



CANADA CAPTURED: A NATION IN PERIL

LET IT BE KNOWN BY ALL THAT THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE NATION OF CANADA HAS BEEN USURPED BY CLANDESTINE FOREIGN POWERS. AS SUCH, THE LIVES, LIBERTIES AND SECURITIES OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA REQUIRE A SOLID DEFENSE.

THE OCCUPYING FOREIGN POWERS WHO'VE USURPED THE NATION TECHNICALLY OWN THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES. THE SITUATION THAT THE PEOPLE OF CANADA ARE FACING, REQUIRES THE UNITY OF THE PEOPLE AND A SUBSEQUENT CALM, LOGICAL RESPONSE AT MUNICIPAL LEVELS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

THIS AUTHOR STRONGLY ENCOURAGES THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO URGENTLY SCRUTINIZE THE 'POWERS BEHIND THE THRONE' AND TO FOSTER AN IMMEDIATE UNDERSTANDING ON HOW THE 'CROWN' OPERATES AS A CORPORATION (SOLE/AGGREGATE). IT'S IMPERATIVE, ALSO, TO UNDERSTAND HOW THE BRITISH EMPIRE EVOLVED TO BECOME THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS AND HOW THAT EMPIRE/COMMONWEALTH OPERATES NOT ONLY IN CANADA BUT THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE WORLD..

IT'S SUBSEQUENTLY VITALLY IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND THE ROLE THAT THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND EACH PROVINCIAL LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND TERRITORIAL COMMISSIONER PLAYS IN CANADA AND TO SUBSEQUENTLY UNDERSTAND THAT THESE ENTITIES, ALONG WITH MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIARY, ARE NOT ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE. THIS AUTHOR OPINES THAT NO PERSON SHOULD BE A POSITION OF POWER OR AUTHORITY WITHOUT BEING ELECTED BY AND ACCOUNTABLE TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA!

AS WE COME TO UNDERSTAND THE RESPECTIVE CROWN AND COMMONWEALTH ENTITIES FOR WHAT THEY ACTUALLY ARE, WE SUBSEQUENTLY COME TO REALIZE THAT CANADA, MUCH TO OUR COLLECTIVE SHOCK AND AWE, IS NOT AND NEVER HAS NEVER BEEN, BY DEFINITION, A FREE COUNTRY AND THAT THE VICE-REGAL GOVERNMENT FACILITATES THE GRAND DECEPTION!.

IT APPEARS, TO THIS AUTHOR AT LEAST, THAT MANY PEOPLE IN CANADA REALIZE, ON SOME LEVEL AT LEAST, THAT A SHADOW GOVERNMENT HAS CORRUPTED AND FURTHER CAPTURED THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA. UNTIL NOW, HOWEVER, IT'S BEEN DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND, MUCH LESS TO ARTICULATE, HOW SUCH A CLANDESTINE FORCE CAME TO BE OR HOW IT POSSIBLY MANAGE TO OPERATE, ESPECIALLY IN PLAIN SIGHT.

IT'S TAKEN INSISTENT RESEARCH FOR THIS AUTHOR TO FINALLY MAKE SENSE OF SO MUCH INCREDIBLE DECEPTION BUT THE EVIDENCE FINALLY STARTED COMING TOGETHER AND A COHESIVE STORY CAN FINALLY BE TOLD. THE FACTS OF THE URGENT MATTER THAT THE PEOPLE OF CANADA MUST NOW COLLECTIVELY RESPOND TO BEGIN TO SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES UPON INSPECTION OF THE INFORMATION FOUND BELOW. UPON FURTHER RESEARCH BY THE READER, THE FACTS BECOME UNDENIABLY CLEAR!

IT MUST BE URGENTLY REALIZED THAT SO-CALLED GUARANTEED RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS ARE AN OUTRAGEOUSLY DANGEROUS RUSE WHEN CLANDESTINE, FOREIGN POWERS ARE BEHIND THE NATION'S CONSTITUTION!

PLEASE READ UP AND RESPOND ACCORDINGLY!

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

“Constitutional monarchy, also known as limited monarchy, parliamentary monarchy or democratic monarchy, is a form of monarchy in which the monarch exercises their authority in accordance with a constitution and is not alone in making decisions.”

