



THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS: CANADA'S CLANDESTINE, IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

INTRODUCTION

Canada was the first dominion of the British Empire. After World War II the British Empire became known as the Commonwealth of Nations.

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

By crafting 'Executive Powers' into the British North America Act it appears that the Empire continued, albeit clandestinely, to govern Canada through the vice-regal government and the Treasury Board, a committee of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/csj-sjc/constitution/lawreg-loireg/p1t11.html>

For the most part, the Commonwealth has unfolded in Canada through various Colonial, Imperial and Dominion Councils, eventually becoming known as they are today, the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings (CHoGM).

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/colonial-and-imperial-conferences>

<http://faculty.marianopolis.edu/c.belanger/quebechistory/encyclopedia/DominionAlliance-CanadianHistory.htm>

<https://thecommonwealth.org/about-us>

The incredibly well-designed network of corruption appears to operate through the respective Treasury Boards of Canada and the United Kingdom. In Canada, the Treasury Board is the only lawfully sanctioned committee of the Privy Council of Canada. The Privy Council, which can issue a constitutionally sanctioned legal instrument referred to as an **Order-In-Council**, manages the public sector, all levels of government and, overall, the Crown Estate of the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom we find a dual system operating through the Secretary of State for Justice for the United Kingdom who just so happens to be, simultaneously, the **Lord Chancellor**

operating through the **Crown Office**, a section of the U.K's Ministry of Justice, and one of the **Great Officers of State**.

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/cabinetpapers/cabinet-gov/great-offices-of-state.htm>

<https://www.thecrownstate.co.uk/en-gb/about-us/our-structure-and-governance/the-treasury/>

<https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/corporate/about-treasury-board.html>

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/orders-council>

<https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/corporate/reports-publications/military-law/crown-prerogative/introduction.html>

It's through the Crown Office, that we find members of the Accession Council who secure the monarch's oath, issue the Royal Proclamation and subsequently provide for a coronation.

<https://privycouncil.independent.gov.uk/privy-council/the-accession-council/>

The power behind the Accession Council seems to have come about beginning in medieval times. A struggle to limit the King's powers through constitutional convention eventually ensued after the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. The struggle continued into the days of Magna Carta whereby Barons and others from the so-called 'nobility' secured their ancient rights and liberties for the City of London where some still operate from today.

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

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

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

The outcome of the 'glorious revolution in 1688 led to subsequent legal rights for the so-called nobility such as the Bill of Rights, Act of Union, etc., and the powers of the monarch were gradually constrained. In this way, the nobility began to rule indirectly through the king. Eventually, the monarch of the United Kingdom became a mere representative of the Crown with no actual power to rule or to govern in his/her own right.

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

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

"Today, the role of the British monarch is by convention effectively ceremonial. The British Parliament and the Government – chiefly in the office of Prime Minister of the United Kingdom – exercise their powers under "Royal (or Crown) Prerogative": on behalf of the monarch and through powers still formally possessed by the monarch."

No person may accept significant public office without swearing an oath of allegiance to the King. With few exceptions, the monarch is bound by constitutional convention to act on the advice of the Government."

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

Individuals who pledge loyalty to the King are pledging loyalty, indirectly albeit, to whomever the King, himself, is in obligation to. By virtue of oath, it appears that, contrary to popular opinion, public servants are in obligation to a foreign entity as opposed to being in service to Canada or to the people of Canada.

<https://www.royal.uk/accession-council>

PART ONE - CONSTITUTIONALLY SANCTIONED CORRUPTION

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

“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.”

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

History of the British Empire

<https://pacificu.libguides.com/c.php?g=1064774&p=7745059>

The Bloody Truth About the British Empire

<https://socialistworker.co.uk/features/cruel-britannia-the-bloody-truth-about-the-british-empire/>

British Empire - Legacy of Violence

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

Let's End the Myth of Britain's Imperial Past

<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2011/oct/19/end-myths-britains-imperial-past>

The British Empire Was Much Worse Than You Realize

<https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2022/04/04/the-british-empire-was-much-worse-than-you-realize-caroline-elkinss-legacy-of-violence>

Canada - First Dominion of The British Empire

<https://www.royal.uk/canada>

COLONY OF CANADA - COLONIAL OFFICE

“The Colonial Office was a government department of the Kingdom of Great Britain and later of the United Kingdom, first created in 1768 from the Southern Department to deal with colonial affairs in North America (particularly the Thirteen Colonies, as well as, the Canadian territories recently won from France), until merged into the new Home Office in 1782.

In 1801, colonial affairs were transferred to the War Office in the lead up to the Napoleonic Wars, which became the War and Colonial Office to oversee and protect the colonies of the British Empire, and the Colonial Office became a separate department 1854, until merged into the Commonwealth Office in 1966.”

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

DOMINION OF CANADA

“A Dominion was any of several self-governing nations of the British Empire. With the evolution of the British Empire into the Commonwealth of Nations, the dominions became independent states.

With the transition of the British Empire into the Commonwealth of Nations after World War II, it was decided that the term Commonwealth country should formally replace dominion for official Commonwealth usage. This decision was made during the 1949 Commonwealth Prime

Ministers' Conference when India was intending to become a republic, so that both types of governments could become and remain full members of the Commonwealth, and this term hence refers to the autonomous dominions and republics.”

