



IMPERIAL DECEIT AND THE ONGOING CRIME OF COLONIALISM IN CANADA - Q & A

WHAT IS COLONIALISM?

“Domination of a people or area by a foreign state or nation : the practice of extending and maintaining a nation's political and economic control over another people or area.”

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/colonialism>

WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF COLONIALISM?

“The impacts of colonization are immense and pervasive. Various effects, both immediate and protracted, include the spread of virulent diseases, unequal social relations, detribalization, exploitation, enslavement, medical advances, the creation of new institutions, abolitionism, improved infrastructure, and technological progress. Colonial practices also spur the spread of colonist languages, literature and cultural institutions, while endangering or obliterating those of native peoples. The native cultures of the colonized peoples can also have a powerful influence on the imperial country.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonialism>

WHO DID THE MAJORITY OF THE COLONIZING?

“The British Empire was composed of the dominions, colonies, protectorates, mandates, and other territories ruled or administered by the United Kingdom and its predecessor states. It began with the overseas possessions and trading posts established by England in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. At its height in the 19th and early 20th century, it was the largest empire in history and, for over a century, was the foremost global power. By 1913, the British Empire held sway over 412 million people, 23 per cent of the world population at the time, and by 1920, it covered 35.5 million km² (13.7 million sq mi), 24 per cent of the Earth's total land area. As a result, its constitutional, legal, linguistic, and cultural legacy is widespread. At the peak of its power, it was described as “the empire on which the sun never sets”, as the Sun was always shining on at least one of its territories.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire

WHO WERE THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS?

“The Loyalists were not, as is often thought, upper class individuals with a strong British connection, but were ordinary folk: farmers, businessmen, laborers, and so on, coming from not only British backgrounds, but German, Dutch, French, Native, and even former black slaves, all wishing to keep their rights and freedoms they had under British rule and fearing the unknown under Colonial independence. As hostilities opened, many of these Loyalists joined various Loyalist Brigades to fight alongside the British Forces against the Colonial Rebel Patriot Militias.”

“Today the title UE is Canada’s only hereditary honour, and literally thousands of Canadians can claim it as descendants of the United Empire Loyalists, one of Canada’s great founding peoples.”

<https://uel.ca/united-empire-loyalists/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loyalism>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulster_loyalism

<https://www.thespec.com/news/hamilton-region/2017/05/10/united-empire-loyalists-of-all-stripes-the-spine-of-a-nation.html>

DR. ORONHYATEKHA - PETER MARTIN

“Dr. Oronhyatekha, also known as Peter Martin was born August 10, 1841 on the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford and died March 3, 1907. He had an illustrious loyalist connection through his Mohawk roots. He was married on August 28, 1863 to Ellen Hill, who was a great-granddaughter of Joseph Brant.

He was a son of Peter Martin Sr. of Six Nations Reserve and Lydia Loft of Bay of Quinte Mohawks. His grandfather was George Martin, born December 23, 1767 near Canajoharie, NY and died February 8, 1853 in Salt Springs near Brantford. George served in the American Revolution and settled as a Loyal Mohawk with Joseph Brant and others on the Six Nations Reserve. George was married to Catherine Rollston, who was of Dutch ancestry. George and Catherine also had a daughter Helen who married John "Smoke" Johnson. George Martin served as a confidential interpreter to William Claus, who was the deputy superintendent of Indian Affairs from 1799 to 1826, and as a native interpreter to Joseph Brant Clench during the War of 1812. Lydia Loft was a granddaughter of Lydia, sister to Capt. John Deserontyou, who married Isaac Hill.”

<https://www.uelac.org/Honours-Recognition/bio/Hall-of-Honour-BofQ-Peter-Martin-2007.pdf>

THAYENDANEKHA - JOSEPH BRANT

While still in his early youth, Brant became a favorite of Sir William Johnson, the British superintendent of the northern Indians of America, who was extremely popular with the tribes under his supervision. During his time with the Iroquois, Johnson became particularly close to the Mohawk tribes. He was also a Mason and a former Provincial Grand Master of the New York colony. After Johnsons European wife Catherine died in 1759, he married his former Indian mistress, Molly, who was Brants sister, in an Indian ceremony later that year. It was due largely to Johnsons relationship with Molly that

Brant received the favor and protection of Sir William and through him the British government, which set Brant on the road to promotion.

In 1774, Sir William Johnson died and was succeeded in his territories by his son Sir John Johnson, and as Superintendent of the Indian Department by his son-in-law, Col. Guy Johnson, both of whom were Masons. The Johnsons, together with Brant and the Tory leaders Col. John Butler and Col. Walter Butler (also both Masons) were to become leaders of the Loyalist resistance and terrorism in Northwest New York."

