



IMPERIAL EMPIRE OF DECEPTION: THE RISE OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN CANADA

The powers behind the Crown and the Commonwealth, while from different 'elite' factions, are both coming from the system of nobility. Charles III is not the power behind the Crown or the Commonwealth, he only represents those respective entities. It's utter deception folks!

The so-called nobility (biblical clans) have been and continue to usurp the rights and freedoms of the people of Canada and the rest of the world at this time.

This so-called system of nobility has its medieval war machines in place and ready to respond in the event that the people actually begin to revolt against the changes that we're about to collectively experience once the so-called King is officially crowned at his quickly approaching coronation.

At present, these medieval military and hospital orders (Malta, St. John, Red Cross, etc.) are slinking Canada under the guise of charities, benevolent or religious organizations and what have you.

We have to collectively understand what's going on here in Canada and respond with informed, responsible words and actions. These war machines have quashed the genuine rebellions of yesteryear and, from my perspective, they want violence from an uprising so that they're justified in taking out the dissents that there simply is no room for in the so-called 'world to come' of the new world order.

At this point, anyone who still believes that the new world order is some sort of joke or conspiracy theory is in for a terrible, rude awakening.

Still, those of us who are aware of what's on the horizon aren't out of options, no matter how defeating this situation may appear on the surface. If we collectively unite in our

respective communities and remove clandestine agents from our constitutionally sanctioned government by the rule of established law, we can and will win this in the end.

If, however, we lose our minds, cause violence or act without integrity, we'll have only contributed to our very own demise in the end, as far as I see it anyhow.

At any rate, please read up and understand the dark force that has been destroying the lives, liberties and security of the Canadian collective populace. Subsequent to that, more information and suggested ways to respond to the epic tyranny in Canada can be found at www.holisticusinternational.ca

#IMPERIAL #EMPIRE #COMMONWEALTH #NWO

COMMONWEALTH

“A commonwealth is a traditional English term for a political community founded for the common good. Historically, it has been synonymous with "republic". The noun "commonwealth", meaning "public welfare, general good or advantage", dates from the 15th century. Originally a phrase (the common-wealth or the common wealth – echoed in the modern synonym "public wealth"), it comes from the old meaning of "wealth", which is "well-being", and is itself a loose translation of the Latin *res publica* (republic). The term literally meant "common well-being". In the 17th century, the definition of "commonwealth" expanded from its original sense of "public welfare" or "commonwealth" to mean "a state in which the supreme power is vested in the people; a republic or democratic state".

The term evolved to become a title to a number of political entities. Three countries – Australia, the Bahamas, and Dominica – have the official title "Commonwealth", as do four U.S. states and two U.S. territories. Since the early 20th century, the term has been used to name some fraternal associations of states, most notably the Commonwealth of Nations, an organisation primarily of former territories of the British Empire. The organisation is not to be confused with the realms of the Commonwealth.

1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth>

COMMONWEALTH REALM

“A Commonwealth realm is a sovereign state in the Commonwealth of Nations whose monarch and head of state is shared among the other realms. Each realm is an independent state, equal with the other realms and nations of the Commonwealth. King Charles III succeeded his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, as monarch of each

Commonwealth realm following her death on 8 September 2022. He simultaneously became Head of the Commonwealth.

As of 2023 there are 15 Commonwealth realms: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, The Bahamas, Belize, Canada, Grenada, Jamaica, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and the United Kingdom. All are members of the Commonwealth, an intergovernmental organisation of 56 independent member states, 52 of which were formerly part of the British Empire. All Commonwealth members are independent sovereign states, regardless of whether they are Commonwealth realms.

At her accession in 1952, Queen Elizabeth II was the monarch and head of state of seven independent states: the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka). Since then, new realms have been created through the independence of former colonies and dependencies, and some realms have become republics. As of 2023 Barbados was the most recent realm to become a republic; it did so on 30 November 2021.”

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

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

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

The Commonwealth dates back to the first half of the 20th century with the decolonisation of the British Empire through increased self-governance of its territories. It was originally created as the British Commonwealth of Nations through the Balfour Declaration at the 1926 Imperial Conference, and formalised by the United Kingdom through the Statute of Westminster in 1931. The current Commonwealth of Nations was formally constituted by the London Declaration in 1949, which modernised the community and established the member states as "free and equal".

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.

Member states have no legal obligations to one another but are connected through their use of the English language and historical ties. The Commonwealth Charter defines their shared values of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, as promoted by the quadrennial Commonwealth Games.”

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

IMPERIALISM - CANADA

In Canada, the "imperialism" (and the related term "colonialism") has had a variety of contradictory meanings since the 19th century. In the late 19th and early 20th, to be an "imperialist" meant thinking of Canada as a part of the British nation not a separate nation. The older words for the same concepts were "loyalism" or "unionism", which continued to be used as well. In mid-twentieth Canada, the word "imperialism" and "colonialism" were used in English Canadian discourse to instead portray Canada as a victim of economic and cultural penetration by the United States. In twentieth century French-Canadian discourse the "imperialists" were all the Anglo-Saxon countries including Canada who were oppressing French-speakers and the province of Quebec. By the early 21st century, "colonialism" was used to highlight supposed anti-indigenous attitudes and actions of Canada inherited from the British period.

4. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperialism>

IMPERIALISM - UNITED STATES

“American imperialism refers to the expansion of American political, economic, cultural, media and military influence beyond the boundaries of the United States. Depending on the commentator, it may include imperialism through outright military conquest; gunboat diplomacy; unequal treaties; subsidization of preferred factions; regime change; or economic penetration through private companies, potentially followed by diplomatic or forceful intervention when those interests are threatened.

The policies perpetuating American imperialism and expansionism are usually considered to have begun with "New Imperialism" in the late 19th century, though some consider American territorial expansion at the expense of Native Americans to be similar enough in nature to be identified with the same term. While the United States has never officially identified itself and its territorial possessions as an empire, some commentators have referred to the country as such, including Max Boot, Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., and Niall Ferguson. Other commentators have accused the United States of practicing neocolonialism—sometimes defined as a modern form of hegemony—which leverages economic power rather than military force in an informal empire; the term "neocolonialism" has occasionally been used as a contemporary synonym for modern-day imperialism.

The question of whether the United States should intervene in the affairs of foreign countries has been a much-debated topic in domestic politics for the country's entire history. Opponents of interventionism have pointed to the country's origin as a former colony that rebelled against an overseas king, as well as the American values of democracy, freedom, and independence. Conversely, supporters of interventionism and of American presidents who have been labelled as imperialists—notably Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and William Howard Taft—have justified interventions in (or whole seizures of) various countries by citing the necessity of advancing American economic interests, such as trade and debt management; preventing European intervention (colonial or otherwise) in the Western Hemisphere, manifested in the anti-European Monroe Doctrine of 1823; and the benefits of keeping "good order" around the world.”

5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_imperialism

IMPERIAL PRESIDENT - UNITED STATES

“a 1973 book by historian Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., who wrote *The Imperial Presidency* to address two concerns: that the presidency was uncontrollable and that it had exceeded its constitutional limits. According to professor of political science Thomas E. Cronin, author of *The State of the Presidency*, the imperial presidency is a term used to define a danger to the American constitutional system by allowing presidents to create and abuse presidential prerogatives during national emergencies. This was based on: (1) presidential war powers vaguely defined in the Constitution, and (2) secrecy – a system used that shielded the Presidency from the usual checks and balances afforded by the legislative and judicial branches.

The term "imperial presidency" states that the office of President of the United States, akin to a classical ruler of an empire, is the head of state of a geographical, military and economic superpower, has broad executive power and is advised by a bureaucratic staff akin to a classical imperial court.”

6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_presidency

COLUMBIA

“Columbia (/kəˈlʌmbiə/; kə-LUM-bee-ə) is the female national personification of the United States. It was also a historical name applied to the Americas and to the New World. The association has given rise to the names of many American places, objects, institutions and companies, including the District of Columbia; Columbia, South Carolina; Columbia University; "Hail, Columbia" and Columbia Rediviva; the Columbia River. Images of the Statue of Liberty (Liberty Enlightening the World, erected in 1886) largely displaced personified Columbia as the female symbol of the United States by around 1920, although Lady Liberty was seen as an aspect of Columbia. However,

Columbia's most prominent display today is being part of the logo of the Hollywood film studio Columbia Pictures.

Columbia is a New Latin toponym, in use since the 1730s with reference to the Thirteen Colonies which formed the United States. It originated from the name of the Genoese explorer Christopher Columbus and from the Latin ending -ia, common in the Latin names of countries (paralleling Britannia, Gallia, Zealandia, and others).”

7. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia_\(personification\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia_(personification))

WASHINGTON - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

“Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia and commonly known as Washington or D.C., is the capital city and federal district of the United States. The city is located on the east bank of the Potomac River, which forms its southwestern border with Virginia, and borders Maryland to its north and east. The city was named for George Washington, a Founding Father, commanding general of the Continental Army in the American Revolutionary War, and the first president of the United States, and the district is named for Columbia, the female personification of the nation.

Washington, D.C. represents the southern point of the Northeast megalopolis, one of the nation's largest and most influential cultural, political, and economic regions that runs along its northeastern coast from Boston in the north to Washington, D.C. in the south and also includes New York City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. As the seat of the U.S. federal government and several international organizations, the city is an important world political capital. It is one of the most visited cities in the U.S. with over 20 million annual visitors as of 2016.

The U.S. constitution provides for a federal district under the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. Congress. Washington, D.C., is not a part of any U.S. state and is not one itself. The Residence Act, adopted on July 16, 1790, approved the creation of the capital district along the Potomac River. The city was founded in 1791, and Congress held its first session there in 1800. In 1801, the territory, formerly part of Maryland and Virginia and including the settlements of Georgetown and Alexandria, was officially recognized as the federal district. In 1846, Congress returned the land originally ceded by Virginia, including the city of Alexandria; in 1871, it created a single municipal government for the remaining portion of the district. There have been several unsuccessful efforts to make the city into a state since the 1880s, though a statehood bill passed the House of Representatives in 2021.