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

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT - March 29, 1867

“An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for Purposes connected therewith.

Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom:

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and **promote the Interests of the British Empire:**

And whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the **Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared:**

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual Admission into the Union of other Parts of British North America:

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Queen'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:”

<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/csj-sjc/constitution/lawreg-loireg/p1t11.html>

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT - EXECUTIVE POWER

“11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the Persons who are to be Members of that Council shall be from Time to Time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and Members thereof may be from Time to Time removed by the Governor General.”

13. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor General acting by and with the Advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

14. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorize the Governor General from Time to Time to appoint any Person or any Persons jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any Part or Parts of Canada, and in that Capacity to exercise during the Pleasure of the Governor General such of the Powers, Authorities, and Functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any Limitations or Directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the

Appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the Exercise by the Governor General himself of any Power, Authority, or Function.”

<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/csj-sjc/constitution/lawreg-loireg/p1t11.html>

IMPERIAL CONFERENCES

“Originally instituted to emphasize imperial unity, as time went on, the conferences became a key forum for dominion governments to assert the desire for removing the remaining vestiges of their colonial status. The conference of 1926 agreed to the Balfour Declaration, which acknowledged that the dominions would henceforth rank as equals to the United Kingdom, as members of the 'British Commonwealth of Nations'.

The conference of 1930 decided to abolish the legislative supremacy of the British Parliament as it was expressed through the Colonial Laws Validity Act and other Imperial Acts. The statesmen recommended that a declaratory enactment of Parliament, which became the Statute of Westminster 1931, be passed with the consent of the dominions, but some dominions did not ratify the statute until some years afterwards. The 1930 conference was notable, too, for the attendance of Southern Rhodesia, despite it being a self-governing colony, not a dominion.”

As World War II drew to a close, Imperial Conferences were replaced by Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences, with 17 such meetings occurring from 1944 until 1969, all but one of the meetings occurred in London. The gatherings were renamed Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings (CHOGM) in 1971 and were henceforth held every two years with hosting duties rotating around the Commonwealth.”

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

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER, 1931

“An Act to give effect to certain resolutions passed by Imperial Conferences held in the years 1926 and 1930

Whereas the delegates to His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland, at Imperial Conferences holden at Westminster in the years of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-six and nineteen hundred and thirty did concur in making the declarations and resolutions set forth in the Reports of the said Conferences:

And whereas it is meet and proper to set out by way of preamble to this Act that, inasmuch as **the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations**, and as they are **united by a common allegiance to the Crown**, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of **all the members of the Commonwealth** in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:

And whereas it is in accord with the established constitutional position that no law hereafter made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall extend to any of the said Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion otherwise than at the request and with the consent of that Dominion:

And whereas it is necessary for the ratifying, confirming and establishing of certain of the said declarations and resolutions of the said Conferences that a law be made and enacted in due form by authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:

And whereas the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland have severally requested and consented to the submission of a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom for making such provision with regard to the matters aforesaid as is hereafter in this Act contained:

Now, therefore, 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:

1. In this Act the expression "Dominion" means any of the following Dominions, that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and Newfoundland.

2. (1) The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865 [making void Dominion statutes that conflicted with Imperial statutes] shall not apply to any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion.

(2) No law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, or to any order, rule, or regulation made under any such Act, and the powers of the Parliament of a Dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, order, rule or regulation in so far as the same is part of the law of the Dominion.

3. It is hereby declared and enacted that the Parliament of a Dominion has full power to make laws having extra-territorial operation.

4. No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof.

7. (1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1930, or any order, rule or regulation made thereunder....

11. Notwithstanding anything in the Interpretation Act, 1889, the expression "Colony" shall not, in any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act, include a Dominion or any Province or State forming a part of a Dominion....

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/statute-of-westminster-1931-document>

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING

“The meetings originated with the leaders of the self-governing colonies of the British Empire. The First Colonial Conference in 1887 was followed by periodic meetings, known as Imperial Conferences from 1907, of **government leaders of the Empire.** The development of the independence of the dominions, and the creation of a number of new dominions, as well as the invitation of Southern Rhodesia (which also attended as a sui generis colony), changed the nature of the meetings. As the dominion leaders asserted themselves more and more at the meetings, **it became clear that the time for 'imperial' conferences was over.**

From the ashes of the Second World War, seventeen Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences were held between 1944 and 1969. Of these, sixteen were held in London, reflecting then-**prevailing views of the Commonwealth as the continuation of the Empire and the centralisation of power in the British Commonwealth Office** (the one meeting outside London, in Lagos, was an extraordinary meeting held in January 1966 to coordinate policies towards Rhodesia). Two supplementary meetings were also held during this period: a Commonwealth Statesmen's meeting to discuss peace terms in April 1945, and a Commonwealth Economic Conference in 1952.