<https://www.varsitytutors.com/ca/earlyamerica/early-america-review/volume-3/chief-joseph-brant-mohawk-loyalist-and-freemason>

BLACK LOYALISTS

"The Black Loyalist settlement of Birchtown, Nova Scotia was declared a National Historic Site in 1997. A seasonal museum commemorating the Black Loyalists was opened in that year by the Black Loyalist Heritage Society. A memorial has been established at the Black Loyalist Burying Ground. Built around the historic Birchtown school and church, the museum was badly damaged by an arson attack in 2008 but rebuilt. The Society began plans for a major expansion of the museum to tell the story of the Black Loyalists in America, Nova Scotia and Sierra Leone."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Loyalist

WERE ALL LOYALISTS COLONIALISTS?

"Those who remained loyal to England, known as "Loyalists" or "Tories", were not all colonists. Other allies of the British were numerous Indian tribes, more especially the Iroquois tribes who occupied the lands from upstate New York south to northern Pennsylvania with scatterings further south and north and extending west to the Great Lakes. The Iroquois League, also known as the Six Nations, was a confederation of upper New York state Indian tribes composed of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras. They lived in comfortable homes, often better than those of the colonists, raised crops, and sent hunters to Ohio to supply meat for those living back in New York."

<https://www.varsitytutors.com/ca/earlyamerica/early-america-review/volume-3/chief-joseph-brant-mohawk-loyalist-and-freemason>

WE KNOW THAT THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION OF CANADA SUFFERED TERRIBLY BECAUSE OF COLONIALISM. WERE OTHER RACIAL GROUPS ADVERSELY AFFECTED?

"TORONTO -- Long-held conversations about Canada's relationship with racism have reached a new fever pitch amid ongoing protests against anti-Black racism.

To Indigenous and Black educators in Canada, it's a relationship that has been left out of history books.

For 17 years, Charmaine Nelson has asked new students at McGill University if they knew that slavery occurred in Canada. She can recall just one student who said that they did. Most only knew of the "Underground Railroad," the network of safe houses and

secret routes for enslaved people in the U.S. to escape to Canada that was used from approximately 1833 to 1865.”

But Canada's history with slavery goes back much further.

“We're obscuring, falsifying — and completely erasing in many instances — a 200-year history and we're enshrining a 30-year history,” said Nelson, an art history professor who has researched the visual culture of slavery, in a phone interview with CTVNews.ca.

“What we're omitting then in the Canadian landscape, across the board in our curriculum, from the youngest children into university age, is the 200-year history of slavery in Canada.””

<https://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/systemic-silence-canada-s-ignored-history-of-slavery-1.4980143?cache=yes%23top>

“The first recorded instance of African enslavement in Canada concerns Olivier Le Jeune, a young boy from Madagascar whose African name is unknown. He arrived in Québec in 1628 and was sold by his owner to a clerk of the colony, thus becoming the first recorded slave sold in New France. After again being sold, he received his education at a school run by Jesuit priest Father Le Jeune. He continued to live in New France until his death at about 30 years of age in 1654.

After 1628, slavery was expanded and institutionalized under the French and British regimes. During and after the American Revolution (1776-1783), many white Loyalists moved to what is now Ontario bringing with them the practice of slavery. An imperial statute in 1790 allowed Loyalists to enter the country from the United States without paying duty on their slaves, if they obtained a license from the Lieutenant Governor. The purpose of the statute was mainly to attract Loyalists to Upper Canada, but it also increased the number of slaves residing in the province.”

<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/pages/our-stories/slavery-to-freedom/history/slavery-in-canada>

INDENTURED SERVITUDE

“After the British Empire ended slavery in 1833, plantation owners returned to indentured servitude for labor, with most servants coming from India, until the British government prohibited the practice in 1917.”

“Many white immigrants arrived in colonial America as indentured servants, usually as young men and women from Britain or Germany, under the age of 21.”

“Given the high death rate, many servants did not live to the end of their terms. In the 18th and early 19th century, numerous Europeans, mostly from outside the British Isles, traveled to the colonies as redemptioners, a particularly harsh form of indenture.

Indentured servants were a separate category from bound apprentices. The latter were American-born children, usually orphans or from an impoverished family who could not care for them. They were under the control of courts and were bound out to work as an

apprentice until a certain age. Two famous bound apprentices were Benjamin Franklin who illegally fled his apprenticeship to his brother, and Andrew Johnson, who later became President of the United States.