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

THE CROWN - STRAWMAN

“The concept of the crown as a corporation sole developed first in the Kingdom of 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 colonisation 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

POWERS BEHIND THE THRONE

“The phrase "power behind the throne" refers to a person or group that informally exercises the real power of a high-ranking office, such as a head of state. In politics, it most commonly refers to a relative, aide, or nominal subordinate of a political leader (often called a "figurehead") who serves as de facto leader, setting policy through possessing great influence and/or skillful manipulation.

The original concept of a power behind the throne was a Medieval-era figure of speech referring to the fact that the monarch's policies could be set by a counsellor not seated in the throne but standing behind it—perhaps whispering in the monarch's ear—out of common sight. In recent times, family members and official or unofficial advisers might take on a similar role. Sometimes it is difficult to assess whether such an accusation is true or a conspiracy theory.”

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

PEERAGE

“A peerage is a legal system historically comprising various hereditary titles (and sometimes non-hereditary titles) in a number of countries, and composed of assorted noble ranks.”

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerage>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerages_in_the_United_Kingdom
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerage_of_the_United_Kingdom
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerage_of_Great_Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerage_of_England
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerage_of_Scotland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerage_of_Ireland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peerage_of_France
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prussian_House_of_Lords
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swiss_nobility
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_nobility
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Court_Jew
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_European_Jewish_nobility

AWARDS, HONOURS AND DECORATIONS

“An order is a visible honour awarded by a sovereign state, monarch, dynastic house or organisation to a person, typically in recognition of individual merit, that often comes with distinctive insignia such as collars, medals, badges, and sashes worn by recipients.

Modern honour systems of state orders and dynastic orders emerged from the culture of orders of chivalry of the Middle Ages, which in turn emerged from the Catholic religious orders.”

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_\(distinction\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_(distinction))
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orders,_decorations,_and_medals_of_Canada
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orders,_decorations,_and_medals_of_the_Commonwealth_realms
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orders,_decorations,_and_medals_of_the_United_Kingdom
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron_Cross
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Garter

CROWN ESTATE

Great Officers of State, working through the Crown Office, a department of the Ministry of Justice in the U.K, manage the Crown Estate.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional_monarchy
<https://www.royal.uk/accesion-council>
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Officers_of_State_\(United_Kingdom\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Officers_of_State_(United_Kingdom))
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Officers_of_State
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_Office
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_Estate
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alex_Chalk

BRITISH EMPIRE - COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

“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 a century, was the foremost global power.”

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

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

“The Commonwealth of Nations, often simply referred to as the Commonwealth,[4] is an international association of 56 member states, the vast majority of which are former territories of the British Empire.”

“The head of the Commonwealth is Charles III. He is king of 15 member states, known as the Commonwealth realms, while 36 other members are republics, and five others have different monarchs.”

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

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT (CONSTITUTION)

“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:”:

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

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER (CONSTITUTION)

“WHEREAS the delegates of 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:”

<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/csj-sjc/constitution/lawreg-loireg/p1t171.html>

COLONIALISM

“Colonialism is a practice by which a one group of people, social construct or nation state controls, directs, or imposes taxes or tribute on other people or areas, often by establishing colonies, generally for strategic and economic advancement of the colonizing group or construct. There is no clear definition of colonialism; definitions may vary depending on the use and context.

Colonialism is etymologically rooted in the Latin word "Colonus", which was used to describe tenant farmers in the Roman Empire.”

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

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE - COLONY

“A colony is a territory subject to a form of foreign rule. Though dominated by the foreign colonizers, the rule remains separate to the original country of the colonizers, the metropolitan state (or "mother country"), within the shared imperialist administration. This colonial administrative separation, though often blurred, makes colonies neither annexed or incorporated territories nor client states. Colonies contemporarily are identified and organized as not sufficiently self-governed dependent territories. Other past colonies have become either sufficiently incorporated and self-governed, or independent, with some to a varying degree dominated by remaining colonial settler societies or neocolonialism.”

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

BRITISH EMPIRE - DOMINION

“The term dominion means "that which is mastered or ruled". It was used by the British to describe their colonies or territorial possessions.”

“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.”