The 1960s saw an overhaul of the Commonwealth. The **swift expansion of the Commonwealth after decolonisation** saw the newly independent countries demand the creation of the **Commonwealth Secretariat,** and the United Kingdom, in response, successfully founding the **Commonwealth Foundation.** This decentralization of power demanded a reformulation of the meetings. Instead of the meetings always being held in London, they would rotate across the membership, subject to countries' ability to host the meetings: beginning with Singapore in 1971. They were also renamed the 'Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings' to reflect the **growing diversity of the constitutional structures in the Commonwealth.**”

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

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

Contemporary context: Commonwealth of Nations

“The modern Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary union of 53 independent sovereign states, all but two of them - Mozambique and Rwanda - claiming some past connection with the British Empire.

It is an international union of nations working together to promote a number of common values and goals, such as democracy, human rights, good governance, and the rule of law.

Beginnings

It originated with the 1931 Statute of Westminster, and its original members were the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland (which joined the Canadian Confederation in 1949) and the Irish Free State (which left the Commonwealth in 1949).

India, Pakistan and Ceylon (later Sri Lanka) joined the British Commonwealth – as it was then called - when they became independent in 1947.

London Declaration

The London Declaration of 1949 emphasized the Commonwealth's member states' independence from Britain by renaming it the Commonwealth of Nations and by recognising the British monarch's role only as Head of the Commonwealth.

This has allowed republics such as India and Pakistan, and countries with their own monarchies, to remain part of the Commonwealth without compromising their sovereignty.

British influence

Since the London Declaration the Commonwealth has grown through the decolonisation of the British Empire and, between 1957 and 1970, over 20 former Crown colonies joined the organization as they gained their independence.

Most of the Commonwealth countries, reflecting their British influence, have adopted a Westminster-style form of parliamentary government, with elected legislatures, often with an upper and lower chamber; multi-party democratic elections; and responsible government by ministries drawn from the majority party and accountable to the elected legislature and its opposition parties.

Common values and co-operation

The values of the Commonwealth are reflected in the work of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), an organization with branches in every Commonwealth nation.

The CPA aims to build co-operation and discussion between Commonwealth MPs and to promote good standards of parliamentary practice across the globe through frequent international conferences, workshops and meetings.

The Commonwealth of Nations, and the aspirations for parliamentary democracy and good governance promoted by the CPA, remain the most enduring and hopeful legacy of the disbanded British Empire.”

<https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/legislativescrutiny/parliament-and-empire/contemporary-context/>

Dominion Day was formally changed to Canada Day in 1982.

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

Traces of the former Dominion Government can be seen through the Dominion Executive Council that currently operates the *Canadian Legion*. In the Act to incorporate the Legion, the presence of the British Empire is clear. The Legion held its 48th Dominion Convention in 2021 <https://portal.legion.ca/branch-and-command-resources/dominion-executive-council>
<http://portal.legion.ca/branch-and-command-resources/dominion-convention/2021-dominion-convention>
https://portal.legion.ca/docs/default-source/branch-and-command-resources/bylaws-and-procedures/act-to-incorporate.pdf?sfvrsn=835e7a58_0

On a similar note, it's important to understand, as well, that the **Royal Canadian Armed Forces** are a completely separate department to that of the Ministry of Defense. The Ministry 'supports' the Armed Forces in its autonomous operations.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence.html>

<https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/corporate/mandate.html>

PART TWO - THE FUNDAMENTALLY CORRUPTED **STRUCTURE OF 'GOVERNMENT'**

KING'S PRIVY COUNCIL OF CANADA

"Privy Counillors receive a document called a commission from the Governor General, summoning them to the Privy Council; swear two oaths: the Oath of Allegiance to the King, and the Oath of the Members of the Privy Council; and sign the Oath Book; carry the title "Honourable"¹ for life and use the initials "P.C." after their names; are given a position of precedence on the Table of Precedence; and are honoured by half-masting of the flag on the Peace Tower upon their deaths."

<https://www.canada.ca/en/privy-council/services/king-privy-council-canada.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King%27s_Privy_Council_for_Canada

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_Council_\(Canada\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_Council_(Canada))

The Swearing In of Privy Counillors - Governor General

<https://www.gg.ca/en/governor-general/role-and-responsibilities/constitutional-duties/swearing-ceremony/swearing-privy-counillors>

President of the King's Privy Council of Canada

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_King%27s_Privy_Council_for_Canada

Bill Blair

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_Blair_\(politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_Blair_(politician))

https://www.blogto.com/city/2010/06/peaceful_protesters_demand_resignation_of_toronto_police_chief_bill_blair/

https://web.archive.org/web/20151014113756/http://www.thestar.com/news/gta/g20/2010/12/08/they_buck_stops_here_chief_blair_says.html

CABINET

“The Cabinet of Canada (French: Cabinet du Canada) is a body of ministers of the Crown that, along with the Canadian monarch, and within the tenets of the Westminster system, forms the government of Canada. Chaired by the prime minister, **the Cabinet is a committee of the King's Privy Council for Canada and the senior echelon of the Ministry**, the membership of the Cabinet and Ministry often being co-terminal; as of November 2015 there were no members of the latter who were not also members of the former.”

