

# COUNTERFEIT-GOVERNMENT

AND THE DIRTY TRICKS OF THE BAR

JUSTINIAN-DECEPTION

## RUNNING SHEET

xxxx

Some of the references

"for your entertainment"

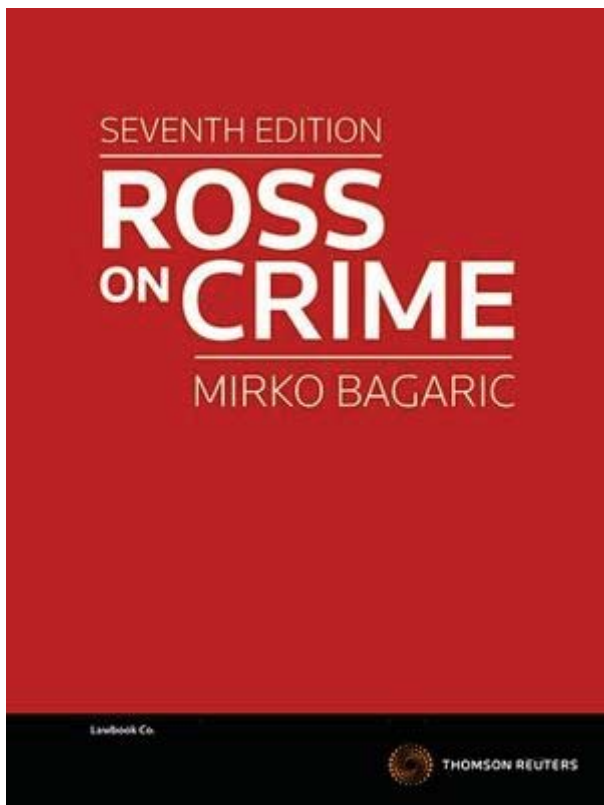
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## COUNTERFEIT-GOVERNMENT

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fj6n9Q8wCrQ> 8:39

### References

00:30 Book - Ross on Crime



00:42 Page 443, Chapter 3.8620 - "Not to be Learned Tricksters"

Madden CJ said lines 570 - 571.

The members of the B.A.R. Association will always be the competetors but I do not doubt in future the B.A.R. members will be more punctilious in matters of this kind.

The reason that the B.A.R. exists as a Bar and that they stand as they do as a privilege class with certain rights and obligations as they are believed to be and expected to be honourable men, and yet instead of being honourable men anxious for honest clean justice in the Court, that they should cease to be that and become merely learned tricksters, the B.A.R. would not be in existance for very long. They would be no benefit or service to the public but their learning would be dangerous and their tricks would be a never-failing source of trouble to the community.

# punctilious

[pʌŋ(k)'tɪliəs]

ADJECTIVE showing great attention to detail or correct behaviour.

02:50

(N.S.W.) INTERPRETATION ACT 1987 -

As at 28 November 2018 - Act 15 of 1987

**45E** Style changes, roman numerals, colons and dashes

(cf former ss 9D and 9F of *Reprints Act 1972* )

(1) Legislation may be published under this Part:

- (a) with the omission of the enacting formula, and
- (b) with the omission of any comma before or after the year in the short title or citation of the legislation (or in references to the short title or citation of legislation of this or any other jurisdiction), and
- (c) with the omission of inverted commas around the short title or citation of legislation, and
- (d) with other changes to the format (but not to the text) of legislation so as to conform to current styles in the State.

(2) For the purposes of publication under this Part and for all other purposes:

- (a) roman numerals in legislation may be regarded as being interchangeable with the corresponding arabic numerals, and

(Q'ld.)

- (b) colons in legislation may be regarded as being interchangeable with dashes.

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#### **(Q'ld.) ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1954 - SECT 14C**

##### **Changes of drafting practice not to affect meaning**

##### **14C Changes of drafting practice not to affect meaning**

If—

- (a) a provision of an Act expresses an idea in particular words; and
- (b) a provision enacted later appears to express the same idea in different words for the purpose of implementing a different legislative drafting practice, including, for example—
  - (i) the use of a clearer or simpler style; or
  - (ii) the use of gender-neutral language;

the ideas **must** not be taken to be different merely because different words are used.

#### **(Q'ld.) ACTS INTERPRETATION ACT 1954 - SECT 52**

##### **52 References to the Crown etc.**

In every Act—

(a) reference to the Sovereign reigning at the time of the passing of such Act, or to ‘Her Majesty’, ‘His Majesty’, ‘the Queen’, ‘the King’, or ‘the Crown’, shall be construed as references to the Sovereign for the time being, and, where necessary, shall include the heirs and successors of such Queen or King; and

(b) references to any style or titles appertaining to the Crown at the time of the passing of such Act, shall be construed as references to the style and titles appertaining to the Crown for the time being adopted, with the assent of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, by the Sovereign for the time being for use in relation to the Commonwealth of Australia and its Territories.