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

INDEPENDENCE

“Independence is a condition of a nation, country, or state, in which residents and population, or some portion thereof, exercise self-government, and usually sovereignty, over its territory. The opposite of independence is the status of a dependent territory. The commemoration of the independence day of a country or nation celebrates when a country is free from all forms of foreign colonialism; free to build a country or nation without any interference from other nations.

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

DECOLONIZATION

“The decolonization efforts of the United Nations derive from the principle of “equal rights and self-determination of peoples” as stipulated in Article 1 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations,

as well as from three specific chapters in the Charter which are devoted to the interests of dependent peoples. The Charter established, in its Chapter XI ("Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories", Articles 73 and 74), the principles that continue to guide the decolonization efforts of the United Nations. The Charter also established the International Trusteeship System in Chapter XII (Articles 75-85) and the Trusteeship Council in Chapter XIII (Articles 86-91) to monitor the Trust Territories.

The Charter binds administering Powers, namely "Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government", in the language of the Charter, to recognize that the interests of dependent territories are paramount, to agree to promote social, economic, political and educational progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, to assist the peoples in developing appropriate forms of self-government, and to take into account the political aspirations and stages of development and advancement of each Non-Self-Governing Territory. Administering Powers are also obliged under the Charter to transmit to the United Nations information on conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The United Nations monitors progress towards self-determination in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In 1960, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)), known also as the Declaration on Decolonization. By this resolution, the General Assembly, considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing colonialism in all its forms and manifestations to a speedy and unconditional end, and in this context, declared, inter alia, that all people had a right to self-determination.

According to General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) of 1960 entitled "Principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter", a Non-Self-Governing Territory can be said to have reached a full measure of self-government by:

- Emergence as a sovereign independent State;
- Free association with an independent State;
- Integration with an independent State.

In addition, by the "Declaration on Principles of International law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations", as approved by the General Assembly by its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970, the General Assembly solemnly proclaimed the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among States, including the principle of "equal rights and self-determination of peoples". In that principle, it is stated that the "establishment of a sovereign and independent State, the free association or integration with an independent State or the emergence into any

other political status freely determined by a people constitute modes of implementing the right of self-determination by that people".

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

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

https://www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/sites/www.un.org.dppa.decolonization/files/decon_num_6-1.pdf

https://www.un.org/dppa/decolonization/sites/www.un.org.dppa.decolonization/files/decon_num_1.pdf

NEOCOLONIALISM

“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 globalisation 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>

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000051853/PDF/074894engo.pdf.multi.nameddest=51853>

UNITED NATIONS - SELF-DETERMINATION

“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:

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.

4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

5. Immediate steps shall be taken, 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 accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity.”

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-granting-independence-colonial-countries-and-peoples>

SELF-DETERMINATION - 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>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decolonization#Scope>

DIRECT THREAT ISSUED TO CANADA BY THE SO-CALLED CROWN

“In today's constitutional monarchy, His Majesty King Charles III is King of Canada and Canada's Head of State. He is the personal embodiment of the Crown in Canada.

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>

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA - INVALIDATES THE CROWN AS ‘PSEUDOLAW’

“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>

LOYALISM

“Loyalism, in the United Kingdom, its overseas territories and its former colonies, refers to the allegiance to the British crown or the United Kingdom. In North America, the most common usage of the term refers to loyalty to the British Crown, notably with the loyalists opponents of the American Revolution, and United Empire Loyalists who moved to other colonies in British North America after the revolution.”

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

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

ASSOCIATION OF UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS - MISSION STATEMENT

“Our Mission is to preserve, promote and celebrate the history and traditions of the United Empire Loyalists.

Activities of the UELAC are guided by six key directives stated in its Mission Statement.

We will accomplish our Mission by:

- Uniting, in a Canadian-based association, descendants of families who remained loyal to the British crown during the American Revolutionary War, as well as persons interested in the Loyalist era and early Canadian history.
- Supporting the collection and cataloguing of documents, books, artefacts, memorabilia and genealogical data relating to the United Empire Loyalists.
- Facilitating and publishing research related to the United Empire Loyalists in the form of historical and family research journals, books, newsletters and digital media.
- Providing Loyalist education resource materials and encouraging research through scholarship support.
- Assisting in the construction and preservation of Loyalist monuments and memorials in Canada.
- Participating in projects and activities which honour and celebrate the legacy of the United Empire Loyalists.”