George Washington used indentured servants; in April 1775, he offered a reward for the return of two runaway white servants.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indentured_servitude_in_British_America

“After the abolition of slavery, newly free men and women refused to work for the low wages on offer on the sugar farms in British colonies in the West Indies. Indentured labour was a system of bonded labour that was instituted following the abolition of slavery. Indentured labour were recruited to work on sugar, cotton and tea plantations, and rail construction projects in British colonies in West Indies, Africa and South East Asia. From 1834 to the end of the WWI, Britain had transported about 2 million Indian indentured workers to 19 colonies including Fiji, Mauritius, Ceylon, Trinidad, Guyana, Malaysia, Uganda, Kenya and South Africa.

The indentured workers (known derogatively as ‘coolies’) were recruited from India, China and from the Pacific and signed a contract in their own countries to work abroad for a period of 5 years or more. They were meant to receive wages, a small amount of land and in some cases, promise of a return passage once their contract was over. In reality, this seldom happened, and the conditions were harsh and their wages low.”

<https://www.striking-women.org/module/map-major-south-asian-migration-flows/indentured-labour-south-asia-1834-1917>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_indentured_servants

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_colonization_of_the_Americas

“Once in Canada, the Barnardo children were first sent to distribution centres, until a suitable placement could be found for them. These placements were generally labour-based: a Barnardo child might expect to work on a family farm as an agricultural labourer, or as some other form of domestic servant. Although there are some examples of Barnardo children being adopted by the families who took them in, these instances appear to be quite rare.

Barnardo’s first small party of children came to Canada in 1882. After initial results seemed favourable, Barnardo began preparations to increase his immigration scheme. A notice in the *Globe* in 1883 announced the imminent establishment of a Toronto branch of his institution at the corner of Front and Windsor, and that “from two to three hundred boys and girls of good character and training will be received into it annually” from the Barnardo homes in England.”

<https://torontoist.com/2014/08/historicist-dr-barnardos-children/>

“Child Migration was intended to ease urban poverty in the British Isles and agricultural labour shortages in the colonies. Once in Canada, the children were expected to work

and attend school, and received infrequent inspection visits to monitor their welfare. Canadian employers tended to treat the young immigrants as hired hands, rather than adopted family members, and many changed homes frequently. Although rural Canada might have provided more employment opportunities than urban England, living among strangers often left the children vulnerable to abuse, neglect or overwork with tragic results. In 1923, Huron County farmer John Benson Cox was convicted of abusing Charles Bulpitt, the sixteen-year-old 'home boy' working for him, after Charles died by suicide in his care.

At the time, some Canadians welcomed the cheap farm labour provided by the child migrants, while others feared that these lower class 'waifs and strays' must be 'the offspring of criminals and tramps,' and therefore inherently bad and dangerous to God-fearing citizens of the Dominion."

<https://www.huroncountymuseum.ca/poisoning-our-population-huron-countys-undesirable-young-immigrants/>

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM?

"In contexts dealing with the domination of a people or area by a foreign power, colonialism and imperialism are often used together with no real distinction in meaning. Used separately, however, each of these words can take on a slightly different emphasis. Colonialism comes from colony, and tends to be applied in contexts addressing the effects that colonialism has on the lives of those living in colonies. Imperialism is closely related to empire and therefore tends to place more emphasis on the ruling power and its intent to expand its dominion, as well as on the expanded empire itself, with its distinct parts subsumed under the banner of the dominating force."

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/colonialism>

IS COLONIALISM ILLEGAL?

JESSICA HONAN - LEGALITY OF COLONIALISM UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

"Under international law, treaties and instruments create an obligation for States to decolonise foreign territories. Arguably the most pre-eminent example of this is the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Whilst originally only containing limited legal status as a General Assembly Resolution, Resolution 1514 (XV) is today widely recognised as being crystallised into Customary International Law (CIL). The consequence of this is that its content, including the obligations to decolonise that it creates, are legally binding on all States. In effect, this means that all colonized countries are entitled to decolonisation. This has been occurring in waves since the end of the Second World War, as European powers grant independence to their colonies. However, a number of territories remained colonized, as recognised by the UN's list of 'Non-Self-Governing Territories'. These territories are almost exclusively islands in the Pacific or Atlantic Oceans. The exception to this is the large, disputed Western Sahara region. However, ultimately, colonization is not lawful under international law as a result

of to the crystallization of Resolution 1514 (XV). On top of this, the principle of sovereignty and the right to self-determination reaffirm that colonization is not lawful.”
<http://www.hscentre.org/global-governance/legality-of-colonisation-under-international-law/>

IS COLONIALISM A THING OF THE PAST THEN?

