

Hiding Behind The BAR
Why Attorneys Are Not Lawyers
Public Notice

“Within the U.S. Corporation,” they're collectively called everything from "attorney" to "lawyer" to "counselor." Are these terms truly equivalent, or has the identity of one been mistaken for another?

What exactly is a "Licensed BAR Attorney?" A credential accompanies every legal paper produced by attorneys - along with a “STATE” BAR Certification number. The credential is issued by the boards of law examiners, the applicant having acquired a minimum competency in law. In most cases, the board is an independent, self-financing, separately incorporated group of law professionals, administered by the “state bar association,” a branch of the American Bar Association, functioning in an advisory capacity to the supreme court of each of the “STATE.” Simply stated, they are an advisory board of recommendation to the court. The accreditation number is issued by the “state bar association,” a “professional dues paying union.”

As we are about to show you, an ‘attorney’ is not a ‘lawyer,’ yet the average American improperly interchanges these words as if they represent the same occupation, and the average American attorney unduly accepts the honor to be called "lawyer" when he is not. In order to discern the difference, and where we stand within the current court system, it's necessary to examine the British origins of our “U.S. courts” and the terminology that has been established from the beginning. It's important to over-stand the proper lawful definitions for the various titles we now give these “corporate court” related occupations.

The legal profession in the U.S. is directly derived from the British system. Even the word "bar" is of British origin: BAR -- A particular portion of a courtroom. Named from the space enclosed by two bars or rails, one of which separated the judge's bench from the rest of the room; the other shut off both the bench and the area for lawyers engaged in trials from the space allotted to suitors, witnesses, and others. Such persons as appeared as speakers (advocates, or counsel) before the court, were said to be "called to the bar", that is, privileged so to appear, speak and otherwise serve in the presence of the judges as "barristers." The corresponding phrase in the United States is "admitted to the bar". - A Dictionary of Law (1893). From the definition of ‘BAR,’ the title and occupation of a "barrister" is derived:

BARRISTER defined: -- English law. A counselor admitted to plead at the bar. 2. Ouster barrister, is one who pleads ouster or without the bar. 3. Inner barrister, a sergeant or king's counsel who pleads within the bar. 4. Vacation barrister, a counselor newly called to the bar, who is to attend for several long vacations the exercise of the house. 5. Barristers are called apprentices, *apprentitii ad legem*, being looked upon as learners, and not qualified until they obtain the degree of sergeant. -- Edmund Plowden, the author of the Commentaries, a volume of elaborate reports in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, describes himself as an apprentice of the common law. -- A Law Dictionary by John Bouvier (Revised Sixth Edition, 1856).

BARRISTER defined: n. [from BAR.] A counselor, learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to pleas at the bar, and to take upon him the defense of clients; answering to the advocate or licentiate of other countries. Anciently, barristers were called, in England, apprentices of the law. Outer barristers are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner barristers, benchers or readers, who have been sometime admitted to pleas within the bar, as the King's Counsel are. -- Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

Overall, a barrister is one who has the privilege to plead at the courtroom bar separating the judicial from the non-judicial spectators. Currently, in U.S. “corporate courts,” the inner bar between the bench (judge) and the outer bar no longer exists, and the outer bar separates the attorneys (not lawyers) from the spectator's gallery. This will be explained more as you read further. As with the word ‘BAR,’ each commonly used word describing the various court officers is derived directly from root words:

1). From the word "solicit" is derived the name and occupation of a ‘solicitor’; one who solicits or petitions an action in a court.

SOLICIT defined: v.t. [Latin - sollicito] 1. To ask with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something. This word implies earnestness in seeking ... 2. To ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition; as, to solicit an office; to solicit a favor. -- Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

2). From the word "attorn" is derived the name and occupation of an 'attorney;' one who transfers or assigns property, rights, title and allegiance to the owner of the land.

ATTORN defined: v. ME. [Origin French. atorner, aturner >assign, appoint, f. a-torner turn v.] 1. v.t. Turn; change, transform; deck out. 2. v.t. Turn over (goods, service, allegiance, etc.) to another; transfer, assign. 3. >v.i. Transfer one's tenancy, or (arch.) homage or allegiance, to another; formally acknowledge such transfer. attorn tenant (to) Law formally transfer one's tenancy to), make legal acknowledgement of tenancy (to a new landlord) -- Oxford English Dictionary 1999.

ATTORN defined: v.i. [Latin ad and torno.] In the feudal law, to turn, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another. This is the act of feudatories, vassals or tenants, upon the alienation of the estate. -- Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

ATTORNMENT defined: n. The act of a feudatory, vassal or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service. -- Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

ATTORNMENT defined: n. the transference of bailor status, tenancy, or (arch.) allegiance, service, etc., to another; formal acknowledgement of such transfer: lme. -- Oxford English Dictionary 1999.

3). From the word advocate comes the meaning of the occupation by the same name; one who pleads or defends by argument in a court.