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

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cabinet_\(government\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cabinet_(government))

Codifying Constitutional Convention: The Case for a Canadian Cabinet Manual

https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/brexit-snapshot-final-web-vd_0.pdf

Cabinet Manual - United Kingdom

<https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/explainer/cabinet-manual>

Parliamentary Resources - Canada

<https://www.parlpol.ca/resources>

Manual of Official Procedure of the Government of Canada

<https://parliamentum.org/parliamentary-and-constitutional-documents/manual-of-official-procedure-of-the-government-of-canada/>

The Manual of Official Procedure of the Government of Canada: An Exposé

https://journals.library.ualberta.ca/constitutional_forum/index.php/constitutional_forum/article/view/12120/9051

The Law of Public Institution and Administration

<https://www.parlpol.ca/public-institutions-administration>

TREASURY BOARD - COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

“The Canadian Cabinet is arranged into several committees with varying responsibilities, but all other ones are informal structures and frequently change. Currently organized under the Financial Administration Act, **the Treasury Board is the only one created by law and is officially a committee of the Privy Council.**

Its role in government makes it far more powerful than most Cabinet committees as it is responsible for "accountability and ethics, financial, personnel and administrative management, comptrollership, approving regulations and most Orders-in-Council". It is also unique in that its committee chair, the president of the Treasury Board, is a member of Cabinet by virtue of holding that office—other Cabinet committees are chaired by minister holding seats in Cabinet by virtue of some other office.”

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

<https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/corporate/about-treasury-board.html>

The Business of the Treasury Board

<https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/treasury-board-submissions/business-treasury-board.html>

The Roles And Responsibilities Of The Treasury Board Secretariat And The Tenure Of Deputy Ministers

https://www.ourcommons.ca/Content/Committee/391/PACP/Reports/RP2997457/391_PACP_Rpt19/391_PACP_Rpt19-e.pdf

Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat

<https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat.html>

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

Comptroller General

<https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/corporate/organization/our-history.html>

TREASURY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM “The Treasury is charged with general oversight of The Crown Estate’s business.”

<https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/en-gb/about-us/our-structure-and-governance/the-treasury/>

CROWN ESTATE

“Since 1760, the net income of The Crown Estate has been surrendered to the Exchequer by the Monarch under successive Civil List Acts, passed at the beginning of each reign.

The Crown Estate is though owned by the Monarch in right of the Crown. This means that the King owns it by virtue of holding the position of reigning Monarch, for as long as he is on the throne, as will his successor. Responsibility for managing The Crown Estate is trusted to us, under the Crown Estate Act, and the King is not involved in management decisions.

By contrast, the King also has private assets, which include Balmoral and Sandringham, and are his to deal with as he chooses. But by no means all of what is commonly called Crown land or Crown Property forms part of The Crown Estate.

In the UK “the Crown” is used not only to describe the Monarch, but also the Executive and the Judiciary. Thus properties owned and managed by Government departments are also Crown Property; these have nothing to do with the funding of the Monarchy or The Crown Estate.”

<https://www.thecrownestate.co.uk>

CROWN OFFICE IN CHANCERY

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

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clerk_of_the_Crown_in_Chancery#History

CANADIAN CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clerk_of_the_Crown_in_Chancery#Canadian_Clerk_of_the_Crown_in_Chancery

Return from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery

<https://digitalarchiveontario.ca/objects/347144/return-from-the-clerk-of-the-crown-in-chancery-prepared-fro?ctx=06dcc21991820e499ee5beaaa3890934e144819&idx=2>

CROWN OFFICE - MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

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

U.K SECRETARY OF STATE FOR JUSTICE

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secretary_of_State_for_Justice_\(UK\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secretary_of_State_for_Justice_(UK))

Ministry of Justice

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/about/our-governance>

LORD CHANCELLOR

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

Role of the Lord Chancellor

<https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/870345/response/2158178/attach/4/FOI%20220611002%20Cross%20Data.pdf>

Lord Chancellor (Tenure of Office and Discharge of Ecclesiastical Functions) Act 1974

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/25>

The Lord Chancellor and the Privy Council - Canadian Bar Review

<https://cbr.cba.org/index.php/cbr/article/view/882/882>

U.K ACCESSION COUNCIL

Accession Council

<https://privycouncil.independent.gov.uk/privy-council/the-accession-council/>

Lord President of the Council

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

History of High Sheriffs

<https://highsheriffs.com/about/history-of-high-sheriffs/>

How are High Sheriffs Appointed?

<https://highsheriffs.com/about/how-are-high-sheriffs-appointed/>

High Sheriffs Appointed to Privy Council

<https://www.thegazette.co.uk/notice/L-60799-2010577>

Lord Mayor - City of London

<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/about-us/about-the-city-of-london-corporation/lord-mayor>

History of the Mayoralty

<https://web.archive.org/web/20131020124623/http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/about-the-city/history-and-heritage/mansion-house/Pages/history-of-the-mayoralty.aspx>

Great Officers of State

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

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

Treasurers and Commissioners of the Treasury 1660-1870

<https://www.british-history.ac.uk/office-holders/vol1/pp16-25>

Great Offices of State

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/cabinetpapers/cabinet-gov/great-offices-of-state.htm>

Commonwealth High Commissioners

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_commissioner_\(Commonwealth\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_commissioner_(Commonwealth))

'What's in a name?' - The curious tale of the office of High Commissioner

<https://web.archive.org/web/20080518172615/http://www.psa.ac.uk/publications/psd/1998/lloyd1.htm#1>

“In a parliamentary or semi-presidential system of government, a reserve power, also known as discretionary power, is a power that may be exercised by the head of state without the approval of another branch or part of the government. Unlike in a presidential system of government, the head of state is generally constrained by the cabinet or the legislature in a parliamentary system, and most reserve powers are usable only in certain exceptional circumstances.”

