

Middle Temple

The Middle Temple traffics assets into the Inner Temple, Elizabeth Mary Alexander Windsor (Queen Elizabeth II) was a member of the Middle Temple. What does that tell you?

American declaration of "Independence" was signed by the members of Inner Temple and Middle Temple.

American Declaration of Independence

1776

1776

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American Declaration of Independence

Six members of Inner or Middle Temple were among the signatories to the Declaration of Independence in 1776: Thomas Hayward, jun., from 1778 Judge of the High Court of South Carolina; Thomas Lynch; Thomas McKean, President of Delaware and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania in 1777; Arthur Middleton; William Paca, later Governor of Maryland; and Edward Rutledge, later Governor of South Carolina.

John Dickinson of Middle Temple, who drafted the Articles of Federation and became President of Delaware in 1781, famously refused to sign, since he was still seeking reconciliation with Britain as well as liberty.

Seven Middle Templars signed the American Constitution in 1787; John Blair, Chief Justice of Virginia; John Dickinson; Jared Ingersoll, first Attorney-General of Pennsylvania; William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey; John Rutledge, chairman of the drafting committee and the second Chief Justice of the United States; Charles Pinckney and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

The founding father of Republic of Ghana was a member of Middle Temple.



Edward Akufo-Addo

1906 - 1979 | Admitted 1937 | Called 1940

President of the Republic of Ghana

Edward Akufo-Addo, born in Dodowa, Ghana, in 1906, was one of the founding fathers of the Republic of Ghana. In 1947 he became a founding member of the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC) and was one of the "Big Six" detained after disturbances in Accra in 1948. From 1949-1950, he was a member of the United Gold Coast Legislative Council and the Coussey Constitutional Commission. After Ghana declared independence from British rule, Akufo-Addo was appointed a Supreme Court Judge and Chief Justice from 1966-1970. In 1970, he became the 2nd President of the Republic of Ghana serving until his deposition by a military coup d'état in 1972.

First Prime Minister of Singapore was a member of Middle Temple.



Lee Kuan Yew

1923 - 2015 | Admitted 1946 | Called 1950

First Prime Minister of Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew was born in colonial Singapore in 1923, and was educated first in Singapore, and later at the London School of Economics and the University of Cambridge, where he graduated at the top of his cohort for Law. Having been admitted to the Inn in 1946, he was Called in 1950 and returned to Singapore to practice law. He became involved with Singaporean politics, founding the People's Action Party in 1954, and became the first Prime Minister of Singapore in 1959. He continued in this position through a 1963 union with Malaysia and then full independence for his nation in 1965, serving until 1990.

Founder and President of Africa National Congress was a member of Middle Temple.



Pixley ka Isaka Seme

1881 - 1951 | Admitted 1907 | Called 1910

Founder and President of the African National Congress

Pixley ka Isaka Seme, born in the Inanda Mission, Colony of Natal (KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa), began practising as a lawyer in Johannesburg in 1910 and established the South African Native Farmers Association in 1911 in order to encourage black farmers to buy land and gain independence. In response, the white government barred black people from owning land in South Africa. After the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, Seme and other young African leaders established the South African Native National Congress, later the African National Congress (ANC), in order to unify various African groups from separate colonies. Seme became President of the ANC from 1930 to 1936, coinciding unfortunately with a period of decline for the organisation. In 1937, he left politics and returned to practising law.

Alec Douglas-Home, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, is descended from James Scott, 1st Duke of Monmouth and Charles Lennox, 1st Duke of Richmond and thereby related to Marie de Medici.



Alec Douglas - Home, mentor and handler of Henry Kissinger.

Lord Alec Douglas-Home of Hirsel, the former British Prime Minister (1963-64) and Foreign Secretary (1970-74), has been “revered” by Kissinger as “that rarest of statesmen” and “one of the wisest men I have known.” Kissinger admitted in his May 10, 1982 Chatham House confession that he “kept . . . [Lord Home] better informed and more closely engaged” than appropriate agencies of the U.S. government. Of Kissinger, Lord Home has said, “I worked with him for many years in my official capacity . . . Our [London’s] purpose has always been the same as his.”

This mutual praise is ironic. Lord Home is the “survivor” of Munich 1938. In 1938, the year that Henry Kissinger’s family fled from the Nazis to England, Lord Home (then, Lord Douglas) traveled to Munich as British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain’s Private Secretary. There he met with Il Duce Benito Mussolini and Field Marshall Hermann Goering, while Chamberlain hammered out a pact with Hitler that would allow the removal, by partition or blitzkrieg strikes, of the buffer states which separated Nazi Germany from the drive east into the Soviet heartland that Round Table Group geopolitician Halford Mackinder had planned decades earlier. The Prime Minister’s relative, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, a member of the Isis-Urania Order of the Golden Dawn, controlled through the Cecil bloc’s Society for Psychical Research, was one of the original intermediaries to the Bavarian Thule Society which indoctrinated Hitler and the core Allgemeine SS in the “blood and soil” version of this plan that appears in *Mein Kampf*. After the rearming of the Rhineland, Lord Home, then newly appointed Neville Chamberlain’s Private Secretary, toured Germany to inspect progress on this “Hitler Project.”

The question that separated Prime Minister Chamberlain and Lord Home from other early oligarchic sponsors of the project (leading to their resignation in disgrace in 1940, as it

had earlier with Edward VIII), was whether Hitler had become a Frankenstein’s monster with whom the British could not afford to be publicly allied. “Appeasement,” the term Sir Winston Churchill used to attack the Munich Pact, was coined for consumption by “dumb Americans” who had to be rallied to pull Britain’s chestnuts out of the fire. Of the Munich pact itself, Lord Home later said: “There can be no doubt the breathing space saved Britain.”

Lord Home was born into the center of the British oligarchy, and was shaped by precisely the same influences that were to shape Henry Kissinger later. Through his father, the 13th Earl of Home who was suspected of Communist leanings in his day, Lord Alec Douglas-Home was descended from “The Black Douglas” (a Scottish marcher lord in the ranks of King Robert Bruce) and was the closest relative of the 14th Duke of Hamilton, the Premier Peer of Scotland, upon whose nearby estate Deputy Reichsführer Rudolf Hess landed one night to end the 1939-40 “phony war” and attempt to mobilize British support for the drive east. He was instructed as a youth by Sir Douglas Haig, the World War I Field Marshal who is a cousin of former Secretary of State Alexander Haig; and by Lord Robert Cecil, a son of Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister who patronized the Milner-Rhodes group. Lord Cecil (Viscount of Chelwood) founded the Royal Institute of International Affairs in 1919 with Lionel Curtis as a broader Round Table front. He also founded the League of Nations to manipulate world affairs in the direction of a second world war, and the Moral Rearmament Movement (“Oxford Movement”) that recruited SS Chief Heinrich Himmler and Field Marshal Goering to attempt to form an Anglo-American-German-Japanese Axis in the early-1930s. (Kissinger joined MRA after World War II.) Lord Home was polished at the aristocrat’s Christ Church College, Oxford by Arnold Toynbee, Chief of RIIA intelligence and the Foreign Research and Press Service based at the RIIA, Balliol College, and Rhodes House. Toynbee’s Manichean race-culture cycle theory of history was the main apologia for the Round Table group’s crimes against humanity.

With Kissinger as his junior partner, in the late 1960s and

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