel, taxes against that person as the fair costs of such representation at the conclusion of the case, which amount shall not exceed the amount which the Court would have paid from the court fund or court budget if funds for payment had been available. This liability may be enforced, by motion filed in the case by the parties attorney, the Tribal Attorney, or Tribal District Attorney, at any time after the amount of such attorneys fees and costs have been set by the Court, and process may be issued as in civil cases to enforce this liability. All amounts recovered shall be repaid into the Court fund or Court budget, and if the attorney has not received payment for his fees and costs, the Clerk of the Court shall forthwith pay over to the attorney such amount as he is entitled to pursuant to the order of the Court setting the attorney fees and costs.

CHAPTER TWO OATH OF ATTORNEY

I do solemnly swear:

I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the Tribe. I will maintain the respect due to Courts of justice and judicial officers.

I will be bound by the Code of Professional Responsibility of the American Bar Association and will conduct myself in compliance therewith at all times.

I will not counsel or maintain any suit or proceeding which shall appear to me to be unjust, nor any defense except such as I believe to be honestly debatable under the law.

I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to me such means only as are consistent with truth and honor, and will never seek to mislead the judge or jury by any artifice or false statement of fact or law.

I will maintain the confidence and preserve inviolate the secrets of my client, and will accept no compensation in connection with a client's business except from the client or with the client's knowledge and approval.

I will abstain from all offensive personalities, and advance no facts prejudicial to the honor or reputation of a party or a witness, unless required by the justice of the cause with which I am charged.

I will never reject, for any consideration personal to myself, the cause of the defenseless or oppressed, or delay any person's causes for lucre or malice. So help me God.