

# Hiring Any Attorney waives Constitutional Protections, makes humans wards of court with unsound mind

## WHY YOU DON'T WANT AN ATTORNEY

That is a question that each must answer for themselves. However, before making that decision, you might wish to consider the following questions and answers:

1. To what or whom is an attorney's first duty? We consult the latest Corpus Juris Secundum (C.J.S.) legal encyclopedia, volume 7, section 4 for the answer below:

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→ His first duty is to the courts and the public, not to the client,<sup>55</sup> and wherever the duties to his client conflict with those he owes as an officer of the court in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the latter.<sup>56</sup>

The office of attorney is indispensable to the administration of justice and is intimate and

peculiar in its relation to, and vital to the well-being of, the court.<sup>57</sup> An attorney has a duty to aid the court in seeing that actions and proceedings in which he is engaged as counsel are conducted in a dignified and orderly manner, free from passion and personal animosities, and that all causes brought to an issue are tried and decided on their merits only;<sup>58</sup> to aid the court

2. What is the legal relationship between an attorney and his/her client?

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and the term is synonymous with "attorney."<sup>14</sup> Therefore, anyone advertising himself as a lawyer holds himself out to be an attorney, an attorney at law, or counselor at law.<sup>15</sup>

If one appears before any court in the interest of another and moves the court to action with respect to any matter before it of a legal nature, such person appears as an "advocate", as that term is generally understood.<sup>16</sup> The phrase "as an advocate in a representative capacity," as used in the statute regulating the practice of law, implies a representation distinct from officer or other regular administrative corporate employee representation.<sup>17</sup>

In England and her colonies a "barrister" is a person entitled to practice as an advocate or counsel in the superior courts.<sup>18</sup> A "solicitor" is a person whose business it is to be employed in the care and management of suits depending in courts of chancery.<sup>19</sup> In the great majority of the states of the Union, where law and equity are both administered by the same court, it has naturally come about that the two offices of attorney at law and solicitor in chancery have practically been consolidated, although in the federal equity practice the term "solicitor" is in

general use; but in some states the office of solicitor in chancery is a distinct and separate office from that of attorney at law.<sup>20</sup>

→ A client is one who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause to his management in prosecuting a claim or defending against a suit in a court of justice;<sup>21</sup> one who retains the attorney, is responsible to him for his fees, and to whom the attorney is responsible for the management of the suit;<sup>22</sup> one who communicates facts to an attorney expecting professional advice.<sup>23</sup> Clients are also called "wards of the court" in regard to their relationship with their attorneys.<sup>24</sup>

← ward of court

### § 3. Nature of Right to Practice

While it has been broadly stated that the right to practice law is not a natural or constitutional right, but is in the nature of a privilege or franchise, the practice of law is not a matter of grace but of right for one who is qualified by his learning and moral character.

#### Library References

Attorney and Client ⇄14.

The right to practice law is not a natural or constitutional right.<sup>25</sup> Nor is the right to practice

### 3. What is a ward of the court?

→ **Wards of court.** Infants and persons of unsound mind placed by the court under the care of a guardian. *Davis' Committee v. Loney*, 290 Ky. 644, 162 S.W.2d 189, 190. Their rights must be guarded jealously. *Montgomery v. Erie R. Co.*, C.C.A.N.J., 97 F.2d 289, 292. See *Guardianship*.

(Are you an infant or person of unsound mind?)

4. Do you need to challenge jurisdiction? Better read the following, particularly "...because if pleaded by an attorney....."

→ **In propria persona** /in prɔwpriə pɔrsɔwnə/. In one's own proper person. It was formerly a rule in pleading that pleas to the jurisdiction of the court must be plead *in propria persona*, because if pleaded by attorney they admit the jurisdiction, as an attorney is an officer of the court, and he is presumed to plead after having obtained leave, which admits the jurisdiction. See *Pro se*.

Conclusions of law:

1. When you hire an attorney, you become a ward of the court and a second class citizen and you admit the jurisdiction of the court in the matter at hand.
2. You can't hire an attorney if you want to challenge jurisdiction.
3. If you want to challenge jurisdiction, the only way you can do it is as a "sui juris" and/or "in propria persona".