ADVOCATE defined: v.t. [Latin advocatus, from advoco, to call for, to plead for; of ad and voco, to call. See Vocal.] To plead in favor of; to defend by argument, before a tribunal; to support or vindicate. -- Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

4). From the word "counsel" is derived the name and occupation of a 'counselor' or 'lawyer'; one who is learned in the law to give advice in a court of law;

COUNSEL defined: v.t. [Latin. to consult; to ask, to assail.] 1. To give advice or deliberate opinion to another for the government of his conduct; to advise. - Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

LAWYER defined: A counselor; one learned in the law. -- A Law Dictionary by John Bouvier (Revised Sixth Edition, 1856).

Although modern usage tends to group all these descriptive occupational words as the same, the fact is that they have different and distinctive meanings when used within the context of court activities:

Solicitor -- one who petitions (initiates) for another in a court

Counselor -- one who advises another concerning a court matter

Lawyer -- [see counselor] learned in the law to advise in a court

Barrister -- one who is privileged to plead at the bar

Advocate -- one who pleads within the bar for a defendant

Attorney -- one who transfers or assigns, within the bar, another's rights and property acting on behalf of the ruling crown (government)

It's very clear that an attorney is not a lawyer. The lawyer is a learned counselor who advises. The ruling "corporation" appoints an attorney as one who transfers a tenant's rights, allegiance, and title to the landowner ("corporation").

Feudal Tenancy

If you think you are a landowner in America, take a close look at the warranty deed or fee title to your land. You will almost always find the words "tenant" or "tenancy." The title or deed document establishing your right as a tenant, not that of a landowner, has been prepared for transfer by a licensed BAR Attorney, just as it was carried out within the original English feudal system we “believed” we had escaped from in 1776.

A human being is the tenant to a feudal superior. A feudal tenant is a “legal person” (thing) who pays rent or services of some sort for the use and occupation of another's land. The land has been conveyed to the tenant's use, but the actual ownership remains with the superior. If a common “People” does not own what he thought was his land (he's legally defined as a "feudal tenant," not the superior owner), then a superior “person” owns the land and the feudal tenant – “person” pays him to occupy the land.

This is the hidden Feudal Law in America. When a “person” (a.k.a. human being, corporation, natural person, partnership, association, organization, etc.) pays taxes to the tax assessor of the civil county or city government (also a “person”), it is a payment to the superior landowner for the right to be a tenant and to occupy the land belonging to the superior. If this were not so, then how could a local government sell the house and land of a person for not rendering his services (taxes)?

We used to think that there was no possible way feudal law could be exercised in America, but the facts have proven otherwise. It's no wonder they hid the definition of a human being behind the definition of a man. The next time you enter into an agreement or contract with another “person” (legal entity), look for the keywords “person,” individual, and natural person describing who you are.

Are you the entity the other “person” claims you are?

When you "appear" before their jurisdiction and courts, you have agreed that you are a “legal person” unless you show them otherwise. You will have to deny that you are the “person” and state who you really are. Is the flesh and blood spiritual being standing there in that courtroom a “person” by their legal definition?

See “PERSON” for your role in the BAR Attorney system as a Feudal Tenant.

British Accredited Registry (BAR)?

During the middle 1600's, the Crown of England established a formal registry in London where barristers were ordered by the Crown to be accredited. The establishment of this first International Bar Association allowed barrister-lawyers from all nations to be formally recognized and accredited by the only recognized accreditation society. From this, the acronym BAR was established denoting (informally) the British Accredited Registry, whose members became a powerful and integral force within the International Bar Association (IBA). Although this has been denied repeatedly as to its existence, the acronym BAR stood for the British barrister-lawyers who were members of the larger IBA.

When America was still a chartered group of British colonies under patent - established in what was formally named the British Crown Territory of New England - the first British Accredited Registry (BAR) was established in Boston during 1761 to attempt to allow only accredited barrister-lawyers access to the British courts of New England. This was the first attempt to control who could represent defendants in the court at or within the bar in America.

Today, each corporate “STATE” in America has its own BAR Association, i.e. The Florida Bar or the California Bar, that licenses government officer attorneys, NOT lawyers. In reality, the U.S. courts only allow their officer attorneys to freely enter within the bar while prohibiting those learned of the law - lawyers - to do so. They prevent advocates, lawyers, counselors, barristers and solicitors from entering through the outer bar. Only licensed BAR Attorneys are permitted to freely enter within the bar separating the people from the bench because all BAR Attorneys are officers of the court itself. Does that tell you anything?

Here's where the whole word game gets really tricky. In each "STATE," every licensed BAR Attorney calls himself an Attorney at Law. Look at the definitions above and see for yourself that an Attorney at Law is nothing more than an attorney - one who transfers allegiance and property to the ruling landowner. Another name game they use is "of counsel," which means absolutely nothing more than an offer of advice. Surely, the mechanic down the street can do that! Advice is one thing; lawful representation is another.