The city is divided into quadrants, which are centered around the Capitol and include 131 neighborhoods. As of the 2020 census, the city had a population of 689,545,

making it the 23rd-most populous city in the U.S., third-most populous city in the Southeast behind Jacksonville and Charlotte, and third-most populous city in the Mid-Atlantic after New York City and Philadelphia. Commuters from the city's Maryland and Virginia suburbs raise the city's daytime population to more than one million during the workweek. The Washington metropolitan area, which includes parts of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, is the country's sixth-largest metropolitan area with a 2020 population of 6.3 million residents; and over 54 million people live within 250 mi (400 km) of the city.

The city is the home to each of the three branches of the U.S. federal government, Congress (legislative), the President (executive), and the Supreme Court (judicial), along with the governmental buildings that house most of the federal government, including the White House, the Capitol, the Supreme Court Building, and multiple federal departments and agencies. The city is home to many national monuments and museums, primarily located on or around the National Mall, including the Jefferson Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Washington Monument. The city hosts 177 foreign embassies and the headquarters of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of American States, and other international organizations. Many of the nation's largest industry associations, non-profit organizations, and think tanks are based in the city, including AARP, the American Red Cross, Atlantic Council, Brookings Institution, National Geographic Society, The Heritage Foundation, Wilson Center, and others.

A locally elected mayor and 13-member council have governed the district since 1973. Congress maintains supreme authority over the city, however, and is empowered to overturn local laws. Washington, D.C., residents are, on a federal level, politically disenfranchised since the city's residents do not have voting representation in Congress, although the city's residents elect a single at-large congressional delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives who has no vote. District voters choose three presidential electors in accordance with the Twenty-third Amendment, ratified in 1961. Washington, D.C. has been a member state of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization since 2015.”

8. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington,_D.C
9. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Dupont_Circle
10. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwest_Ordinance
11. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_\(U.S._insular_area\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_(U.S._insular_area))

BRITISH COLUMBIA

“The province's name was chosen by Queen Victoria, when the Colony of British Columbia (1858–1866), i.e., "the Mainland", became a British colony in 1858. It refers to

the Columbia District, the British name for the territory drained by the Columbia River, in southeastern British Columbia, which was the namesake of the pre-Oregon Treaty Columbia Department of the Hudson's Bay Company. Queen Victoria chose British Columbia to distinguish what was the British sector of the Columbia District from the United States' ("American Columbia" or "Southern Columbia"), which became the Oregon Territory on August 8, 1848, as a result of the treaty.

Ultimately, the Columbia in the name British Columbia is derived from the name of the Columbia Rediviva, an American ship which lent its name to the Columbia River and later the wider region; the Columbia in the name Columbia Rediviva came from the name Columbia for the New World or parts thereof, a reference to Christopher Columbus.

The governments of Canada and British Columbia recognize Colombie-Britannique as the French name for the province. However, as of 2021, French is the first language of a small minority of BC residents (1.2 percent). 6.7 percent of British Columbians can speak French.”

12. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Columbia

COLUMBIA DISTRICT

“The Columbia District was a fur trading district in the Pacific Northwest region of British North America in the 19th century. Much of its territory overlapped with the disputed Oregon Country. It was explored by the North West Company between 1793 and 1811, and established as an operating fur district around 1810. The North West Company was absorbed into the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 under which the Columbia District became known as the Columbia Department. The Oregon Treaty of 1846 marked the effective end of the Hudson's Bay Company's Columbia Department.”

13. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbia_District

ORDER OF THE GARTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

“One of the most notable features of any British Columbia courtroom is the large coat of arms on the wall behind the judge's bench. Unlike courts in many other Canadian provinces, all of the courts in our province have traditionally displayed the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom, the official coat of arms of the British monarch. It features two mottoes - “Dieu et Mon Droit” and “Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense”.

The second motto, which is partially concealed by the forelegs of the lion and the unicorn, is “Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense”. This Old French phrase may be translated as “shame on him who thinks this evil”. It is the motto of the Order of the Garter, the most exclusive of the chivalric orders. Legend has it that King Edward III, founder of the

Order of the Garter, was dancing with his mistress at a ball. When the lady's blue garter slipped off, the King picked it up and tied it around his own leg. To those who looked askance, he proclaimed, "honi soit qui mal y pense".

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

ORDER OF THE GARTER

"The Most Noble Order of the Garter is an order of chivalry founded by Edward III of England in 1348. It is the most senior order of knighthood in the British honours system, outranked in precedence only by the Victoria Cross and the George Cross. The Order of the Garter is dedicated to the image and arms of Saint George, England's patron saint.

Appointments are at the sovereign's sole discretion and are usually in recognition of a national contribution, for public service, or for personal service to the sovereign. Membership of the order is limited to the sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and no more than 24 living members, or Companions. The order also includes supernumerary knights and ladies (e.g. members of the British royal family and foreign monarchs).

The order's emblem is a garter with the motto Honi soit qui mal y pense (Middle French for 'Shame on him who thinks evil of it') in gold lettering. Members of the order wear it on ceremonial occasions."

15. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Garter

FREEMASONRY & THE ORDER OF THE GARTER

"When initiated into Masonry, each candidate is presented with a lambskin or white leather apron and told, among other things, that the apron is the Badge of a Mason and that it is more honorable than the Star and Garter or any other order that could be conferred upon him by King, Prince, Potentate or any other person except he be a Mason.

The intent of this statement is very clear, that it is to impress upon the candidate the distinct honor of having been accepted as a member of the Masonic fraternity. Perhaps you have also wondered about the meaning of this specific reference to the Star and Garter as well as what might have caused our Masonic forefathers to choose this particular statement as a part of the Entered Apprentice degree when it was adopted.

Searches through Masonic literature have resulted in little, if any, factual information which would tend to shed light upon this most intriguing question. However a careful review of the Most Noble Order of the Garter does uncover certain interesting factors which would lead one to logical conclusions as to what our ancient brothers must have had in mind at the time.

It is well to understand that there are numerous orders of knighthood In England, but none higher than the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The heads of each of these orders is entitled to wear the "Star" of that particular order which is unique in its design and appearance. The reigning Sovereign presides as the head of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, which permits him to wear the Star of the order and entitles him to confer knighthood in that order.

Clearly, the statement in the Entered Apprentice degree was chosen to imply that being initiated into Masonry was not only a higher honor than being knighted into the Most Noble Order of the Garter, it was also higher than the coveted honor of being the Sovereign Head of this, the highest order of English Knighthood, or of being Knighted into any other noble order by the King himself.

The phrase was undoubtedly adopted for use in the Entered Apprentice degree sometime after August 1348, when King Edward III constituted the Most Noble Order of the Garter. It is interesting to note that this was the same century that operative and speculative Masonry began the process of merging into one so-called "accepted" body which was subsequently first chartered in England.

The order consists of the Sovereign and twenty-four Knight Companions who are lineal descendants of King George I and have been accepted and knighted into that order. Other Sovereigns and Knights have on occasion been admitted, but only by special statutes after having performed outstanding services for the Sovereign. Sir Knight Winston Leonard Spence Churchill was one such person.

Aside from other less relative paraphernalia of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the garter itself is made of blue velvet edged with gold. It bears the motto "Honi Qui Mal Pense," which is embroidered in gold about its circumference. This translates into modern language as "Woe Be Unto Him or Them Who Thinks Evil of Us." I am not certain what, if any, effect this has ever had upon Masonry. The garter is always worn on the left leg, just below the knee with white stockings and black velvet knee length trousers.

The collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter is of particular interest in that it closely resembles those worn by officers of many Lodges in various Jurisdictions as well as Grand Lodge officers. There is a significant difference in value. The collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter is made of pure gold and weighs exactly 30 troy ounces. It consists of twenty-four individual pieces, each of which is in the shape of the garter. In the center of each garter is a Tudor rose. These twenty-four pieces are interconnected

by four knots of gold located between two pieces. A pendant is suspended from the bottom front of the collar and depicts St. George on horseback engaging a ferocious dragon with a long spear. A Masonic officer's collar is constructed in the same fashion with the various pieces representing certain Masonic symbols. The two collars are worn in exactly the same way with the pendant representing St. George replaced by the jewel of the officer wearing the Masonic collar.

Aside from the Blue Lodge use of the title "Most" to distinguish many of its Grand Masters, there are several other titles in the Most Noble Order of the Garter which appear in the constituent bodies of Masonry. These include "Noble," "Sir Knight," "Companion," and, of course, "Sovereign," which is a prestigious title in the Scottish Rite.

As noted previously, these are all speculations which cannot be verified. However one cannot dispute the strong evidence relating to what our Masonic forefathers had in mind and what they intended for it to imply when they said "more honorable than the Star and Garter or any other order that can be conferred by King, Prince, Potentate, or any other person except he be a Mason."

16. <https://skirret.com/archive/misc/misc-m/masonryandtheorderofthegarter.html>

ORDER OF THE GARTER - ORIGINAL STATUTES

"It is accorded that none shall be and chosen to be Fellow or Companion of the said noble Order except he be a Gentleman of Blood that he be a Knight and without Reproach And the Knights of the said most noble Order from shall not name any Person in their Election to be Fellow or Companion of the said most noble Order in whom they shall think or esteem in their Conscience to have Spot of Reproach And as touching the Declaration of a Gentleman of Blood it is declared and determined that he shall be descended of three Descents of Nobless that is to say of Name and of Arms both of his Father's Side and also of his Mother's Side And as touching or concerning any Manner of Reproach forasmuch as there be divers and many sundry Points of Reproach there shall be here declared but three Points of them only as is declared in Manner and Form following."