“Yet despite this comprehensive body of law prohibiting colonization (both outright and as a consequence of its effect on the right to self-determination and sovereignty), there are still cases in modern geopolitics where one State is an imperial power over a foreign territory. The continual existence of these territories is for a variety of reasons, with colonial powers unwilling to decolonise due to the strategic value of the territory – for example, Guam is of strategic importance to the USA as a result of its location in the Asia-Pacific region, close to China and North Korea. Alternatively, in some circumstances, independence is not necessarily the preferred outcome for the inhabitants of the territory. For example, French Polynesia has been listed as a Non-Self-Governing Territory since 2013, but a majority of French Polynesians support remaining in France due to the economic support.

Nevertheless, under international law, the principle of sovereignty and the right to self-determination reaffirm that colonization is not lawful, and per Resolution 1514 (XV), colonial powers should take ‘immediate steps ... in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations / in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.’”
<http://www.hscentre.org/global-governance/legality-of-colonisation-under-international-law/>

WHY IS COLONIALISM CONSIDERED TO BE A BLIGHT ON WORLD HISTORY?

NATHAN J. ROBINSON - A QUICK REMINDER OF WHY COLONIALISM WAS BAD

“Perhaps the easiest way to understand why colonialism was so horrific is to imagine it happening in your own country now. It is invaded, conquered, and occupied by a foreign power. Existing governing institutions are dismantled and replaced by absolute rule of the colonizers. A strict hierarchy separates the colonized and the colonizer; you are treated as an inconvenient subhuman who can be abused at will. The colonists commit crimes with impunity against your people. Efforts at resistance are met with brutal reprisal, sometimes massacre. The more vividly and accurately you manage to conjure what this scenario would actually look like, the more horrified you will be by the very idea of colonialism.”

<https://www.currentaffairs.org/2017/09/a-quick-reminder-of-why-colonialism-was-bad>

CAROLINE ELKINS - THE BRITISH EMPIRE: A LEGACY OF VIOLENCE

“ELKINS: You know, in practice it means untold suffering, Arun. It means that gloves are off and that any kind of sort of coercive tactic, whether it be the use of detention camps, whether it's torture, whether it's scorched earth policy, the level of violence is extraordinary. And what it means for somebody like Callwell is that you can explain the violence by the fact that it has a moral quality to it. It has a moral, if you will, redemptive

effect. Battlefields, soldiers, colonial administrators, missionaries, they - many of them believed in the sort of - you know, the nature of coercion and the ways in which it was part and parcel of this civilizing mission.”

<https://www.npr.org/2022/07/11/1110853580/legacy-of-violence-documents-the-dark-side-of-the-british-empire>

HOW IS COLONIALISM CONTINUING TO OPERATE IN THE WORLD TODAY?

“Neocolonialism is the continuation or reimposition of imperialist rule by a state (usually, a former colonial power) over another nominally independent state (usually, a former colony). Neocolonialism takes the form of economic imperialism, globalization, cultural imperialism and conditional aid to influence or control a developing country instead of the previous colonial methods of direct military control or indirect political control (hegemony).

Neocolonialism differs from standard globalization and development aid in that it typically results in a relationship of dependence, subservience, or financial obligation towards the neocolonialist nation. This may result in an undue degree of political control or spiraling debt obligations, functionally imitating the relationship of traditional colonialism.

Neocolonialism frequently affects all levels of society, creating neo-colonial systems that disadvantage local communities, such as neo-colonial science.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neocolonialism>

CAN WE DIRECTLY OBSERVE COLONIALISM OPERATING IN CANADA TODAY?

COLONIAL ERA

“Home Children was the child migration scheme founded by Annie MacPherson in 1869, under which more than 100,000 children were sent from the United Kingdom to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa. The programme was largely discontinued in the 1930s, but not entirely terminated until the 1970s.

Later research, beginning in the 1980s, exposed abuse and hardships of the relocated children. Australia apologized in 2009 for its involvement in the scheme. In February 2010 UK Prime Minister Gordon Brown made a formal apology to the families of children who suffered. Canadian Immigration Minister Jason Kenney stated in 2009 that Canada would not apologize to child migrants, preferring to “recognize that sad period” in other ways.

The practice of sending poor or orphaned children to English and later British colonies, to help alleviate the shortage of labour, began in 1618, with the rounding-up and transportation of one hundred English vagrant children to the Virginia Colony. In the 18th century, labour shortages in the overseas colonies also encouraged the transportation of children for work in the Americas, and large numbers of children were forced to migrate, most of them from Scotland. This practice continued until it was exposed in 1757, following a civil action against Aberdeen merchants and magistrates for their involvement in the trade.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_Children

CURRENT ERA

“The Children's Protection Act of 1893 introduced Ontario's first full-fledged child protection scheme. However; for half a century, children's homes had been helping disadvantaged children, and they played a key role in the evolution of an empathetic child-protection system. During the course of the nineteenth century, the provincial government had increasingly accepted responsibility for disadvantaged children and had developed legislative definitions of a child in need of protection and of neglect that were incorporated into the 1893 Act. The work of the children's homes went hand in hand with these developments, as they not only helped needy children but also helped develop these concepts of neglect and provided models for the home placements promoted by J. J. Kelso and mandated by the Act.”

