

# **Document # 2**

## **Attorney Definitions**

ATTORNEY. [a. OF. *atorne, aturne, atourne*, pa. pple. masc. of *atourner* to ATTORN, in sense of ‘one appointed or one constituted,’ whence all the specific uses. (The statement found in the law dictionaries for the last 200 years, that the word means ‘one who acts *in the turn* of another’ is a bad guess.) For spelling cf. ATTORN.] 1. **One appointed or ordained to act for another; an agent, deputy, commissioner. In later times only *fig.* and perhaps with conscious reference to sense 2. *obs.*** 2. (Attorney in fact, private attorney.) **One duly appointed or constituted (by *Letter* or *Power of Attorney*) to act for another in business and legal matters, either *generally*, as in payment, receipt, and investment of money, in suing and being sued, *etc.*, or in some specific act, which the principal, by reason of absence, is unable to perform in person. Hence the contrast in ‘in person’ and ‘by attorney,’ frequent also in *fig.* senses.** 3. (*Attorney-at-Law, public attorney*) **A professional and properly-qualified legal agent practicing in the courts of Common Law (as a *solicitor* practiced in the courts of Equity); one who conducted litigation in these courts, preparing the case for barristers or counsel, whose duty and privilege it is to plead and argue in open court.** 4. *Transf.* **An advocate, pleader, mediator.** 5. Specific title of the law officer of various councils, *etc.*, and the clerk of various courts. 6. *The King’s Attorney.* (earlier) descriptive designation of the legal officer now called ATTORNEY-GENERAL. *Mr. Attorney*, the ‘style’ used in addressing (formerly also in speaking of) him. 7. *attrib.*, as in attorney-cunning, *etc.* OED. See Note.

*Attorneys cannot reclaim their sovereignty (Redemption) and continue to practice as an attorney because they are held “in bar” (see bar) in the administration of the bankruptcy and cannot be sovereign by definition; they have masters.* Corporations are represented exclusively by attorneys. Clients of attorneys are defined as “wards of the court.” “Wards of court” is defined as “infants and persons of unsound mind” (see client, wards of court). The US Attorney General is a member of the Secretariat of Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization). Union attorneys are only “at law,” as opposed to “in law.” “At” means “near” or “in the vicinity of,” and applies to statutory legal systems. “In law” is the common law, actual law, where sovereigns once dealt with each other in handling disputes, but has not been available since Erie Railroad vs. Tompkins in 1938. Contemporary courts cannot accommodate anything other than artificial persons, e.g. corporations and “individuals” (corporations of one) like your straw man. See Note, attorney & client, Note at bar, escrow.

ATTORNEY & CLIENT. . . . attorney . . . with an obligation to the courts and to the public, not to the client, and wherever the duties of 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.** *Corpus Juris Secundum*, 1980, Section 4. See Note.

Note: By definition, the obligations and duties of attorneys extend to the court and the “public” (government) before any mere “client.” Clients are “wards of the court” (Straw Man) and therefore “persons of unsound mind.” See client, wards of court.

CLIENT. 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 presenting a claim or defending against a suit in a court of justice; 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; one who

communicates facts to an attorney expecting professional advice. **Clients** are also called “wards of the court” in regard to their relationship with their attorneys. *Corpus Juris Secundum*, 1980, Section 4. *See Note, attorney & client.*

Note: **Clients** are “wards of the court,” *i.e.* “infants and persons of unsound mind.” The Scarecrow/Straw Man in “The Wizard of Oz” was a “person of unsound mind.” *See wards of court, Attorney & Client, Wizard of Oz, The.*

**WARDS OF COURT.** Infants and persons of unsound mind. Black’s 4<sup>th</sup>.

Note: According to *Corpus Juris Secundum* clients of attorneys are “**wards of the court,**” thereby also qualifying them as persons of unsound mind. *See client,*

Today, 70% of all attorneys in the world reside in the West—America, to be exact—and 95% of all lawsuits in the world are filed under US jurisdiction.

**REMEDY.** **Remedy** is the means by which the violation of a right is prevented, redressed, or compensated. Black’s 1<sup>st</sup>. New. The purpose is to make it clear that both **remedy** and rights (as defined) include those **remedial** rights of “self help” which are among the most important bodies of rights under this Act, **remedial** rights being those which an aggrieved party can resort on his own motion. UCC 1-201(34). *See Note.*

Note: “Acceptance For Value” is **remedy**.