17. <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=yf9BAAAACAAJ&pg=GBS.PP16&hl=en>

MEMBERSHIP - AMENDED STATUTES - ORDER OF THE GARTER

Membership in the Order is strictly limited and includes the monarch, the Prince of Wales, not more than 24 companion members, and various supernumerary members. The monarch alone can grant membership. Monarchs are known as the Sovereign of the Garter, and the Prince of Wales is known as a Royal Knight Companion of the Garter.

Male members of the Order are titled "Knights Companion" and female members are called "Ladies Companion". Formerly, the Sovereign filled vacancies upon the nomination of the members. Each member would nominate nine candidates, of whom three had to have the rank of earl or higher, three the rank of baron or higher, and three the rank of knight or higher. The Sovereign would choose as many nominees as were necessary to fill any vacancies in the Order. They were not obliged to choose those who received the most nominations. Candidates were last nominated in 1860, and appointments have since been made by the Sovereign acting alone, with no prior nominations. The statutes prescribing the former procedure were not amended, however, until 1953.

From the 18th century, the Sovereign made their choices on the advice of the Government. In 1946, with the agreement of Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Leader of the Opposition Winston Churchill, membership of the United Kingdom's highest ranking orders of chivalry (the Order of the Garter, the Order of the Thistle and the dormant Order of St Patrick) became a personal gift of the Sovereign once again. Thus, the Sovereign personally selects Knights and Ladies Companion of the Garter, and need not act on or solicit the advice of the Government. Appointments are typically announced on Saint George's Day (23 April).

18. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Garter

19. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nJfMlaXDvco&t=33s>

20. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-iQfiv8fB4A>

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF ST. GEORGE & DESCENDANTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

"The Society of the Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter is a constituent group of the Foundation of the College of St George, Windsor Castle which is a national charity in England. The society includes more than 5,100 members worldwide (including more than 900 AmFriends members of the American Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Knights of the Garter Inc.) to "protect, preserve and enhance" the college, its St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle and the royal chivalric knighthood, the Order of the Garter.

In addition to the many enhancement projects that the society helped fund since its creation, several major preservation projects were also completed. The ongoing project for 2009 was to clean and restore the chapel West Window which is one of the largest in any English church with its collection of late-medieval stained-glass. The project for 2007 was to clean and repair the chapel West Front including its 16th century stonework, turrets and flying buttresses.

People interested in the society and its traditions and service may join as its members.”

A group known as the Association of the Descendants of the Knights of the Garter was founded in the 1920s, composed of knights (KG) and ladies (LG) of the order, and their descendants. Another group known as the Friends of St George's was founded in 1931 to support the college by raising funds to "protect, preserve and enhance" the chapel as the physical and spiritual center of the order. The two groups accomplished their missions separately until 1934 when they merged as The Society of the Friends of St George's with which is amalgamated the Association of the Descendants of the Knights of the Garter.

The society was founded with the mission to continue the support of the college and historic chapel. The society shares with the order its patron Saint George the Martyr, the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Shame be to him who thinks evil of it), and the insignia of the garter.

The society changed its name a last time in 1966 when it was designated by the Charity Commission for England and Wales as a charity. After celebrating its 75th anniversary in 2006, the society became a constituent group of the foundation in 2007 when it completed its change in corporate governance.

A separate Philadelphia-based group, the Society of Descendants of Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, was founded in 1929 according to the group, the Hereditary Society Blue Book and the Hereditary Society Community of the United States of America.”

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

USHER OF THE BLACK ROD - CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

“The Usher of the Black Rod (French: *Huissier du bâton noir*), often shortened to Black Rod is the most senior protocol position in the Parliament of Canada. Black Rod leads the Speaker's Parade at the beginning of each sitting of the Senate and oversees protocol and administrative and logistical details of important events taking place on Parliament Hill, such as the opening of parliament and the Speech from the Throne.

The office is modelled on the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of the House of Lords in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Upon the appointment of the first woman to the position of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod on 20 October 1997, the title was changed to Usher of the Black Rod.”

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

GARTER PRINCIPAL KING OF ARMS

“The Garter Principal King of Arms (also Garter King of Arms or simply Garter) is the senior King of Arms, and the senior Officer of Arms of the College of Arms, the heraldic authority with jurisdiction over England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The position has existed since 1415.

Garter is responsible to the Earl Marshal for the running of the college. He is the principal adviser to the sovereign of the United Kingdom with respect to ceremonial and heraldry, with specific responsibility for England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and, with the exception of Canada, for Commonwealth realms of which the King is Sovereign. He also serves as the King of Arms of the Order of the Garter and his seal and signature appear on all grants of arms made by the college.

On the death of the British monarch it is the Garter's duty to proclaim the new monarch. Initially, the Accession Council meets at St James's Palace in central London to declare the new monarch from the deceased monarch's line. Once the new monarch has made a sacred oath before the council, Garter King of Arms steps out into the Proclamation Gallery which overlooks Friary Court to proclaim the new monarch.

The current Garter Principal King of Arms is David White.”

23. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garter_Principal_King_of_Arms

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

“The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (JCPC) is the highest court of appeal for the Crown Dependencies, the British Overseas Territories, some Commonwealth countries and a few institutions in the United Kingdom. Established on 14 August 1833 to hear appeals formerly heard by the King-in-Council, the Privy Council formerly acted as the court of last resort for the entire British Empire, other than for the United Kingdom itself.

Formally a statutory committee of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, the Judicial Committee consists of senior judges who are Privy Councillors; they are predominantly Justices of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and senior judges from the Commonwealth of Nations. Although it is often simply referred to as the "Privy Council", the Judicial Committee is only one constituent part of the Council. In Commonwealth realms, appeals are nominally made to "His Majesty in Council" (i.e. the British monarch as formally advised by his Privy Counsellors), who then refers the case to the Judicial Committee for "advice", while in republics in the Commonwealth of

Nations retaining the JCPC as their final court of appeal, appeals are made directly to the Judicial Committee itself. The panel of judges (typically five in number) hearing a particular case is known as "the Board". The report of the Board is, by convention, always accepted by the King-in-Council as judgment."

24. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial_Committee_of_the_Privy_Council

GOVERNOR GENERAL - CANADA

"Prior to 1952, all governors general of Canada were members of the peerage or heir apparent to a peerage. Typically, individuals appointed as federal viceroy were already a peer, either by inheriting the title, such as the Duke of Devonshire, or by prior elevation by the sovereign in their own right, as was the case with the Viscount Alexander of Tunis. None were life peers, the Life Peerages Act 1958 postdating the beginning of the tradition of appointing Canadian citizens as governor general. John Buchan was, in preparation for his appointment as governor general, made the Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield in the County of Oxford by King George V, six months before Buchan was sworn in as viceroy. The leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition at the time, William Lyon Mackenzie King, felt Buchan should serve as governor general as a commoner; however, King George V insisted he be represented by a peer. With the appointment of Vincent Massey as governor general in 1952, governors general ceased to be members of the peerage; successive governments since that date have held to the non-binding and defeated (in 1934) principles of the 1919 Nickle Resolution.

Under the orders' constitutions, the governor general serves as Chancellor and Principal Companion of the Order of Canada, Chancellor of the Order of Military Merit, and Chancellor of the Order of Merit of the Police Forces. The governor general also upon installation automatically becomes a Knight or Dame of Justice and the Prior and Chief Officer in Canada of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem. As acting commander-in-chief, the governor general is further routinely granted the Canadian Forces Decoration by the chief of the Defence Staff on behalf of the monarch. All of these honours are retained following an incumbent's departure from office, with the individual remaining in the highest categories of the orders, and they may also be further distinguished with induction into other orders or the receipt of other awards."

25. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_General_of_Canada#Constitutional_role

KING CHARLES III 'REPRESENTS' CROWN CORPORATION

"The crown is the state in all its aspects within the jurisprudence of the Commonwealth realms and their subdivisions (such as the Crown Dependencies, overseas territories, provinces, or states). The term can be used to refer to the office of the monarch or the monarchy as institutions, to the rule of law, or to the functions of executive (the

crown-in-council), legislative (the crown-in-parliament), and judicial (the crown on the bench) governance and the civil service.

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 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.

The term is also found in various expressions such as crown land, which some countries refer to as public land or state land; as well as in some offices, such as minister of the crown, crown attorney, and crown prosecutor.”

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

CHARLES III - HEAD OF COMMONWEALTH - CEREMONIAL

“The head of the Commonwealth is the ceremonial leader who symbolises "the free association of independent member nations" of the Commonwealth of Nations, an intergovernmental organisation that currently comprises 56 sovereign states. There is no set term of office or term limit and the role itself involves no part in the day-to-day governance of any of the member states within the Commonwealth. The position is currently held by King Charles III.

By 1949, the British Commonwealth was a group of eight countries, each having King George VI as monarch. India, however, desired to become a republic, but not to leave the Commonwealth by doing so. This was accommodated by the creation of the title Head of the Commonwealth for the King and India became a republic in 1950.

Subsequently during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, other nations, including Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Ghana, and Singapore also became republics, but, as members of the Commonwealth of Nations, recognised her as Head of the Commonwealth.”

27. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Head_of_the_Commonwealth

PEERS OF THE REALM

“A peer of the realm is a member of the highest aristocratic social order outside the ruling dynasty of the kingdom.

Notable examples are:

a member of the peerages in the United Kingdom, who is a hereditary peer or a life peer

a member of the Peerage of France (from French noble style "pair" in monarchies), of a similar order, as used in

the Kingdom of France

the Kingdom of Jerusalem (crusader state)

the Monarchy of Canada: Canadian nobility in the Peerage of France

nobility proper of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth who enjoyed hereditary paritas: those who would sit by hereditary right in Land Parliaments, or be Royal Electors, enjoy personal immunity, and the right to be judged only by the King's Court or the Court of Peers; also the exclusive right to be granted State or Land dignities and titles. The Skartabelli who were middle-nobility in law were not peers, whilst noblemen who were not direct barons of the Crown but held land from other Lords were not peers de facto as they would not enjoy full noble privileges.

a member of the Portuguese Chamber of Most Worthy Peers, upper house of the Cortes Gerais, during the constitutional monarchy of the Kingdom of Portugal.”

28. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peer_of_the_realm

HEREDITARY TITLES

“Hereditary titles, in a general sense, are nobility titles, positions or styles that are hereditary and thus tend or are bound to remain in particular families.

Though both monarchs and nobles usually inherit their titles, the mechanisms often differ, even in the same country. The British crown has been heritable by women since the medieval era (in the absence of brothers), while the vast majority of hereditary noble titles granted by British sovereigns are not heritable by daughters.”

29. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hereditary_title

NOBILITY

“Nobility is a social class found in many societies that have an aristocracy. It is normally ranked immediately below royalty. Nobility has often been an estate of the realm with many exclusive functions and characteristics. The characteristics associated with nobility may constitute substantial advantages over or relative to non-nobles or simply formal functions (e.g., precedence), and vary by country and by era. Membership in the nobility, including rights and responsibilities, is typically hereditary and patrilineal.

Membership in the nobility has historically been granted by a monarch or government, and acquisition of sufficient power, wealth, ownerships, or royal favour has occasionally enabled commoners to ascend into the nobility.

There are often a variety of ranks within the noble class. Legal recognition of nobility has been much more common in monarchies, but nobility also existed in such regimes

as the Dutch Republic (1581–1795), the Republic of Genoa (1005–1815), the Republic of Venice (697–1797), and the Old Swiss Confederacy (1300–1798), and remains part of the legal social structure of some small non-hereditary regimes, e.g., San Marino, and the Vatican City in Europe. In Classical Antiquity, the *nobiles* (nobles) of the Roman Republic were families descended from persons who had achieved the consulship. Those who belonged to the hereditary patrician families were nobles, but plebeians whose ancestors were consuls were also considered *nobiles*. In the Roman Empire, the nobility were descendants of this Republican aristocracy. While ancestry of contemporary noble families from ancient Roman nobility might technically be possible, no well-researched, historically documented generation-by-generation genealogical descents from ancient Roman times are known to exist in Europe.

Hereditary titles and styles added to names (such as "Prince", "Lord", or "Lady"), as well as honorifics, often distinguish nobles from non-nobles in conversation and written speech. In many nations, most of the nobility have been untitled, and some hereditary titles do not indicate nobility (e.g., *vidame*). Some countries have had non-hereditary nobility, such as the Empire of Brazil or life peers in the United Kingdom.”

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

BRITISH NOBILITY

“The British nobility is made up of the peerage and the (landed) gentry. The nobility of its four constituent home nations has played a major role in shaping the history of the country, although the hereditary peerage now retain only the rights to stand for election to the House of Lords, dining rights there, position in the formal order of precedence, the right to certain titles, and the right to an audience (a private meeting) with the monarch. More than a third of British land is in the hands of aristocrats and traditional landed gentry.

Peerage

The British nobility in the narrow sense consists of members of the immediate families of peers who bear courtesy titles or honorifics. Members of the peerage carry the titles of duke, marquess, earl, viscount or baron. British peers are sometimes referred to generically as lords, although individual dukes are not so styled when addressed or by reference.

All modern British honours, including peerage dignities, are created directly by the Crown and take effect when letters patent are issued, affixed with the Great Seal of the Realm. The Sovereign is considered to be the fount of honour and, as "the fountain and source of all dignities cannot hold a dignity from himself", cannot hold a British peerage.

Landed gentry

Descendants in the male line of peers and children of women who are peeresses in their own right, as well as baronets, knights, dames and certain other persons who bear no peerage titles, belong to the landed gentry, deemed members of the non-peerage nobility below whom they rank. The untitled nobility consists of all those who bear formally matriculated, or recorded, armorial bearings. CILANE and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta both consider armorial bearings as the main, if not sole, mark of nobility in Britain.

Other than their designation, such as Gentleman or Esquire, they enjoy only the privilege of a position in the formal orders of precedence in the United Kingdom. The largest portion of the British aristocracy has historically been the landed gentry, made up of baronets and the non-titled armigerous landowners whose families hailed from the medieval feudal class (referred to as gentlemen due to their income solely deriving from land ownership).

Non-hereditary nobility

It is often wrongly assumed that knighthoods and life peerages cannot grant hereditary nobility. The bestowal of a peerage or a knighthood is seen as due reason for a grant of arms by Garter King of Arms or Lord Lyon, and thus, those who make use of it attain hereditary nobility. The eldest son of a Knight and his eldest sons in perpetuity attain the rank of Esquire.

The only form of non-hereditary nobility in Great Britain is that associated with certain offices, which give the rank of Gentleman for the duration of tenure, or for life. Some offices and ranks also give the rank of Esquire for life.

Ennoblement

The Monarch grants Peerages, Baronetcies and Knighthoods (nowadays mostly Life Peerages and Knighthoods) to citizens of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Realms at the advice of the Prime Minister. Honours lists are published regularly at important occasions.

Untitled nobility, i.e. gentility, being identical to armigerousness, falls into the jurisdiction of the College of Arms and Lyon Court. Part of the Monarch's *fons honorum*—the power to grant arms—has been de facto devolved to Garter King of Arms and Lord Lyon King of Arms, respectively. A grant of arms is in every regard equivalent to a patent of nobility on the Continent; depending on jurisdiction and circumstances it can be seen as either an act of ennoblement or a confirmation of nobility.

Thus, along with Belgium and Spain, the United Kingdom remains one of the few countries in which nobility is still granted and the nobility (except for the hereditary peerage and baronetage) does not form a closed, purely "historical" class.

31. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_nobility

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

“United Empire Loyalists (or simply Loyalists) is an honorific title which was first given by the 1st Lord Dorchester, the Governor of Quebec, and Governor General of The Canadas, to American Loyalists who resettled in British North America during or after the American Revolution. At the time, the demonym Canadian or Canadien was used to refer to the indigenous First Nations groups and the descendants of New France settlers inhabiting the Province of Quebec.

They settled primarily in Nova Scotia and the Province of Quebec. The influx of loyalist settlers resulted in the creation of several new colonies. In 1784, New Brunswick was partitioned from the Colony of Nova Scotia after significant loyalist resettlement around the Bay of Fundy. The influx of loyalist refugees also resulted in the Province of Quebec's division into Lower Canada (present-day Quebec), and Upper Canada (present-day Ontario) in 1791. The Crown gave them land grants of one lot. One lot consisted of 200 acres (81 ha) per person to encourage their resettlement, as the Government wanted to develop the frontier of Upper Canada. This resettlement added many English speakers to the Canadian population. It was the beginning of new waves of immigration that established a predominantly Anglo-Canadian population in the future Canada both west and east of the modern Quebec border.”

32. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Empire_Loyalist

ELITE PACT

An elite pact, settlement or political settlement is an agreement or understanding between political elites which moderates the violence and winner takes all nature of unrestrained conflict. Such settlements are often understood to transform government from an autocratic mode into more pluralistic, democratic form. However, others view the political settlement as normatively neutral.

33. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elite_pact

INTERNATIONAL IMPERIAL COURT SYSTEM

“The International Imperial Court System (IICS) also known as the International Court System is one of the oldest and largest LGBT organizations in the world. The Imperial Court System is a grassroots network of organizations that works to build community relationships for equality and raise money for charitable causes through the production of annual Gala Coronation Balls that invite an unlimited audience of attendees to be

presented at Royal Court in their fanciest attire throughout North America along with numerous other fundraisers each year, all for the benefit of their communities. The Imperial Court System is the second largest LGBT organization in the world, surpassed only by the Metropolitan Community Church.”

“The Imperial Court System in the United States was founded in San Francisco, California, in 1965 by José Sarria. Sarria, affectionately known as "Mama José" or similar among Imperial Court members, adopted the surname "Widow Norton" as a reference to Joshua Norton, a much-celebrated citizen of 19th-century San Francisco who had declared himself Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico in 1859.

Sarria soon became the nexus of a fundraising group with volunteer members bearing titles of nobility bestowed by yearly elected figurehead leaders of Emperor and Empress. In the United States, the first court outside of San Francisco was in Portland, Oregon, which joined with San Francisco in 1971 to start the Court System, followed by Seattle, and then by Vancouver (by the Empress of Canada, ted northe, who was crowned Empress of Canada in 1964 by the long-standing Rose Court of Portland Oregon and who always spelled his name in the lower case), who founded the Canadian Court System in 1971, after being inspired by attending a ball in Portland OR, and thus became the International Court System). These empires operated and formed policies more-or-less independently until an Imperial Court Council led by Sarria was formed to prevent participation by groups that were not strictly and solely involved with charitable fundraising.

For years, some chapters of the Canadian Imperial Courts remained outside the recognition of the Widow Norton and the Imperial Court Council for various reasons, some regulatory and some related to dispute over northe's title. Eventually ICS leadership recognized northe as The Empress of All Canada, which ended a substantial falling out between ted northe and the international court system. In 1997, northe was among the first recipients of the "José Honors Award" handed out by Sarria.

Infrequently, a schism within a court chapter has given rise to a "rogue court" unrecognized by the organization as a whole. Most of these so-called "rogue courts" or "rival courts" have collapsed and dissolved within a few years.”

34. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Court_System

35. <https://www.dmsvancouver.com/icshistory>

36. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Court_System

37. <https://internationalcourtsystem.org/>

38. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=10Sd0nMs-2A>

39. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Norton
40. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jos%C3%A9_Sarria
41. <https://youtu.be/akUY-DOjo9k>
42. <http://www.imperialcourtsandiego.com/About/Nicole-The-Great/>
43. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicole_Murray-Ramirez
44. <https://internationalcourtsystem.org/people/nicole-murray-ramirez/>

IMPERIAL COURT SYSTEM - JUBILEE - VIDEO

45. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nfNel6Ce0TI>

“THE IMPERIAL SYSTEM: ROYALTY FOR OUR COMMUNITY’S SAKE”

“The International Imperial Court System (IICS), also known as the International Court System, is the second-largest LGBTQ organization in the world, only surpassed by the Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches (MCC). It was founded in 1965 by José Sarria, one of San Francisco, Calif.’s first queer activists and drag legend. “Mama José” took on the name “the Widow Norton” as an homage to Joshua Norton (1818-1880), a 19th century San Francisco eccentric who declared himself “Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico” in 1859. (If you must go crazy, you might as well go big.) IICS soon became a grassroots network of community fundraisers whose members bore titles of nobility bestowed upon them by elected Emperors and Empresses. In 2007, the elderly Widow Norton (who died in 2013) abdicated and was succeeded by the Empress Nicole the Great of San Diego, AKA Nicole Murray-Ramirez.

The Imperial Sun Court of All Florida, established in September 2016, is the 70th regional court that is part of the Imperial System. According to the Queen Mother for Life, Czarina 1, Barbie LaChoy (Steven Rule), president of the board of directors, “Our founders are Steven Rule (aka Barbie LaChoy), Marc Viens and Bill Rolls (aka Fabergé). For about two years, we had talked about founding a court here in Florida, as we are all three from San Francisco and are permanent title holders in the Founding Mother Court of SF.

“While I was attending a Coronation in Boise, Idaho, I was approached by Queen Mother 1 of The Americas, Empress Nicole Murray-Ramirez, the Great. She had been pushing me to start a court in Florida, stating that there were many people calling her wishing to start one, but none had any experience with the Court System. Since I have been involved with the Court System for 30+ years, experienced as a former Emperor, Empress of Alaska and an Empress in San Francisco, she thought I would be the one to follow through. We were fully approved and sanctioned as the Imperial Sun Court of All Florida. In March 2017, we hosted our Adornment, which was attended by Royalty from

10 out-of-state Courts, and I was crowned Czarina 1 of All Florida. I later invested Marc Viens as Czar 1 of All Florida.””

46. <https://qnotescarolinas.com/the-imperial-system-royalty-for-our-communitys-sake/>

DOGWOOD MONARCHIST SOCIETY

““In the fall of 1971 the Imperial Sovereign Rose Court of Portland, Oregon, having just elected their first Rose Empress, invested the late ted northe with the title Empress of Canada. Upon his return to Vancouver that year, ted began the formulation of Vancouver’s own court system: The Dogwood Empire. In March of 1972 Vancouver held its first Coronation at the Commodore Ballroom and crowned its first elected Empress, the late Charity I. In the following years Vancouver mentored other Canadian courts into fruition and as a result holds the honorary title of The Mother Court of Canada.

On January 6th, 1976 The Dogwood Monarchist Society was constituted under the Provincial Societies Act as a not-for profit organization tasked with providing social interaction within Vancouver’s LGBTQ2+ community and upholding the principles of a democratic monarchy. The constitution was presented as a gift from Emperor III Little Ray to his Empress Bobbi Blake IV at their step down in March of 1976. Although not mandated to do so, the DMS has, from its earliest days, displayed a charitable leaning by providing funds in times of disaster or hardship for community members. By the early 1980’s, with the advent of the HIV crisis, the DMS became, for all intents and purposes, a charitable organization. The bylaws of the Society were eventually amended to mandate the support of three local charities, to be chosen by the reigning monarchs, one of which must be dedicated to the support of people living with HIV.

Over the past decades the DMS has streamlined its operating costs, focusing on profit driven functions and proudly funneling hundreds of thousands of dollars into the community through their Majesties’ chosen charities.

The Mother Court of Canada was officially recognized as such by the ICS in 2010 and holds the honour of being presented second, after San Francisco, at all Coronations.””

47. <https://www.dmsvancouver.com/ourstory>

48. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Court_System

49. <https://youtu.be/klpH8SMiXag>

ICS SCHISMS

“For years, some chapters of the Canadian Imperial Courts remained outside the recognition of the Widow Norton and the Imperial Court Council for various reasons, some regulatory and some related to dispute over northe's title. Eventually ICS leadership recognized northe as The Empress of All Canada, which ended a substantial

falling out between Ted Northe and the international court system. In 1997, Northe was among the first recipients of the "José Honors Award" handed out by Sarria.

Infrequently, a schism within a court chapter has given rise to a "rogue court" unrecognized by the organization as a whole. Most of these so-called "rogue courts" or "rival courts" have collapsed and dissolved within a few years."

50. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_Court_System#History

NDP - RACHEL NOTLEY - LAURIE BLAKEMAN - INTRODUCING ICS MEMBERS TO THE ALBERTA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

51. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TZbaHlnetOw>

52. <https://youtu.be/hAl0n0uooOE>

53. <https://youtu.be/Zbz4YYDivJA>

54. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vWMI3yzryxM>

LAURIE BLAKEMAN - ICS - GOVERNMENT OF CANADA - FUNDING

Laurie Blakeman suggests in the following video that the International Court is receiving government funding and operating through an organization known as The Alberta Council for Global Development. That agency is operating with the support of the Canadian government and the United Nations.

55. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=de417mfPGag>

IMPERIAL SOVEREIGN COURT OF THE WILD ROSE

56. <https://citymuseumedmonton.ca/2020/11/18/the-imperial-sovereign-court-of-the-wild-rose-part-1-the-first-twenty-five-years/>

57. <https://citymuseumedmonton.ca/2020/11/25/the-imperial-sovereign-court-of-the-wild-rose-part-2-the-next-twenty-years/>

B.C LEGISLATURE - SPENCER CHANDRA HERBERT - DEATH OF TED NORTHE

58. <https://youtu.be/kIpH8SMiXag>

59. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spencer_Chandra_Herbert

MICHAEL CONNOLLY - ALBERTA MLA - IMPERIAL COURT

60. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nfNeI6Ce0TI>

EDMONTON ICS - CAMP FYREFLY FOR KIDS

"The Court of Edmonton is proud to be at the forefront of many significant Canadian Court firsts – We had Canada's first Native American Empress, Millicent, Empress I; Canada's first Black Empress, Gracie Spoon, Empress XIII; Canada's first female Imperial Crown Prince, PePe, ICP XIV; Canada's first straight female Empress, Mother

Jean, Empress X. We were the first Canadian monarchs to be presented in any Legislative Assembly, in Canada in full regalia. The only other person ever allowed to wear a crown in the House is Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. **We were also one of the first organizations to donate to HIV research in the 1980s and also to Camp fYrefly, Canada's only leadership retreat for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans-identified, two-spirited, intersexed, queer, questioning and allied youth, founded in 2004.**"

61. <https://iscwryeg.ca/history/>

TRENT UNIVERSITY - CAMP FYREFLY FOR KIDS -

"Camp fYrefly is Canada's only national leadership retreat for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans-identified, two-spirited, intersexed, queer, questioning, and allied youth. The Camp, which was founded in 2004 by Dr. André P. Grace and Dr. Kristopher Wells of the University of Alberta, is designed to help youth develop the leadership skills and personal resiliency necessary for them to become agents for positive change in their schools, families, and communities."

"Camp fYrefly is hosted by the School of Education at Trent University in partnership with the University of Alberta. Offered as an Alternative Placement Setting, Teacher Candidates will participate in program planning and implementation, and small group leadership with LGBTQ youth campers."

62. <https://www.trentu.ca/education/alternative-settings-placement/camp-fyrefly>

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA - CAMP FYREFLY

"The program was founded in 2004 by Faculty of Education researchers and educators Dr. André P. Grace and Dr. Kristopher Wells at the University of Alberta. Camp fYrefly began as a university-community educational outreach project that researched the needs of sexual and gender diverse youth. It has since evolved into a 4-5 day volunteer-based summer leadership retreat and is now Canada's only national sexual and gender diversity youth leadership camp affiliated with a major research university.

The firefly was selected because they are the only insect that produce their own energy. The first campers developed the acronym "FYREFLY" using this inspiration.

**FOSTERING
YOUTH
RESILIENCE
ENERGY
FUN
LEADERSHIP**

YEAH

“a great place for lgbt+ youth to connect and express themselves with little judgement and full support.”

63. <https://www.ualberta.ca/camp-fyrefly/index.html>

MARTIN ROONEY - EMPRESS OF SURREY, BC - RCMP - IMPERIAL COURT SYSTEM

64. <https://www.abbynews.com/news/vancouver-pride-isnt-going-away-from-their-roots-in-parade-police-ban-surrey-mountie/>

65. <https://www.surreynowleader.com/news/a-surrey-mounties-tale-of-reconciling-her-familys-history-with-the-lgbtq-purge/>

66. <https://globalnews.ca/news/5381480/rcmp-indigenous-relationship/>

67. <https://www.macleans.ca/news/canada/the-rcmp-is-broken/>

CANADA - COMMEMORATIVE COIN 2019 - EGALÉ

“Among his criticisms of the Equality loonie, Kinsman argues its release is politically motivated. In advance of upcoming elections, he said, “the Canadian government is in full mode of trying promote this mythology.”

“Part of it is the heritage that is claimed by the Liberal party,” Kinsman said, speaking of Trudeau's party. “They want to claim a progressive veneer.”

Trudeau’s father, former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, put forth the 1969 decriminalization reforms, and the younger Trudeau issued an official apology to Canada’s LGBTQ community in 2017 for historical persecution by the government.

Helen Kennedy of Egale Canada doesn’t agree with the assertions from critics, such as Kinsman, that the coin is a political ploy.

“This is so not political,” she said. “This is basic human right to be able to exist and that what the mint is acknowledging.”

“I don’t think any government puts their hand up to take on LGBTI issues,” Kennedy said, referring to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals. “I don't think in this election year it will do our government any favors, but sometimes doing the right thing is important to do.””

68. <https://www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/canada-s-new-gay-coin-riles-opponent-s-some-supporters-lgbtq-n998636>

69. <https://globalnews.ca/news/5193413/canada-lgbtq-loonie-controversy/>

STUART MILK ON BEHALF OF ICS

“Here we are, world. We’re not going away until you celebrate us - not tolerate us - celebrate us!”