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19244840/>

“The first Canadian child welfare organization was established in Toronto in 1891, followed closely in 1893 by the country's first legislation, Ontario's Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to and Better Protection of Children. Most other Canadian provinces soon followed suit, developing similar legislation. In Quebec, child protection was carried out under the auspices of the Catholic Church; legislation generally following the principles of other provinces was not passed until 1977. Newfoundland, which did not become a province until 1949, also has a long tradition of religious influence over child protection matters. The recently proclaimed Territory of Nunavut, formed in 1997, is in the process of developing its child welfare system.

Jurisdictions developing protection legislation later in the 20th century have tended to pattern provisions on the principles already established by other provinces, while retaining some specific forms and concepts reflecting their history. Consequently, child protection legislation across the country, while not identical, follows similar principles and often uses the same or similar language and concepts.”

<https://scholars.wlu.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1044&context=pcf>

DID THE MACPHERSON FAMILY HAVE PROMINENCE IN CANADA?

“John A. Macdonald (1815-1891), who became Canada's first prime minister at Confederation, began the study of law in 1830 under George Mackenzie, a prominent Kingston lawyer. Three years later he came to Hallowell (now Picton) to manage the law practice of his cousin, Lowther P. Macpherson, who was in ill health. During his stay here, Macdonald became the first secretary of the Prince Edward Young Men's Society in 1834 and served as secretary of the Prince Edward District School Board. The latter position constituted his earliest experience in the field of public administration. Macdonald returned to Kingston in the summer of 1835 where he set up his own law practice.”

<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/plaques/john-a-macdonald-in-hallowell>

IS THE BRITISH EMPIRE A THING OF THE PAST?

“The Commonwealth of Nations, simply referred to as the Commonwealth, is a political association of 56 member states, the vast majority of which are former territories of the British Empire.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Nations

WHO IS HEAD OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS?

“Under the formula of the London Declaration, Charles III is the head of the Commonwealth. When the monarch dies, the successor to the crown does not automatically become the new head of the Commonwealth. However, at their meeting in April 2018, Commonwealth leaders agreed that Prince Charles should succeed his mother Elizabeth II as head after her death. The position is symbolic, representing the free association of independent members, the majority of which (36) are republics, and five have monarchs of different royal houses (Brunei, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malaysia, and Tonga).”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Nations

DOES THIS MEAN THAT CROWN GOVERNS THE COMMONWEALTH?

“The evolution of dominions into realms has resulted in the Crown having both a shared and a separate character, with the one individual being equally monarch of each state and acting as such in right of a particular realm as a distinct legal person guided only by the advice of the cabinet of that jurisdiction. This means that in different contexts, the term Crown may refer to the extra-national institution associating all 15 countries, or to the Crown in each realm considered separately. The monarchy is therefore no longer an exclusively British institution.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_realm

(Charles is the natural person who represents the legal entity known as the Crown Corporation.)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Crown

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_person

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_person

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capacity_\(law\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capacity_(law))

WHO ACTUALLY GOVERNS THE COMMONWEALTH?

“The main decision-making forum of the organization is the biennial Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM), where Commonwealth heads of government, including (amongst others) prime ministers and presidents, assemble for several days to discuss matters of mutual interest. CHOGM is the successor to the Meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and, earlier, the Imperial Conferences and Colonial Conferences, dating back to 1887. There are also regular meetings of finance ministers, law ministers, health ministers, etc. Members in arrears, as special members before them, are not invited to send representatives to either ministerial meetings or CHOGMs.”

“The chief institutions of the organization are the Commonwealth Secretariat, which focuses on intergovernmental aspects, and the Commonwealth Foundation, which focuses on non-governmental relations among member states. Numerous organizations are associated with and operate within the Commonwealth.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Nations

The Commonwealth of Nations, the Crown, the United Kingdom and Charles III are all completely separate entities although similar ancient powers govern them all.

WHAT ROLE DOES THE CROWN PLAY IN THE COMMONWEALTH?

“The crown in each of the Commonwealth realms is a similar, but separate, legal concept. To distinguish the institution's role in one jurisdiction from its place in another, Commonwealth law employs the expression the Crown in Right of [place]; for example, the Crown in Right of the United Kingdom, the Crown in Right of Canada, the Crown in Right of the Commonwealth of Australia, etc. Because both Canada and Australia are federations, there are also crowns in right of each Canadian province and each Australian state. When referring to the Crown in multiple jurisdictions, wording is typically akin to “the Crown in right of [place], and all its other capacities”.