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

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

A somewhat alarming statement on the government of Canada website warns that: **“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>

It appears to the author at least, that the powers behind the Crown, through the effects of the ‘pandemic’ and the subsequent ‘Great Reset’, are finally achieving the solid footing necessary to bring about their beloved Commonwealth of Nations at the incredibly outrageous cost of the people of Canada.

PART THREE - CLANDESTINE CONTROLS

Structure of the Canadian Federal Government

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

Parliamentary Control

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

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usher_of_the_Black_Rod_\(Canada\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usher_of_the_Black_Rod_(Canada))

<https://sencanada.ca/en/about/usher-black-rod>

Federal Organizations by Portfolio (See ‘Offices’ under Treasury)

<https://federal-organizations.canada.ca/orgs.php?t=2&lang=en>

Emergency Preparedness - Bill Blair

<https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/mandate-letters/2021/12/16/president-kings-privy-council-canada-and-minister-emergency-preparedness>

Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada Looks forward to a More Collaborative Approach From Treasury Department

<https://pipsc.ca/news-issues/press-releases/pipsc-looks-forward-to-more-collaborative-approach-treasury-board>

Agreement between the Treasury board (Employer) and Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada

<https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/agreements-conventions/view-visualiser-eng.aspx?id=6>

What is an Agent of Parliament?

https://www.priv.gc.ca/en/privacy-and-transparency-at-the-opc/proactive-disclosure/opc-parl-bp-incoming/pd_20220627/8a_agent/

The Relationship Between Parliament and the Agents of Parliament

<https://prciec-rpccie.parl.gc.ca/Documents/English/About%20the%20Commissioner/Presentations/The%20Relationship%20Between%20Parliament%20and%20the%20Agents%20of%20Parliament%20Mar%202017%20EN.pdf>

Appointment of Officers of Parliament

https://lop.parl.ca/sites/PublicWebsite/default/en_CA/ResearchPublications/200921E

What are Crown Corporations and Why Do They Exist?

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/what-are-crown-corporations-and-why-do-they-exist-1.1135699>

<https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/guidance-crown-corporations/list-crown-corporations.html>

Indigenous Relations & Northern Affairs

<https://www.canada.ca/en/crown-indigenous-relations-northern-affairs.html>

https://lop.parl.ca/sites/ParlInfo/default/en_CA/Federal/areasResponsibility/profile?depld=3883

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10896-020-00212-x>

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/class-action-rcmp-abuse-indigenous-people-certified-1.6076962>

Child Abuse - Protestant Church - Scouts

<https://northernontario.ctvnews.ca/northern-ont-abuse-victims-to-receive-13m-from-anglican-church-scouts-canada-1.6513806>

PART FOUR - INFLUENCE OF THE CORRUPT HONOUR SYSTEM

NICKLE RESOLUTION

“Beginning in 1919, the press reported on the selling of honours in the United Kingdom and there was fear that the British government would honour a large number of Canadians for their service in the First World War by appointing them to titled classes in the newly created Order of the British Empire. In that context, Nickle again put a motion forward in the lower house of Parliament, calling on the King to "hereafter be graciously pleased to refrain from conferring any titles upon your subjects domiciled or living in Canada", thus expanding the earlier resolution of 1917 to include even non-hereditary titles. The Commons voted to create a special committee to look at the question of honours and it concluded that the King should be asked to cease conferring "any title of honour or titular distinction ... save such appellations as are of a professional or vocational character or which appertain to an office". Titular honours from foreign governments were also to be banned. However, bravery and valour decorations, such as the Victoria Cross and Military Cross, were exempt.

Although the second Nickle Resolution was adopted by the House of Commons, it was also not forwarded to the Senate, where it was expected to be defeated, as it touched on the royal prerogative, a constitutional matter outside the competence of the House of Commons alone. As a resolution, rather than an act of Parliament or order-in-council, the Nickle Resolution would not have been legally binding on the government. It nonetheless established a policy precedent (with a varying degree of enforcement) that has not been challenged by the Senate.”

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

Why Canadians Can't be 'Dames' or 'Sirs' and why some people want that to change
<https://www.cbc.ca/radio/the180/organic-foods-canada-s-military-role-in-iraq-free-trade-nation-1.2868748/why-canadians-can-t-be-dames-or-sirs-and-why-some-people-want-that-to-change-1.2868741>

Can Canadian citizens receive British knighthoods and damehoods?