70. <https://www.youtube.com/clip/UgkxhKJORxMI2DcQEIKgN2EvDVhD44c9Dg4a>

ICS FUNDRAISING - PRIDE - CHARITY

“Due to the decentralized nature of the organization and inconsistent record keeping in some chapters early in their histories, it is difficult to estimate the total amount of money raised by the ICS. Proceeds from the Imperial Court of New York City's renowned "Night of a Thousand Gowns" have resulted in as much as \$67,000 donated to its charitable recipients in a single weekend. Since its inception, the Imperial Court de San Diego has raised at least \$1 million. In 2008 (Reign 22), The Imperial Court of Toronto awarded their charities \$60,000 under Emperor 22 Hunter James and Empress 22 Tiffany Louise-Charles.

Each court conducts numerous fundraisers throughout the year. Drag shows, ranging in size from performances at local bars to events in hotel ballrooms and other large venues, are the main way in which revenue is raised for charity. Especially in recent years, court chapters have diversified their fundraising strategies to include yard sales, gift raffles, etc. Court members also solicit donations at LGBT events, gay pride parades and other public events.

Imperial Court chapters donate the funds raised to a variety of causes including those related to AIDS, breast cancer, domestic abuse, and homelessness. Empires have also established or contributed to a variety of scholarships. Court chapters receive frequent recognition by elected officials and celebrities for their humanitarian contributions.

Unlike many other large charitable fundraising organizations, the Imperial Court System is composed entirely of volunteers. There are no paid positions within the Imperial Court System and both the culture of the Court System and the regulations set down by the boards of directors of each chapter prohibit any member from profiting from the Imperial Court or its activities. Rather, depending on individual level of involvement with the system, many court members spend hundreds or thousands of dollars of their own money each year on costumes, travel to events in other parts of North America, and donations to various charitable beneficiaries.”

71. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nfNel6Ce0TI>

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT - PUBLIC SERVANTS - DRAG CONTEST

“Attention all members: OPSEU/SEFPO’s Rainbow Alliance arc-en-ciel is holding its first Virtual Drag Contest! The lucky winners will perform during the live broadcast of OPSEU/SEFPO’s Virtual Pride Event in North Bay, Ontario, on September 19, 2021!

Contest Rules

Applicants must be an OPSEU/SEFPO member, or family (including LGBT adoptive)

Must provide a digital video showcasing a 5 minute drag performance piece, along with answers to the following questions.

Why are Unions Important to you? Or, why are Unions important in the equity movement?

Why are you interested in Drag?

What OPSEU/SEFPO Local are you part of or is your Family member part of?

Please include:

Your name

Contact phone number

Email

Performance Video (5 Min). This submission will be the performance as a winner. It should include a labour or equity focus. I.e. she works hard for her money!

Entries must be received by 7 PM on August 6, 2021. Please send them to pride@opseu.org for consideration.

Winners will be chosen by OPSEU/SEFPO’s Rainbow Alliance arc-en-ciel, and will be announced by a special guest in late August!

*Winner must be available to travel to North Bay, Ontario, for a live event on Sunday, September 19th, 2021. Travel will be subject to existing COVID-19 restrictions as determined by the government and local public health authorities.

Any questions? Please email pride@opseu.org

Winners!

Two to three (2 – 3) winners will receive travel, accommodations and meals (in accordance with OPSEU/SEFPO policy) to North Bay to perform an opening set for a Queen from Canada’s Drag Race. In addition to a \$150 prize.

Three (3) runner ups will have their submissions featured during the broadcast of the event and will receive a \$100 prize.”

72. <https://www.opseu.org/event/opseu-sefpo-drag-contest/>

VIOLENCE AT TRANSGENDER RALLY - CORRUPT MAINSTREAM NEWS

73. <https://www.bitchute.com/video/e1ak96EBBNRo/>

74. <https://www.bitchute.com/video/8kl0c6EudcTs/>.

NICOLE MURRAY-RAMIREQ - ICS QUEEN MOTHER - HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONER - SAN DIEGO

75. <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt13445182/>

76. <https://youtu.be/ZMMGS0sswHw>

77. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cesar_Chavez

IMPERIAL STANDARD, REGALIA AND SYMBOLISM - PERMITTED BY HERALDIC AUTHORITIES?

78. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_standard

79. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heraldic_flag

80. <https://www.internationalheraldry.com/>

81. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nfNel6Ce0TI&t=1s>

82. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reichsadler>

83. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-40097665>

84. <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/05/28/business/trump-coat-of-arms.html>

85. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heraldic_authority

86. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Garter

NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY

“The New Democratic Party (NDP; French: Nouveau Parti démocratique, NPD) is a federal political party in Canada. Widely described as social democratic, the party occupies the left, to centre-left on the political spectrum, sitting to the left of the Liberal Party. The party was founded in 1961 by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) and the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC).”

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

COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION

“The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF; French: Fédération du Commonwealth Coopératif, FCC); from 1955 the Social Democratic Party of Canada (French: Parti social démocratique du Canada), was a federal democratic socialist and social-democratic political party in Canada. The CCF was founded in 1932 in Calgary, Alberta, by a number of socialist, agrarian, co-operative, and labour groups, and the League for Social Reconstruction. In 1944, the CCF formed the first social-democratic

government in North America when it was elected to form the provincial government in Saskatchewan.

The full, but little used, name of the party was Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (Farmer-Labour-Socialist).

In 1961, the CCF was succeeded by the New Democratic Party (NDP).”

88. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Co-operative_Commonwealth_Federation

TEA PARTY

“On December 16, 1773, a group of colonists — all men, and members of the Sons of Liberty — met in Boston to protest the tax on tea imposed by England. When their protest went unheeded, they disguised themselves as their idea of Mohawk people, proceeded to Boston harbor, and dumped overboard 342 chests of English tea. (See Boston Tea Party.)”

89. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Improved_Order_of_Red_Men

90. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Tea_Party

“A Canadian version of the Tea Party movement could have an important impact on politics in this country, according to a new poll.”

91. https://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2010/10/04/the_rise_of_the_tea_party_in_canada.html

92. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Tea_Party

REFORM - ALLIANCE - MERGER - CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF CANADA

“The Conservative Party of Canada (French: Parti conservateur du Canada), colloquially known as the Tories, is a federal political party in Canada. It was formed in 2003 by the merger of the two main right-leaning parties, the Progressive Conservative Party (PC Party) and the Canadian Alliance, the latter being the successor of the Western Canadian-based Reform Party. The party sits at the centre-right to the right of the Canadian political spectrum, with their federal rival, the Liberal Party of Canada, positioned to their left. The Conservatives are defined as a "big tent" party, practising "brokerage politics" and welcoming a broad variety of members, including "Red Tories" and "Blue Tories".

93. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservative_Party_of_Canada

LIBERAL ELITE

Canada

“Canadian news outlet CBC reported on an event for supporters of Doug Ford (the premier of Ontario). A supporter described elites as "Those that think they're better than

me". Doug Ford also described elites as "people who look down on the average, common folk, thinking they're smarter and that they know better to tell us how to live our lives".[8] Alex Marland of the Memorial University of Newfoundland commented on Justin Trudeau's popularity with "liberal elites in metropolitan cities" in an article published on ResearchGate entitled "The brand image of Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau in international context".

"United States

In the United States, the apocryphal lifestyle of the liberal elite is often referenced in popular culture. Columnist Dave Barry drew attention to these stereotypes when he commented, "Do we truly believe that ALL red-state residents are ignorant racist fascist knuckle-dragging NASCAR-obsessed cousin-marrying roadkill-eating tobacco-juice-dribbling gun-fondling religious fanatic rednecks; or that ALL blue-state residents are godless unpatriotic pierced-nose Volvo-driving France-loving left-wing communist latte-sucking tofu-chomping holistic-wacko neurotic vegan weenie perverts?"

A 2004 political advertisement from the right-wing organization Club for Growth attacked the Democratic presidential candidate Howard Dean by portraying him as part of the liberal elite: "Howard Dean should take his tax-hiking, government-expanding, latte-drinking, sushi-eating, Volvo-driving, New York Times-reading, body-piercing, Hollywood-loving, left-wing freak show back to Vermont, where it belongs." [69]

Those Americans who equate intellectual pursuits and careers with elitism often point out American intellectuals, most of whom are upper-middle-class not upper-class, are primarily liberal. As of 2005, approximately 72% of professors identify themselves as liberals. At Ivy League universities, an even larger majority, 87% of professors identified themselves as liberals. People with postgraduate degrees are increasingly Democratic."

94. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberal_elite

Biden going down

95. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tre1Q4NvIC4>

Trudeau going down

96. <https://www.politico.com/news/2023/01/30/trudeau-house-of-commons-campaign-00080105>

Vatican going down

97. <https://www.vanityfair.com/news/2020/10/how-qanon-and-trumpism-have-infected-the-catholic-church>

98. <https://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/trump-s-first-foreign-trip/trump-trip-president-arrives-vatican-meet-pope-francis-n763911>

CANADA - RISE OF THE COMMONWEALTH

“As King Charles III ascends to the British throne after the passing of Queen Elizabeth II, Commonwealth countries are debating whether to follow Barbados, which broke ties with the Crown in 2021. Why are countries choosing to leave the monarchy, and what could that mean for its future?”

99. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISczNbnvSZ0&t=123s>

100. <https://www.cfr.org/video/king-charles-iii-and-future-commonwealth>

COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT MEETING - P.M JUSTIN TRUDEAU ANNOUNCES KEY PROJECTS

“June 25, 2022

Kigali, Rwanda

Canada announced \$246.5 million in funding, including \$94 million for education,

\$120 million for initiatives that will support gender equality, empowering women and girls, sexual and reproductive health and rights, \$10.9 million for climate change, and

\$21.6 million for peace and security. Canada also welcomed private sector agreements valued at up to \$148 million.