The powers of a realm's crown are exercised either by the monarch, personally, or by his or her representative on the advice of the appropriate local ministers, legislature, or judges, none of which may advise the crown in any other realm.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Crown

SO KING CHARLES III IS NOT THE ‘POWER’ BEHIND THE CROWN?

“The concept of the crown as a corporation sole developed first in England as a separation of the physical crown and property of the kingdom from the person and personal property of the monarch. It spread through English and later British colonization and is now rooted in the legal lexicon of all 15 Commonwealth realms, their various dependencies, and states in free association with them. It is not to be confused with any physical crown, such as those of the British regalia.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Crown

WHAT ROLE DOES KING CHARLES PLAY WITH THE CROWN?

“The King reigns, but he does not rule. Ruling is done by his government, and as head of state in the UK the King is constitutionally obliged to follow the government's advice. His main functions as head of state are to appoint the Prime Minister, and all the other ministers; to open new sessions of parliament; and to give royal assent to bills passed by parliament, signifying that they have become law.”

<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/constitution-unit/explainers/what-role-monarchy>

WHO ACTUALLY GOVERNS THE CROWN THEN?

“Advice and consent is an English phrase frequently used in enacting formulae of bills and in other legal or constitutional contexts. It describes either of two situations: where a

weak executive branch of a government enacts something previously approved of by the legislative branch or where the legislative branch concurs and approves something previously enacted by a strong executive branch.

The concept serves to moderate the power of one branch of government by requiring the concurrence of another branch for selected actions. The expression is frequently used in weak executive systems where the head of state has little practical power, and in practice the important part of the passage of a law is in its adoption by the legislature.

In the United Kingdom, a constitutional monarchy, bills are headed:

BE IT ENACTED by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

This enacting formula emphasizes that although legally the bill is being enacted by the British monarchy (specifically, by the King-in-Parliament), it is not through his initiative but through that of Parliament that legislation is created.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advice_and_consent

WHO ARE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND LORDS TEMPORAL?

“The House of Lords developed from the "Great Council" (Magnum Concilium) that advised the king during medieval times. This royal council came to be composed of ecclesiastics, noblemen, and representatives of the counties of England and Wales (afterwards, representatives of the boroughs as well). The first English Parliament is often considered to be the "Model Parliament" (held in 1295), which included archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, and representatives of the shires and boroughs.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Lords

HOW DO THE ‘LORDS’ EXERCISE THEIR ‘OFFICIAL’ POWER

“The Privy Council (PC), officially His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, is a formal body of advisers to the sovereign of the United Kingdom. Its membership mainly comprises senior politicians who are existing or former members of either the House of Commons or the House of Lords.

The Privy Council formally advises the sovereign on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, and as a body corporate (as King-in-Council) it issues executive instruments known as Orders in Council which, among other powers, enact Acts of Parliament. The Council also holds the delegated authority to issue Orders of Council, mostly used to regulate certain public institutions. The Council advises the sovereign on the issuing of Royal Charters, which are used to grant special status to incorporated bodies, and city or borough status to local authorities. Otherwise, the Privy Council's

powers have now been largely replaced by its executive committee, the Cabinet of the United Kingdom.

Certain judicial functions are also performed by the King-in-Council, although in practice its actual work of hearing and deciding upon cases is carried out day-to-day by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Judicial Committee consists of senior judges appointed as privy counselors: predominantly justices of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and senior judges from the Commonwealth. The Privy Council formerly acted as the High Court of Appeal for the entire British Empire (other than for the United Kingdom itself). It continues to hear judicial appeals from some other independent Commonwealth countries, as well as Crown Dependencies and British Overseas Territories.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privy_Council_\(United_Kingdom\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privy_Council_(United_Kingdom))

WHAT’S ACTUALLY GOING ON THEN?

“Deception or falsehood is an act or statement that misleads, hides the truth, or promotes a belief, concept, or idea that is not true. It is often done for personal gain or advantage. Deception can involve dissimulation, propaganda and sleight of hand as well as distraction, camouflage or concealment. There is also self-deception, as in bad faith. It can also be called, with varying subjective implications, beguilement, deceit, bluff, mystification, ruse, or subterfuge.”

“Deception is a major relational transgression that often leads to feelings of betrayal and distrust between relational partners. Deception violates relational rules and is considered to be a negative violation of expectations. Most people expect friends, relational partners, and even strangers to be truthful most of the time. If people expected most conversations to be untruthful, talking and communicating with others would require distraction and misdirection to acquire reliable information. A significant amount of deception occurs between some romantic and relational partners.