<https://www.thegazette.co.uk/all-notices/content/103778>

British Nobility and Knighthoods to Canadians

<https://www.blatherwick.net/documents/British%20Orders%20to%20Canadians/02%20-%20Index%20to%20Canadians%20who%20have%20been%20Knighted.pdf>

ORDER OF ST. JOHN - KNIGHTS/DAMES OF JUSTICE

“The Order of St John is said to have arrived in Canada in 1648, as the second Governor of New France, Charles de Montmagny, was a member of the original order, but it was not until 1883 that the first branch of the modern organisation was established in the Dominion, at Quebec City, growing to 12 branches by 1892. The Order of St John today constitutes part of the Canadian national honours system and the priory, established in 1946 out of the Commandery of Canada, is the largest outside of the United Kingdom, with some 6,000 members. **The governor general serves as the prior and chief officer in Canada, while lieutenant governors act as the vice-priors, overseeing the administration of the order in their respective province.** These individuals thus automatically become Knights or Dames of Justice upon their assuming viceregal office.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_Saint_John_\(chartered_1888\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_Saint_John_(chartered_1888))

<https://www.gg.ca/en/honours/canadian-honours/directory-honours/order-st-john>

“The term Knight of Justice is also used for a class of members in several other chivalric orders including the Sacred Military Constantinian Order of Saint George, the Johanniterorden (Rechtsritter), and the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem. However, these knights are not professed religious who have taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.”

“The religious superior of the Knights of Justice, under the Prince and Grand Master, is the Grand Commander, currently Fra' Emmanuel Rousseau. Most Knights of Justice are members of a Priory or Subpriory.”

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

INFLUENCE - CANADIAN JUDICIARY

Chief Justice of Canada - Order of St. John

<https://canadagazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2022/2022-04-30/html/gh-rg-eng.html>

<https://torontoheraldry.ca/news/sjaappointment2021>

Former Chief Justice - Commander of the Order of St. John

“While she was Chief Justice, McLachlin chaired the Canadian Judicial Council. She is also on the board of governors of the National Judicial Institute and on the advisory council of the Order of Canada. She is a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. McLachlin was made a commander of the Legion of Honour by the government of France in 2008. On December 15, 2006, she was appointed a commander of the Venerable Order of Saint John.”

<https://ontariomediators.org/pdf/Beverley-McLachlin.pdf>

<https://www.cbu.ca/alumni/honorary-degree-recipient/the-right-honourable-beverley-mclachlin/>

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

Tradition of the Courts

<https://ojen.ca/wp-content/uploads/Traditions-of-the-Courts.pdf>

Where does the coat of arms in BC courtrooms come from? What does it mean?

<https://www.provincialcourt.bc.ca/enews/enews-22-03-2016>

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

<https://www.jcpc.uk/>

INFLUENCES - CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

Usher of the Black Rod (Order of the Garter)

<https://www.leg.bc.ca/dyl/Pages/The-Black-Rod.aspx>

<https://sencanada.ca/en/sencaplus/how-why/usher-of-the-black-rod-is-parliaments-royal-attendance/>

VARIOUS CLANDESTINE ORDERS

Order of the Garter

<https://www.royal.uk/the-order-of-the-garter>

<https://www.thefleece.org/garter.html>

Friends and of St. George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter

<https://www.stgeorges-windsor.org/friends-and-support/friends-descendants/>

Sacred Military Constantinian Order of St. George

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

Victoria Cross

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

George Cross

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

Order Of The Indian Empire

<https://www.tracesofwar.com/awards/18/Order-of-the-Indian-Empire.htm>

Order of The Bath

<https://www.westminster-abbey.org/about-the-abbey/history/order-of-the-bath>

Order of St. George And St. Michael

<https://www.royal.uk/order-st-michael-and-st-george>

Order of The Thistle

<https://www.royal.uk/the-order-of-the-thistle>

Order of St. Patrick

https://www.cs.mcgill.ca/~rwest/wikispeedia/wpcd/wp/o/Order_of_St_Patrick.htm

Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

<https://www.centralchancery.org.uk/orders-of-chivalry/the-most-excellent-order-of-the-british-empire/>

Order of The Companions of Honour

<https://www.thegazette.co.uk/awards-and-accreditation/content/101267>

<https://www.gg.ca/en/media/news/2021/governor-general-invested-most-venerable-order-hospital-st-john-jerusalem>

Order of Canada

<https://www.gg.ca/en/honours/canadian-honours/order-canada>

Governor General - Order Of St. John

<https://www.gg.ca/en/media/news/2021/governor-general-invested-most-venerable-order-hospital-st-john-jerusalem>

Ontario - Lieutenant Governors - Order of St. John

<https://www.lgontario.ca/en/2018/06/02/order-of-st-john/>

<https://manitobalgq.ca/gallery/st-john-ambulance-investiture-award-ceremony/>

<https://ltgov.bc.ca/photo-galleries/order-of-st-john-investment-ceremony/>

<https://www.assembly.ab.ca/about/news-and-announcements/2022/04/05/alberta-s-18th-lieutenant-governor-will-be-honoured-with-legislature-portrait-on-april-6>