Canadian International Development Scholarship 2030 – \$80 million – consortium between Colleges and Institutes Canada, and Universities Canada

This initiative provides scholarships to citizens of countries eligible for Official Development Assistance, members of the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, the Commonwealth and Small Island Developing States, primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Canadian International Development Scholarship 2030 combines access to quality graduate scholarships, tailored professional training, as well as technical and professional training opportunities both in Canada and in select developing countries. It also supports the empowerment of women to become catalysts of change in beneficiary countries. The 2030 Scholarships is an expanded initiative and successor to the Canadian Francophonie Scholarship Program (ending in 2025).

Renewal of the long-term institutional support (LTIS) – \$7.8 million over three years – Commonwealth of Learning

This institutional support contributes to improve institutional and national effectiveness in leveraging open and distance learning. It supports increased equitable and inclusive access to quality learning opportunities, especially for women, girls and people living with disabilities. The Commonwealth of Learning is based in Burnaby, British Columbia.

Teaching and Learning in Fragile Contexts – \$6.2 million – CODE

This initiative supports inclusive, quality, and gender-responsive education for primary students in Sierra Leone and Liberia and contributes to an increased local evidence base on education in the context of refugee and internally displaced persons in African settings. The project promotes improved learning outcomes by increasing the capacity of primary school teachers to use active-learning and gender-responsive teaching strategies and by working with education decision makers to promote and integrate gender equality and teaching methodologies.

Partners for Municipal Innovation - Women in Local Leadership – \$27 million – Federation of Canadian Municipalities

This project promotes inclusive and gender-responsive municipal governance in Ghana, Benin, Zambia, Sri Lanka and Cambodia. It supports the delivery of new and improved gender-responsive services by municipalities and strengthens the long-term enabling environment for these services by promoting increased representation and leadership by women and marginalized groups in local governments, in both elected and public administration positions.

Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Nigeria (ASPIRE) – \$20 million – Plan International Canada

This five-year project aims to improve the realization of sexual and reproductive health and rights for adolescent girls and women, including vulnerable populations, in Nigeria's Bauchi and Sokoto states. The project expects to reach over 870,000 direct beneficiaries, 3,000,000 indirect beneficiaries and 1,900 intermediaries such as health facility workers, teachers, school heads, community facilitators, government officials and traditional and religious leaders.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Global Health – \$15.5 million – International Development Research Centre

This initiative will support applied research focused on how responsible artificial intelligence in health systems can be designed, implemented, used, and governed towards improving sexual and reproductive health outcomes, as well as epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response. Investments will be made in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, and will include regional hubs and a global network of excellence. The initiative builds on IDRC's strong existing work on AI for development that includes the AI for Development Africa and the Global South AI4COVID programs. The new investment will also build on existing work with Rwandan experts to leverage AI and data science in analyzing COVID-19 data.

Sustainable Development, Human Rights, Inclusion and Equality (SHINE) – \$2 million – Canadian Feed the Children

This is a three-year project to enhance the empowerment of women and girls through implementation of sustainable agricultural and agribusiness-related activities in Ethiopia and Ghana. SHINE will empower women and girls to increase yields in agricultural production, improve their income through access to agri-business opportunities, and will increase recognition of their contribution to their household and local economies. SHINE will economically empower 8,000 households, or approximately 24,000 vulnerable small-holder farmers (70% of them women and girls).

Labour rights in Ghana's Palm Oil and Ivory Coast's Cocoa Sectors – \$1 million – Ulula

This project aims to reduce modern slavery, forced labour and child labour among farmers and workers, especially women and girls. It will empower women and girls with information and enable them with safe and anonymous mechanisms to report issues such as discrimination, violence, sexual harassment, and forced labour. It also supports local organizations and authorities to take action to protect labour and human rights.

No Woman or Girl Left Behind – \$11 million – Partners In Health Canada

This project aims to contribute to improved sexual, reproductive and maternal health outcomes for women and adolescent girls in Sierra Leone and Malawi. It will support interventions to improve the provision of gender-sensitive and rights-based sexual and reproductive health services to adolescents, as well as the provision of quality services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. It will also work to improve access to high quality comprehensive obstetric and neonatal care for women and adolescent girls.

Reducing Child, Early and Forced Marriage in Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso – \$12 million – Save the Children Canada

This project aims to reduce the prevalence of child, early and forced marriage in Sierra Leone and Burkina Faso. It will support interventions to empower adolescent girls and boys, including those most marginalized, to make informed decisions about marriage and pregnancy. It will also strive to improve the social environment for adolescents to make these decisions and to strengthen the institutional environment for accelerated action on gender equality and the prevention of child, early and forced marriage.

Family Planning Response in Nigeria – \$2 million – United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Through Canada's contributions to the UNFPA National Contraceptives Basket Fund, this project supports the procurement and distribution of quality contraceptives to public health facilities in all of Nigeria's 36 states and aims to strengthen distribution supply

chains in 17 states. The project will provide over 1 million contraceptives to public health facilities and train healthcare workers in family planning data and use.

Expanding health insurance to improve sexual and reproductive health in Nigeria – 9.5 million – Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI)

This project aims to increase coverage of gender responsive sexual, reproductive, maternal and newborn child health services in six states in Nigeria. The project expects to reach an estimated 120,000 direct beneficiaries (women, girls and children under five years old), 500,000 indirect beneficiaries and over 500 health facilities.

Women and Cocoa Communities Initiative (TogetHER) – \$10 million – Socodevi

This project aims to empower women and young adults (18-35 years old) in rural cocoa-producing communities in the Ashanti and Western regions of Ghana. The training and support the project provides encourages collective savings, entrepreneurship and financial inclusion and contributes to the sustainable resilience of the cocoa sector and the equal distribution of economic benefits and opportunities.

Generating Revenue for Nutrition Ghana (GROWING) – \$10 million – International Potato Center

This is a nutrition, food security and women economic empowerment project, which is particularly relevant in the context of the current food crisis. This project aims to improve the nutritional and financial security of women, youth, and young children in 6 selected districts of Northern Ghana. It will be achieved through a multi-sectoral nutrition-sensitive value chain development approach.

On-Air for Gender-Inclusive Nature-based Climate Solutions – \$10.9 million – Farm Radio International

This project uses FRI's innovative approaches to designing, producing and airing gender-responsive interactive radio programs. The project will: bring to the forefront the voices, wisdom and expressed needs of rural women, men and youth in adapting to climate change; significantly expand access to information about nature-based solutions for climate adaptation across SSA; and enable rural communities to learn about, customize and apply nature-based solutions for adaptation.

Process Research Ortech (PRO) mining investment in Botswana –\$129 million

Process Research Ortech (PRO) and Botswana Institute for Technology Research and Innovation (BITRI) will sign an MOU to bring partners together to make an investment estimated at \$129 million in a copper and nickel mine in Botswana in order to extract and process the minerals for the development of batteries. This project will rely on the concept of smart villages, developed in partnership with the University of Botswana,

PRO and BITRI, and will advance sustainable economic prosperity in rural areas in Botswana by integrating the smart villages approach to mining operations, complemented by other socio-economic activities. This investment will advance Canada's global leadership on critical minerals by ensuring leading Canadian companies like PRO work with innovative research institutions like BITRI to develop and secure supply chains for the critical minerals needed to enable a transition to a low-carbon economy and support advanced technology and manufacturing.

Aero HygenX's autonomous sanitization robots fleetwide deployment to Ethiopian Airlines Group

Ethiopian Airlines Group and Aero HygenX, inventors of Ray, an autonomous sanitization robot, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the fleetwide deployment of Aero HygenX's autonomous UV-C light disinfecting robot. This innovation provides a cost-effective solution for removing COVID and other pathogens in a broader range of sectors, including airlines, educational and medical settings, athletics facilities, office spaces and hospitality industries. This project will improve passenger safety on Ethiopian Airlines by significantly reducing the number of pathogens, and significantly increasing the protection of flight crew and staff.

Aero HygenX's autonomous sanitization robots deployment to Zambia Airways, Zambian Airports Corporation Limited, and Zambia Civil Aviation Authority
Aero HygenX announced an agreement with Zambia airways for the provision of autonomous sustainable disinfection solutions. Aero HygenX also announced its intention to sign a partnership agreement with the Zambian Airports Corporation Limited and the Zambia Civil Aviation Authority for the provision of Aero HygenX's hygiene solutions for businesses in a broader range of sectors including airports, hotels and hospitals. This innovation provide a cost-effective solution for removing COVID and other pathogens in a broader range of sectors, including airlines, educational and medical settings, athletics facilities, office spaces and hospitality industries. These projects will create an end-to-end safe environment for passengers, visitors, staff from the aircraft, airports, to the hotels and hospitals throughout Zambia.

Canada-Rwanda Air Transport Agreement (ATA) – Government of Rwanda -
Canada-Cameroon Air Transport Agreement (ATA) – Government of Cameroon
Canada announced the signing of Air Transport Agreements (ATAs) with Rwanda and Cameroon. These agreements will facilitate the development of Canada's air transport market with both partners by Canadian carriers and, respectively, carriers of Rwanda and Cameroon. These ATAs will contribute to improve connectivity to new and existing destinations, which benefit passengers and businesses. Canada's ATAs with Rwanda and Cameroon offer an open and flexible regime for code-share services. The signature

of the ATA by Canada and Rwanda/Cameroon, followed by its ratification, will provide legal certainty and predictability for air carriers and further strengthen the bilateral air transport relationship with Rwanda and Cameroon. These ATAs were applied administratively pending signature and ratification.

Study abroad in Canada – Kenya with Northern Lights College; Thompson Rivers University; Medicine Hat College; SAIT

This project provides Kenyan students with scholarships to study in at the following Canadian institutions: Northern Lights College, Thompson Rivers University, Medicine Hat College, and SAIT - the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology.

