

SHOULD I HIRE 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:

§ 4 ATTORNEY & CLIENT 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.

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

§§ 2-3 ATTORNEY & 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 prosecuting a claim or defending against a suit in a court of justice; one 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.

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

Wards of the court. Infants and persons of unsound mind placed by the court under the care of a guardian. Davis' Committee v. Lone, 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. (Are you an infant or a 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 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 an attorney, as an attorney they admit the jurisdiction, and as an attorney is an officer of the court, and he is presumed to plead after having obtained leave, which admits the jurisdiction.

Conclusions of law:

1.) When you hire an attorney, you become a ward of the court and a second class citizen. You admit the jurisdiction of the court in the matter at hand.

2.) You cannot 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!**

To attorn is to supervise the transfer of an estate from the old lord to the new lord. It is a term from the feudal (federal?) law circa of the Middle Ages.