Deceit and dishonesty can also form grounds for civil litigation in tort, or contract law (where it is known as misrepresentation or fraudulent misrepresentation if deliberate), or give rise to criminal prosecution for fraud. It also forms a vital part of psychological warfare in denial and deception.”

“For legal purposes, deceit is a tort that occurs when a person makes a factual misrepresentation, knowing that it is false (or having no belief in its truth and being reckless as to whether it is true) and intending it to be relied on by the recipient, and the recipient acts to his or her detriment in reliance on it. Deceit may also be grounds for legal action in contract law (known as misrepresentation, or if deliberate, fraudulent misrepresentation), or a criminal prosecution, on the basis of fraud.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deception>

WHAT DOES THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WEBSITE SAY ABOUT THE CROWN?

“In Canada’s system of government, the power to govern is vested in the Crown but is entrusted to the government to exercise on behalf and in the interest of the people. The Crown reminds the government of the day that the source of the power to govern rests elsewhere and that it is only given to them for a limited duration.”

<https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/crown-canada/about.html>

WHAT DOES THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SAY ABOUT THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS?

- At the summit, the Prime Minister participated in an intergenerational dialogue breakfast with the Commonwealth Youth Council.
- The Prime Minister also participated in the Commonwealth Business Forum’s Heads of Government and Business Leaders Roundtable. The Roundtable was co-chaired by President Paul Kagame and HRH the Prince of Wales.
- The Prime Minister participated in a side event entitled Keeping 1.5 Alive – The Glasgow Climate Pact and Building Momentum towards COP27, co-hosted by Rwanda and the United Kingdom.
- The modern Commonwealth is a values-based association of 54 countries, most with historic links to the United Kingdom and home to over 2.4 billion citizens over five continents.
- Canada is the second largest donor to the Commonwealth and contributed a total of \$10.86 million to the organization in 2021-22.
- This year, leaders met under the theme “Delivering a Common Future: Connecting, Innovating, Transforming” to discuss how to improve the lives of the citizens of the Commonwealth’s 54 countries.
- During the summit, Prime Minister Trudeau also held bilateral meetings with the President of Rwanda, Paul Kagame, the Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda, Gaston Browne, the President of Ghana, Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, the President of Kenya, Uhuru Kenyatta, the President of Zambia, Hakainde Hichilema.
- On June 23, 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau paid his respects to the victims of the genocide committed against the Tutsi in Rwanda at the Kigali Genocide Memorial.”
<https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2022/06/25/prime-minister-drives-action-food-security-climate-change-and-gender>
<https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2022/06/25/canada-announces-key-projects-w-hile-commonwealth-heads-government>

WHAT IS PIERRE POILIEVRE’S POSITION ON THE COMMONWEALTH?

Pierre Poilievre:” I am a monarchist. All of our freedoms come from the British Parliamentary tradition, the continuity of which is personified in the Queen.”

https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:DTY9y3mwkkEJ:https://www.monarchist.ca/images/CMN/CMN_summer_2022_v3_w.pdf&cd=19&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=ca
<https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/governor-general-canada-monarchy-future-1.6831365>
<https://www.tamils4pierre.com/>

WHAT IS THE NDP’S POSITION ON THE COMMONWEALTH?

“In 1956, after the birth of the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) by a merger of two previous labour congresses, negotiations began between the CLC and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) to bring about an alliance between organized labour and the political left in Canada. In 1958 a joint CCF-CLC committee, the National Committee for the New Party (NCNP), was formed to create a new social democratic political party, with ten members from each group. The NCNP spent the next three years laying down the foundations of the New Party, the party's interim name pending a national convention. During this process, a large number of New Party Clubs were established to allow like-minded Canadians to join in its founding, and six representatives from New Party Clubs were added to the National Committee. In 1961, at the end of a five-day long founding convention which established its principles, policies and structures, the New Democratic Party was born, and Tommy Douglas, the long-time CCF Premier of Saskatchewan, was elected as its first leader.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Democratic_Party

WHAT CAN WE DO IN RESPONSE TO THIS INCREDIBLE DECEPTION?