<https://lt.gov.ns.ca/honours-awards>

<https://www.lieutenant-gouverneur.qc.ca/roles-et-fonctions/fonctions-en.asp>

http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:Mp9daJooFtEJ:www.lgpei.ca/the-lieutenant-governor/symbols&sca_esv=556053398&hl=en&gl=ca&strip=1&vwsrc=0

<https://www.gov.nl.ca/releases/2022/exec/1003n01/>

<https://lt.gov.ns.ca/honours-awards>

https://sja.ca/sites/default/files/2023-06/JUNE-2023-Roll-of-the-Order-2023-REpertoire-des-Membres.pdf?_gl=1*148i6mm*_gcl_au*MTY0MTk1MzAzNC4xNjkxNzg4MzYz

<https://colleendell.com/recognitions>

<https://www.commissioner.gov.nt.ca/en/organizations-are-formally-supported-%C2%A0-commissioner-northwest-territories>

Alliance of the Orders of St. John of Jerusalem

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

Sovereign Military Order of Malta

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

Pope promulgates New Constitution for Order of Malta

<https://www.vaticannews.va/en/pope/news/2022-09/pope-promulgates-new-constitution-order-malta.html>

Pope Hand Picks Jesuits

https://insidethevatican.com/magazine/the-popes-handpicked-jesuits-at-the-vatican/?gclid=Cj0KCQiA2KitBhCIARIsAPPMehLNFItz9_aiwa3rfiZDH1PoZZSVFJ8kcMq9Tt4ByEQTOJ_NsVzYAMoaAt DEALw wcB

Superior General - "Pope not head of church"

<https://www.catholicnewsagency.com/news/39647/jesuit-superior-says-pope-is-not-the-chief-of-the-church-what-did-he-mean>

PART FIVE - THE CASE FOR ACTUAL NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY AND INDEPENDENCE FROM COLONIAL POWERS

COLONIALISM

“The concept of colonialism is closely linked to that of imperialism, which is the policy or ethos of using power and influence to control another nation or people that underlies colonialism.”

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/article/colonialism>

DECOLONIZATION

“Decolonization, process by which colonies become independent of the colonizing country.”

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/decolonization>

NEOCOLONIALISM

“The term “neocolonialism” generally represents the actions and effects of certain remnant features and agents of the colonial era in a given society. Post-colonial studies have shown extensively that despite achieving independence, the influences of colonialism and its agents are still very much present in the lives of most former colonies. Practically, every aspect of the ex-colonized society still harbors colonial influences. These influences, their agents and effects constitute the subject matter of neocolonialism.”

<https://iep.utm.edu/neocolon/>

THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

“Self-determination denotes the legal right of people to decide their own destiny in the international order. Self-determination is a core principle of international law, arising from customary international law, but also recognized as a general principle of law, and enshrined in a number of international treaties. For instance, self-determination is protected in the United Nations Charter and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as a right of “all peoples.”

[https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/self_determination_\(international_law\)](https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/self_determination_(international_law))

DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES

Believing that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

Welcoming the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence, and recognizing the increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,

Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

And to this end

Declares that:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS: CANADA'S CLANDESTINE, IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.
2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

<https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/21820/1/Unit-19.pdf>

1970 U.N ACKNOWLEDGMENT - FOURTH OPTION

“General Assembly acknowledges that "the emergence into any other political status freely determined by a people" also constitutes a mode of implementing the right to self-determination.”

<https://www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/en/about>

PART SIX - HISTORICAL CONNECTIONS

TUDOR HERALDRY - HOUSE OF LORDS

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

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tudor_Crown_\(heraldry\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tudor_Crown_(heraldry))

<https://www.parliament.uk/globalassets/documents/commons-information-office/g09.pdf>

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

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Lords#/media/File:Flag_House_of_Lords.svg

ROYAL ALLIANCE OF INDEPENDENT STATES - IGNITA VERITAS

Tudor Heraldry - Symbol of the House of Lords

<https://ignitaveritasunited.org/royal-alliance/>

ANCIENT APOSTOLIC CHURCH

<https://ancient-church.org/>

CITY OF LONDON

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

<https://royalsociety.org/>

<https://www.templechurch.com/>

<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/about-us/about-the-city-of-london-corporation>

<https://historiclondontours.com/tales-of-london/f/here-be-dragons>

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

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

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

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE ASSOCIATION

Imperial Nobility of Great Britain - HRE

KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND

H.M. King Charles III of The United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(Prince of The Holy Roman Empire)

<http://www.holyromanempireassociation.com/imperial-nobility-of-great-britain.html>

UNITED CHURCH OF GOD

<https://www.ucg.org/about-the-united-church-of-god>

BRITISH ISRAELISM

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

POLITICAL ZIONISM

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Types_of_Zionism#Political_Zionism

LOYALISM

<https://www.uelac.org/PDF/loyalist.pdf>

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

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

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

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

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knights_Templar_\(Freemasonry\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knights_Templar_(Freemasonry))

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

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

https://grandlodgeofiowa.org/docs/Masonic_History/LoyalistMasons.pdf

OTHER

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

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

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

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

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

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:House_of_Anjou

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

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

<https://knightstemplarorder.org/>

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

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

<https://knights-templar.org.uk/>

<https://osmtj.global/>

<https://www.theknightstemplar.org/general-ronald-mangum/>

<https://www.knightstemplar-wales.org/grandmasterronaldmangum.htm>

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

<https://www.magnacharta.com/>
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesuits>