<https://uelac.ca/about/>

SEPARATION OF POWERS - CONSTITUTIONAL PARADOX

“In Canada, we rely on a comprehensive justice system. In fact, our democratic system consists of three independent, but interrelated functions: the legislative branch, the executive branch and the judicial branch.

Federal legislative power consists of the House of Commons and the Senate. Each level of government adopts laws according to their powers, that is, the categories of subjects for which they are responsible. The division of powers between the federal and provincial governments is set out in the Constitution Act, 1867, in section 91.

The federal legislative power consists of two chambers:

The Senate, made up of senators appointed by the government, and the House of Commons, made up of Members of Parliament elected by the Canadian population.

The executive branch (also called government) is the decision-making power composed of the monarch (represented by the Governor General), the Prime Minister and the Cabinet (also called the Canadian Ministry). The government can propose bills which then officially become laws when they are passed by the legislative branch, namely the Senate and the House of Commons.

The judiciary is represented by the courts and has the function of resolving conflicts related to laws. It consists of courts of federal and provincial jurisdiction, and is completely independent of the legislative and executive powers.”

<https://cjc-ccm.ca/en/resources-centre/understanding-your-judicial-system/separation-powers>

https://www.ourcommons.ca/procedure/our-procedure/parliamentaryFramework/c_g_parliamentaryframework-e.html

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

ADMINISTRATOR OF CANADA - ORDER IN COUNCIL - ‘PANDEMIC’

“Whereas the Administrator in Council is of the opinion, based on the declaration of a pandemic by the World Health Organization, that there is an outbreak of a communicable disease, namely coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), in the majority of foreign countries;

Whereas the Administrator in Council is of the opinion that the introduction or spread of the disease would pose an imminent and severe risk to public health in Canada;

Whereas the Administrator in Council is of the opinion that the entry of persons into Canada who have recently been in a foreign country may introduce or contribute to the spread in Canada of the disease or of new variants of the virus causing COVID-19 that pose risks that differ from those posed by other variants but that are equivalent or more serious;

And whereas the Administrator in Council is of the opinion that no reasonable alternatives to prevent the introduction or spread of the disease are available;

Therefore, His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of Canada in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Health, pursuant to section 58 of the Quarantine Act, makes the annexed Minimizing the Risk of Exposure to COVID-19 in Canada Order (Quarantine, Isolation and Other Obligations).

<https://orders-in-council.canada.ca/attachment.php?attach=40251&lang=en>

CABINET - PRIVY COUNCIL COMMITTEE - TREASURY BOARD OF CANADA

“The Treasury Board of Canada is the Cabinet committee of the Privy Council of Canada which oversees the spending and operation of the Government of Canada and is the principal employer of the core public service. The committee is supported by the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, its administrative branch and a department within the government itself.

The committee is chaired by the president of the Treasury Board, currently Anita Anand, who is also the minister responsible for the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat.

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.”

“The Treasury Board is composed of six Cabinet ministers, always including its president and the minister of finance. The current members, as of July 26, 2023, are as follows:

- Anita Anand; President of the Treasury Board; Chair
- Diane Lebouthillier; Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard; Vice-chair
- Chrystia Freeland; Deputy Prime Minister; Minister of Finance; Member
- Kamal Khera; Minister of Diversity, Inclusion and Persons with Disabilities; Member
- Seamus O'Regan, Jr.; Minister of Labour and Seniors; Member

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

SOCIAL CONTRACT

“In moral and political philosophy, the social contract is a theory or model that originated during the Age of Enlightenment and usually, although not always, concerns the legitimacy of the authority of the state over the individual.

Social contract arguments typically are that individuals have consented, either explicitly or tacitly, to surrender some of their freedoms and submit to the authority (of the ruler, or to the decision of a majority) in exchange for protection of their remaining rights or maintenance of the social order.”

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

DECEPTION

“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.”

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

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

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

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

Thank you for reading. If merit is found in this document please share it with others. Videos and further information can be found @ www.holisticusinternational.ca or on Bitchute @ [holisticus.international](https://www.bitchute.com/channel/holisticusinternational).

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