- [SEE CHART](#) (It's a work in progress as I continue to research. Some of the information may be incorrect but, for the most part, it shows how the Commonwealth is operating parallel to the Crown in Canada along with the viceregal system of the GG)
- FORM DISCERNMENT AND COMMUNITY RESPONSE COMMITTEES IN MUNICIPALITIES ACROSS CANADA. [SEE CHART](#)
- WEED OUT MEMBERS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS WHO ARE SERVING WITH A CONFLICT OF INTEREST (IN OBLIGATION TO A CLANDESTINE THIRD PARTY). USE GOVERNMENT CODES OF CONDUCT AND/OR ETHICS AND SUBSEQUENT CONFLICT OF INTEREST LEGISLATION, THE CRIMINAL CODE AND OTHER VARIOUS LEGISLATION/LAWS AS NECESSARY.
- HOLD POLICE SERVICE BOARDS ACCOUNTABLE TO THEIR RESPECTIVE MUNICIPALITIES. [SEE CHART](#)
- MONITOR AND RESPOND TO THE MEDIEVAL MILITARY ORDERS OPERATING IN CANADA INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE SOVEREIGN MILITARY ORDER OF MALTA, ORDER OF ST. JOHN, COLUMBIA, PYTHIAS, ETC.
- ALSO BE VIGILANT TO THE OPERATIONS OF RELIGIOUS, DYNASTIC ORDERS (MALTA; ST. JOHN, RED CROSS; ORANGE, ETC.), FRATERNAL ORDERS (FREEMASONRY, TEMPLARS, SHRINERS, EASTERN STAR, REBEKAHS, ETC.), SERVICE CLUBS (ODDFELLOWS, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS, ROTARY, ETC). (THESE GROUPS ARE CONTROLLED AT THE TOP. THE AUTHOR IS IN NO WAY REBUKING ANY INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS WHO'RE GOVERNED BY A GENUINE MORAL CODE, ETHICAL INTENT AND SUBSEQUENT SINCERE ACTS OF GOOD FAITH) [SEE MORE](#)
- THE TRUTH IS THE AUTHORITY - STAND FIRMLY ON IT!

- MORE INFORMATION ON WAYS TO MOVE FORWARD IN TAKING BACK OUR RESPECTIVE MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA CAN BE FOUND AT www.holisticusinternational.ca

FROM MY PERSPECTIVE, 'THE PROBLEMS' THAT WE'RE COLLECTIVELY EXPERIENCING AS A COLLECTIVE IN CANADA AT THIS TIME RESTS ON THE ANCIENT, RELIGIOUSLY BASED, **SYSTEM OF NOBILITY**. IT'S THIS SYSTEM THAT DRIVES ALL OF THE CHAOS IN THE WORLD. IT'S THIS VERY SYSTEM THAT CONTINUES TO DIVIDE THE RACES, GENDERS AND GENERATIONS, PITTING THEM AGAINST ONE ANOTHER WHILE THE SO-CALLED NOBLES 'GOVERN' THE ENTIRE PLANET INTO DESCENDING MADNESS.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobility>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerage>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heraldry>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_British_Empire

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Society_of_the_Friends_of_St_George%27s_and_Descendants_of_the_Knights_of_the_Garter

IN CLOSING, LET'S PONDER THE INTENTIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS IN CONSIDERATION OF THE DEFINITION OF GOOD FAITH AND BAD FAITH:

BAD FAITH

“Bad faith (Latin: mala fides) is a sustained form of deception which consists of entertaining or pretending to entertain one set of feelings while acting as if influenced by another. It is associated with hypocrisy, breach of contract, affectation, and lip service. It may involve intentional deceit of others, or self-deception.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bad_faith

GOOD FAITH

“In human interactions, good faith (Latin: bona fides) is a sincere intention to be fair, open, and honest, regardless of the outcome of the interaction. Some Latin phrases have lost their literal meaning over centuries, but that is not the case with bona fides, which is still widely used and interchangeable with its generally-accepted modern-day English translation of good faith. It is an important concept within law and business.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Good_faith

WE ALL KNOW WHAT THE PEOPLE OF CANADA ARE CAPABLE OF WHEN PROPERLY INFORMED AND IGNITED WITH PASSION! SO LET'S GET OUR GAME ON, WE HAVE A NATION TO WIN BACK!

THANK YOU FOR READING. PLEASE SHARE WHAT YOU'VE DISCOVERED WITH YOUR FRIENDS, FAMILY, COLLEAGUES AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS. WE'RE ALL IN THIS

TOGETHER AND IT'S GOING TO TAKE OUR COLLECTIVE WILL AND SUBSEQUENT DETERMINED, UNITED EFFORT TO TURN THINGS AROUND HERE IN CANADA.

WE MUST, WE CAN AND WE WILL!

By Brenda Everall

May 2023

www.holisticusinternational.ca

"The Conservative government of John A. Macdonald, together with the Liberal Party under Wilfrid Laurier, united to defeat the motion. The latter exclaimed, "Sir, this is not a party question; it is at most a family quarrel; it is simply a domestic disturbance in the ranks of the Conservative party."

In order to reduce political tensions, in 1890 the Parliament of Canada passed an Act for the incorporation of the Orange Order in Canada. This recognized the political influence that the Orangeman had attained, which greatly affected the outcome of the 1891 federal election."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesuit_Estates_Act