03:30

<https://guides.service.gov.au/content-guide/punctuation-grammar/>

## Capitalisation

Capital letters are hard to read. Keep them to a minimum.

Use sentence case for most things (capitalise the first word).

Use title case for proper nouns (capitalise the principal words).

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## Nouns

Use title case for proper nouns — for example, names of people, places or organisations).

Capitalise the principal words only, to distinguish them from common nouns or the generic meaning.

Example of  
capitalising proper nouns

- Jane Bloggs
- United States of America
- Digital Transformation Agency
- The Department of the Environment and Energy is an Australian Government department.

04:30

(Australian Government)

## **Style Manual**

**For authors, editors and printers**

**Sixth Edition**



**page 121**

**The names of all individuals - real or fictitious - should always be given initial capitals in publications and correspondence. For example:**

Oodgeroo Noonucal   Michael Leunig   Mr Curly

04:48

... any documentation, say a driver licence or a court document ...

05:05

Chicago Manual of Style

12.228 ??

... one of the obvious limitations of the use of Glossas from a spoken written language to represent signs there is no one-to-one correspondence between the words or signs in any two languages

05:16 "Chicago Manual of Style" 17th Edition, page 666  
(16th Edition, pages 575-6)

05:30 ... there is a legislative requirement to do this ...  
... this is where the fraud comes in, this is where  
the B.A.R. Association is going to become a group of 'Learned Tricksters'

05:42 Extract from The Queen's speech 1953

**HM Queen Elizabeth II -- Coronation Day Speech -- 2 June 1953**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S2pgmKeGEZg> 6:15

go to 02:05 - 02:25

" ... I have in sincerity, pledged myself to your service

as so many of you are pledged to mine.

Throughout all my life and with all my heart I shall strive

to be worthy of your trust. ..."

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06:05

06:35 Conclusion

07:12 ... if slave names and military names appear in all upper-case text could this mean that your driver licence is confirmation you are nothing but a slave or military subordinate to The Queen's administrative corporations ...

07:35 in sincerity or insincerity?

# sincerity

[sɪn 'serəti]

NOUN the absence of pretence, deceit, or hypocrisy.

# insincerity

[ɪnsɪn 'serɪti]

NOUN the quality of not expressing genuine feelings.

07:52 Dry Exchange

**DRY EXCHANGE.** In English law. A term formerly in use, said to have been invented for the purpose of disguising and covering usury; something being pretended to pass on both sides, whereas, in truth, nothing passed but on one side, in which respect it was called "dry." Cowell; Blount.

***Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, 1968, Page 588.***

## adhesion contract.

A standard-form contract prepared by one party, to be signed by the party in a weaker position, usu. a consumer, who adheres to the contract with little choice about the terms. —

Also termed contract of ad-hesion; adhesive contract; adhesory contract; adhesiory contract; take-it-or-leave-it contract; leonine contract.

[Cases: Contracts 1. C.J.S. Contracts §§ 2–3, 9, 12.]

“Some sets of trade and professional forms are extremely one-sided, grossly favoring one interest group against others, and are commonly referred to as contracts of adhesion. From weakness in bargaining position, ignorance, or indifference, unfavored parties are willing to enter transactions controlled by these lopsided legal documents.”  
Quintin Johnstone & Dan Hopson Jr., *Lawyers and Their Work* 329–30 (1967).

“Dangers are inherent in standardization ... for it affords a means by which one party may impose terms on another unwitting or even unwilling party. Several circumstances facilitate this imposition. First, the party that proffers the form has had the advantage of time and expert advice in preparing it, almost inevitably producing a form slanted in its favor. Second, the other party is usually completely or at least relatively unfamiliar with the form and has scant opportunity to read it — an opportunity often diminished by the use of fine print and convoluted clauses. Third, bargaining over terms of the form may not be between equals or, as is more often the case, there may be no possibility of bargaining at all. The form may be used by an enterprise with such disproportionately strong economic power that it simply dictates the terms. Or the form may be a take-it-or-leave-it proposition, often called a contract of adhesion, under which the only alternative to complete adherence is outright rejection.”  
E. Allan Farnsworth, *Contracts* § 4.26, at 296–97 (3d ed. 1999).  
**Black's Law Dictionary, 8th Edition, 2004, Page 971.**

### **08:03 Closing Credits**

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