A BAR licensed Attorney is not an advocate, so how can he do anything other than what his real purpose is? He can't plead on your behalf because that would be a conflict of interest. He can't represent the crown (ruling government) as an official officer at the same time he is allegedly representing a defendant. His sworn duty as a BAR Attorney is to transfer your ownership, rights, titles, and allegiance to the landowner. When you hire a BAR Attorney to represent you in their courts, you have hired an officer of that court whose sole purpose and occupation is to transfer what you have to the creator and authority of that court. A more appropriate phrase would be "legal plunder." See "The Law" by Frederic Bastiat, 1850.

The official duties of an Esquire

Let's not forget that all U.S. BAR Attorneys have entitled themselves, as a direct result of their official BAR license and oaths, with the British title of "esquire." This word is a derivative of the British word "squire."

SQUIRE defined: n. [a popular contraction of esquire] 1. In Great Britain, the title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight. 2. In Great Britain, an attendant on a noble warrior. 3. An attendant at court. 4. In the United States, the title of magistrates and lawyers. In New-England, it is particularly given to justices of the peace and judges. - Webster's 1828 Dictionary.

ESQUIRE defined: n. Earlier as squire n. 1. Ime. [Origin French. esquier (mod. écuyer) f. Latin scutarius shield-bearer, f. scutum shield: see - ary 1.] 1. Orig. (now Hist.), a young nobleman who, in training for knighthood, acted as shield-bearer and attendant to a knight. Later, a man belonging to the higher order of English gentry, ranking next below a knight. Ime. b. Hist. Any of various officers in the service of a king or nobleman. c. A landed proprietor, a country squire. arch. - Oxford English Dictionary 1999.

During the English feudal laws of land ownership and tenancy, a squire - esquire- was established as the land proprietor charged with the duty of carrying out, among various other duties, the act of attornment [see definition above] for the landowner and nobleman he served. Could this be any simpler for the average American to over-stand? If our current U.S. BAR Attorneys were just lawyers, solicitors, barristers, advocates or counselors, then they would call themselves the same. They have named themselves just exactly what they are, yet we blindly cannot see the writing on the wall?

The BAR Attorneys have not hidden this from anyone. That's why they deliberately call themselves "Esquires" and "Attorneys at law." It is the American people who have hidden their own heads in the sand?

Knowing these simple truths, why would anyone consider the services of BAR Attorney-Esquire as his representative within the ruling courts of America? Their purposes, position, occupation, job, and duty is to transfer your allegiance, property, and rights to the landowner, a.k.a. STATE. [See Our Enemy, The State by Albert J. Nock, 1935, His Classic Critique Distinguishing 'Government' from the 'State']

They are sworn oath officers of the "STATE" whose sole authority is to transfer your property to their landowner-employer. Think about this the next time you enter their courtrooms. From now on, all Americans should refuse to enter past the outer bar when the "person," "name" is called. Who would voluntarily want to relinquish all he has by passing into their "legal trap" that exists inside that outer bar?

We must all refuse to recognize their royal position as Squires and refuse to hire them as our representatives and agents. They can't plead or argue for you anyway; all they can do is oversee the act of attornment on behalf of the ruling corporation whom they serve as official officers. Nothing stops your neighbor from being a barrister or lawyer. No real law prohibits any of us from being lawyers! Even Abraham Lincoln was a well-recognized lawyer, yet he had no formal law degree. Let the BAR Attorneys

continue in their jobs as property transfer agent-officers for the corporate "STATE," but if no "person," "name," "defendant" hires them, they'll have to get new jobs or they'll starve. Fire your BAR Attorney and present the "person" "trust account" "name" in your private capacity as lawyer-in-fact, or hire any non-BAR-licensed lawyer to assist you from outside the courtroom bar.

Refuse to acknowledge all judges who are also licensed BAR Attorneys. Every judge in Florida State is a member of the Florida BAR. This is unlawful and unconstitutional as a judge cannot be an Esquire nor can he represent any issue in commerce, such as that of the "STATE." Every Florida State judge has compromised his purported neutral and impartial judicial position by being a State Officer ("employee") through his BAR licensure. This is an unlawful monopoly of power and commerce ("closed-union-shop").

The Unauthorized Practice of Law

Fire your BAR Attorney. Refuse to acknowledge their corrupt inner-bar courts of thievery. Formally charge them with the illegal act of practicing law without lawful authority. Why? A BAR Attorney is not a lawyer by lawful definition. An Esquire is an officer of the "STATE" (employee) with the duty to carry out "STATE" activities, including "attornment."

"STATE" officers have no constitutional authority to practice law as lawyers, barristers, advocates, or solicitors. Americans should begin formally charging these false lawyers with unlawfully practicing the profession of law since their BAR union licenses only give them the privilege to be Attorneys and Squires over asset transfers "within STATE affairs."

See: <http://youtu.be/exAuNXzn3fw>

See: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/189199805/The-STATE-Created-the-Office-of-PERSON>

See: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/192789333/Common-Law-Trust-Tax-Exempt-Foreign-Status-Public-Notice-Public-Record>