PART SEVEN - THE 'PANDEMIC' - KEY PLAYERS

Treasury Board Fails to Implement Arbitration Ruling

<https://psacunion.ca/699-leave-treasury-board-fails-to-implement-arbitration-ruling>

'Threat still exists': Emergencies Act to remain as long as required, Bill Blair says

<https://globalnews.ca/news/8634489/emergencies-act-use-freedom-convoy-bill-blair-west-block/>

Covid-19 Preparedness and Management - Health Related Expenditures

https://www.auditor.on.ca/en/content/specialreports/specialreports/COVID-19_ch4mgmtexpenditures_en202105.pdf

Policy on COVID-19 Vaccination for the Core Public Administration Including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

<https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/pol/doc-eng.aspx?id=32694>

Investigation into COVID-19 vaccination attestation requirements established by the Treasury Board of Canada for employees of the core public administration

https://www.priv.gc.ca/en/opc-actions-and-decisions/investigations/investigations-into-federal-institutions/2022-23/pa_20230529_cpa/

Leave with Pay - Federal Employees

<https://www.canada.ca/en/government/publicservice/modernizing/hybrid-work/guidance-messages-covid-19/other-leave-with-pay-699-usage-in-the-public-service.html>

Back-to-office order for public servants - Treasury Board

<https://policyoptions.irpp.org/magazines/december-2022/back-to-office-public-service/>

Employees complaining about risk of COVID-19, bad offices and confusion over back-to-office plans

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/covid-canadian-government-work-1.6543860>

Policy on People Management - Treasury Board

<https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/pol/doc-eng.aspx?id=32621>

How the President of the Treasury Board can fuel recovery

<https://chamber.ca/how-the-president-of-the-treasury-board-can-fuel-recovery/>

Mandated Duties - Treasury President

<https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/mandate-letters/2021/01/15/archived-president-treasury-board-supplementary-mandate-letter>

Great Reset - WEF

<https://www.math.uwaterloo.ca/~ervrscay/TheGreatReset.pdf>

Great Reset - Bank of Canada

<https://www.bankofcanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/presentation-2020-08-20.pdf>

PART EIGHT - INVALID CROWN OR DISCRIMINATION AGAINST 'COMMONERS'?

STRAWMAN THEORY - 'CONSPIRACY THEORY'

THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS: CANADA'S CLANDESTINE, IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

“The strawman theory (also called the strawman illusion) is a pseudolegal conspiracy theory originating in the redemption/A4V movement and prevalent in antigovernment and tax protester movements such as sovereign citizens and freemen on the land. The theory holds that an individual has two personas, one of flesh and blood and the other a separate legal personality (i.e., the "strawman") and that one's legal responsibilities belong to the strawman rather than the physical individual.

Pseudolaw advocates claim that it is possible, through the use of certain "redemption" procedures and documents, to separate oneself from the "strawman", therefore becoming free of the rule of law. Hence, the main use of strawman theory is in escaping and denying liabilities and legal responsibility. Tax protesters, "commercial redemption" and "get out of debt free" scams claim that one's debts and taxes are the responsibility of the strawman and not of the real person. They back this claim by misreading the legal definition of person and misunderstanding the distinction between a juridical person and a natural person.”

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

THE CROWN, THE SOVEREIGN AND ELIZABETH II

“In a Canadian context, when people talk about “the Queen” they can be referring to Elizabeth II as a natural person or to the Sovereign/Crown of Canada as a corporate entity and legal personality. The former is doubtlessly a British woman, while the latter is purely Canadian in law and the foundation of Canada as a sovereign state.”

<https://lagassep.com/2013/07/28/the-crown-the-sovereign-and-elizabeth-ii/>

SCC - PSEUDOLAW - ‘ENJOY THE SILENCE’

“Pseudolaw is a collection of legal-sounding but false rules that purport to be law, employed by groups including the Detaxer and Freemen-on-the-Land movements. While pseudolaw is universally rejected by Canadian courts, no Supreme Court of Canada decision addresses these concepts. This study reviews 51 unsuccessful Supreme Court leave applications that potentially involve pseudolaw to determine what pseudolaw issues were raised, whether those issues were comprehensible, and therefore if by its silence the Supreme Court has implicitly rejected these concepts.

Some pseudolaw-related leave applications were not comprehensible to a legally trained reader; however, the remainder clearly imply that the Supreme Court of Canada has been exposed to the cornerstone concepts of modern pseudolaw, including “Strawman” Theory, and has rejected these ideas as not having national significance.”

<https://www.canlii.org/en/commentary/doc/2020CanLIIDocs498#!fragment/BQCwhgziBcwMYgK4DsDWszlQewE4BUBTADwBdoByCgSgBplTCIBFRQ3AT0otokLC4EbDtyp8BQkAGU8pAELcASgFEAMioBqAQQByAYRW1SYAEbRS2ONWpA>

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2023

*emphasis added by author