Should you hire an attorney? What do you think?

**ABSOLUTELY NOT!**

Notes:

By becoming a World citizen of the World Government of World Citizens, we voluntarily follow Title 8, U.S.C. §1481— Loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizen; voluntary action; burden of proof; presumptions and are rendered automatically OUTSIDE the jurisdiction of these corporate courts.

## Attorney Addendum Thoughts

(as received...)

[The] fact of the matter, the governor and its agencies falls under the executive branch of government. The court system today, including the clerk of courts, are not judicial but administrative pursuant to Florida Statutes 120 and 5 U.S.C. the Administrative Procedure Act (federal & state) since they are not article III or constitutional courts, they are administrative courts that fall under the executive branch and under the Administrative Procedure Acts.

Secondly, why would anyone in their right mind even hire an attorney? The court and its officers can only interact with either a corporation, trust or “ward of the court” (except in a court of record in a common law venue which is a superior court) and cannot interact with a live human “people”. Under Corpus Juris Secundum (CJS), (means “body of law”)

*Volume 7, Section 4 – Attorney & client: The attorney’s first duty is to the courts and the public, not to the client, and wherever the duties to his client conflict with those he owes as an officer of the court in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the latter.”*

Clients are also called “wards” of the court in regard to their relationship with their attorneys. See the lawyer’s code of ethics; see 7 CORPUS JURIS SECUNDUM at section 4 which reads:

*“7 C.J.S. Section 4. Nature and Duties of Office. An attorney is an officer of the court with an obligation to the courts and the public as well as to his clients, and his duty is to facilitate the administration of justice. An attorney does not hold an office or public trust, in the constitutional or statutory sense of that term, and strictly speaking, he is not an officer of the state or of a governmental subdivision thereof. Rather, as held in many decisions,*

*he is an officer of the court, before which he has been admitted to practice. An attorney is not the court or one of its ministerial officers, or a law enforcement officer. He is, however, in a sense an officer of the state, with an obligation to the courts and to the public no less significant than his obligation to his clients. Thus, an attorney occupies a "dual position" which imposes "dual obligations."*

His first duty is to the courts and the public, not to the client, and wherever the duties his client conflict with those he owes as an officer of the court in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the latter. 1950 the 81st Congress Investigated the Lawyers Guild and determined that the B.A.R. Association is founded and ran by communists under definition. Thus any elected official that is a member of the B.A.R. will only be loyal to the B.A.R. and not the people.

We now know why on the 9th December in 1945 the International Organization Immunities Act relinquished every public office of the United States to the United Nations. In 8 U.S.C. §1481 stated that once an oath of office is taken citizenship is relinquished, thus any state employee becomes a foreign entity, agency, or state. That means every public office is a foreign state, including all political subdivisions. (i.e., every single court is considered a separate foreign entity.) Under 22 U.S.C. (Foreign Relations and Intercourse) Chapter 11 identifies all public officials as foreign agents. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (F.R.C.P.) 4j states that the Court jurisdiction and immunity fall under a foreign State.

Any state agency that operates "For Profit" is not de jure but de facto and void of immunity thus operating like any other publicly trading corporation as declared by the U.S. supreme Court – Clearfield Trust v. U.S., 318 US 363 – 1943.

The real question is, which state agencies are in charge of the enforcement of law against a clerk of court? That is the avenue I wish to pursue, outside of a private civil action and simply not interested in being disgruntled in writing a complaint just to be ignored by a state agency which has been par for the course when dealing with state agencies, like the fox watching the chicken coup.

Please advise,

Private Attorney General – 42 U.S.C. §1988  
Qualified Criminal Investigator – 18 U.S.C. §1510

Federal Witness – 18 U.S.C. §§1512, 13; 1964(a)(b)(c)(d)  
Ordained Minister/Ambassador – Protected Foreign official – 18 U.S.C.  
§112; 22 U.S.C. §254; 18 U.S.C §1116 (3)  
Absolute Immunity as a Corporation – 28 U.S.C. §1608  
F.S.I.A. (§§1976, 1997)  
Secured Foreign Party – 28 U.S.C. §§1602-1611