5Xperts sales of IT engineering software to Cameroon's Digital Sarl – \$11,000

5Xperts is an IT engineering company based in Montreal that has developed software solutions adapted and optimized to the specific needs of various industries requiring the weighing of bulk materials (ports, quarries). 5Xperts recently completed an initial sale of one of its software solutions in Cameroon, via Digital Sarli, its local partner. The cost of the transaction was CAD \$11,000. This success is a result of a partnership established between 5Xperts and Digital Sarli, with follow-up by the High Commission of Canada in Cameroon.

De Havilland sale of Dash 8-400 aircraft to Camair-Co – \$18 million

De Havilland is the Canadian manufacturer the Dash 8-400 (Series 8), the most advanced turboprop aircraft in the world. De Havilland has concluded a commercial transaction with Camair-Co, the national airline of Cameroon, for the supply of two used Dash Q400 aircraft. The contract (CAD \$18 million) also includes the supply of spare parts and technical assistance based on a specified number of flight hours. This success is the result of efforts since 2020. The Canadian High Commission in Cameroon was fundamental in this deal, which had a strong political, problem-solving component for the Canadian client.

Hatch provision of electrical grid management services to Eneo Cameroon

Hatch is a multidisciplinary management, engineering and development consultancy. Hatch has been active in Cameroon for the past 10 years, mainly in the clean technology sector. Hatch signed a contract valued at CAN \$800,000 with Eneo Cameroon, the main electricity distributor in Cameroon, to oversee the rehabilitation and renovation of the hydromechanical components of the Song Loulou hydroelectric power station.

Business success: Éclipse Énergies Renouvelables - Rural Electrification Agency of Cameroon (AER)

Éclipse Énergies Renouvelables, a Quebec company based in Saint-Constant, signed a memorandum of understanding with the Rural Electrification Agency of Cameroon (AER), to carry out several studies on the design, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of solar power plants in the commune of Yoko, Centre Region, and across Cameroon. This success follows the introduction of Éclipse Énergies Renouvelables to the AER. The company is also exploring the Ivorian market.

Enhancing sustainable management of disused sealed radioactive sources – Phase 1: \$1.66 million/Phase 2: \$3.9 million – International Atomic Energy Agency

This project is split into two phases. The IAEA is implementing work in 18 African states (as well as 16 states in other regions) to strengthen long-term management of disused sealed radioactive sources (DSRS), which are radioactive materials used for medical purposes that have outlived their operational usefulness but remain highly radioactive. Project activities include needs assessments, developing national inventories of nuclear material, developing nuclear security regulations, formulating nuclear security management strategies, training operators and regulators, engaging senior policymakers, and removal of 69 DSRS.

Nuclear regulatory infrastructure development program in Africa – phase 2 - \$7.77 million – International Atomic Energy Agency

This project seeks to strengthen the regulatory infrastructure for nuclear security and radiation safety in 38 countries in Africa. Key activities include updating national inventories of radioactive material, developing national nuclear security and safety strategies, and engaging senior policymakers on sustaining nuclear security and safety regimes.

Regional training to strengthen implementation of UN Security Council Resolution sanctions on the DPRK – \$312,524 –CRDF Global

CRDF Global will convene a two-day workshop in Djibouti for 30 central bank officials and private sector financial institution compliance officers in French-speaking countries in West Africa. Key activities include developing training materials, producing case studies on DPRK proliferation finance risks in the region, developing presentations on CPF-related provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions, information sharing with law enforcement and financial intelligence units, and proliferation risks of cryptocurrency exchanges and informal money transfer systems. CRDF Global will provide travel support for 20 participants to attend the training.

Universalization and Effective Implementation of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) in Africa – \$3 million – Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention

Implementation Support Unit (ISU), United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)

This project, which has been developed by and in support of the Canada-conceived Signature Initiative to Mitigate Biological Threats in Africa, aims to enhance adherence to and implementation of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) in Africa through targeted support led by the BTWC Implementation Support Unit (ISU).

Sustainable Biosecurity and Biosafety in Africa – \$5 million – African Society for Laboratory Medicine

This project aims to increase biosafety and biosecurity capacity in Africa and support the Signature Initiative to Mitigate Biological Threats in Africa, a Canada-conceived and led effort through the G7-led Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. Through various capacity building activities, this project will support implementation of Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s Biosafety and Biosecurity 5-year Strategic Plan and will address biosafety and biosecurity gaps identified by Africa Union Member States.

101. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/backgrounders/2022/06/25/canada-announces-key-projects-while-commonwealth-heads-government>

COMMONWEALTH SERVICE 2023 - WESTMINSTER

“King Charles III, Head of the Commonwealth, and Queen Camilla (wearing Queen Mary’s Russian Sapphire Cluster Brooch) were accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Princess Royal and Vice Admiral Sir Tim Laurence as they attended the annual Commonwealth Day Service at Westminster Abbey on March 13th. The King is the Head of the Commonwealth, and the Commonwealth Service is the largest annual inter-faith gathering in the United Kingdom.”

“Upon their arrival at Westminster Abbey, the King and Queen were met by the Dean of Westminster before greeting members of Ngāti Rānana London Māori Club, who performed at the Great West Door ahead of the Commonwealth Service. The service commenced with a procession of Commonwealth member states’ flags, following by the Procession of the Royal Family.”

The King delivered his Commonwealth Day Message from the Great Pulpit and the service included special musical performances from saxophonist Yolanda Brown, West End stars Roshani Abbey and Nuwan Hugh Perera, and the all-female, Amalgamation Choir, from Cyprus:

Commonwealth Day was an occasion of particular pride for my beloved Mother, The late Queen – a treasured opportunity to celebrate our Commonwealth family, to whose service she dedicated her long and remarkable life.

In succeeding Her Majesty as Head of the Commonwealth, I draw great strength from her example, together with all that I have learnt from the extraordinary people I have met, throughout the Commonwealth, over so many years.

The Commonwealth has been a constant in my own life, and yet its diversity continues to amaze and inspire me. Its near-boundless potential as a force for good in the world demands our highest ambition; its sheer scale challenges us to unite and be bold.

This week marks the tenth anniversary of the Charter of the Commonwealth, which gives expression to our defining values – peace and justice; tolerance, respect and solidarity; care for our environment, and for the most vulnerable among us.

These are not simply ideals. In each lies an imperative to act, and to make a practical difference in the lives of the 2.6 billion people who call the Commonwealth home.

Whether on climate change and biodiversity loss, youth opportunity and education, global health, or economic co-operation, the Commonwealth can play an indispensable role in the most pressing issues of our time. Ours is an association not just of shared values, but of common purpose and joint action.

In this we are blessed with the ingenuity and imagination of a third of the world's population, including one and a half billion people under the age of thirty. Our shared humanity contains such precious diversity of thought, culture, tradition and experience. By listening to each other, we will find so many of the solutions that we seek.

This extraordinary potential, which we hold in common, is more than equal to the challenges we face. It offers us unparalleled strength not merely to face the future, but to build it. Here, the Commonwealth has an incredible opportunity, and responsibility, to create a genuinely durable future – one that offers the kind of prosperity that is in harmony with Nature and that will also secure our unique and only planet for generations to come.

The myriad connections between our nations have sustained and enriched us for more than seven decades. Our commitment to peace, progress and opportunity will sustain us for many more.

Let ours be a Commonwealth that not only stands together, but strives together, in restless and practical pursuit of the global common good.

After the service, the Royal Family met people involved in the service and walked by the Commonwealth Flag Bearers upon departure. Ahead of the reception, the King signed the Commonwealth Charter, a single document outlining the sixteen core values of the association, which the leaders of the Commonwealth have committed to upholding. The charter was signed by Queen Elizabeth II at Marlborough House on Commonwealth Day in 2013.

In the evening, the King and Queen hosted the Commonwealth Secretary-General, High Commissioners, Foreign Affairs Ministers and other members of the Commonwealth community at Buckingham Palace for the annual Commonwealth Day Reception. The King and Queen met Samoan musicians who performed during the reception, before joining members of the royal family and guests to celebrate Commonwealth Day.”

102. <https://royalwatcherblog.com/2023/03/13/commonwealth-service-at-westminster-abbey-2023/>

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.”

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

EQUITY

Equity is a particular body of law that was developed in the English Court of Chancery. Its general purpose is to provide a remedy for situations where the law is not flexible enough for the usual court system to deliver a fair resolution to a case. The concept of equity is deeply intertwined with its historical origins in the common law system used in England. However, equity is in some ways a separate system from common law: it has its own established rules and principles, and was historically administered by separate courts, called "courts of equity" or "courts of chancery".

Equity exists in domestic law, both in civil law and in common law systems, and in international law. The tradition of equity begins in antiquity with the writings of Aristotle (epieikeia) and with Roman law (aequitas). Later, in civil law systems, equity was integrated in the legal rules, while in common law systems it became an independent body of law.”

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

UNCONSCIONABILITY

“Unconscionability (sometimes known as unconscionable dealing/conduct in Australia) is a doctrine in contract law that describes terms that are so extremely unjust, or overwhelmingly one-sided in favor of the party who has the superior bargaining power, that they are contrary to good conscience. Typically, an unconscionable contract is held to be unenforceable because no reasonable or informed person would otherwise agree to it. The perpetrator of the conduct is not allowed to benefit, because the consideration offered is lacking, or is so obviously inadequate, that to enforce the contract would be unfair to the party seeking to escape the contract.”

105. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unconscionability>

UNJUST ENRICHMENT

In laws of equity, unjust enrichment occurs when one person is enriched at the expense of another in circumstances that the law sees as unjust. Where an individual is unjustly enriched, the law imposes an obligation upon the recipient to make restitution, subject to defences such as change of position. Liability for an unjust (or unjustified) enrichment arises irrespective of wrongdoing on the part of the recipient. The concept of unjust enrichment can be traced to Roman law and the maxim that "no one should be benefited at another's expense": *nemo locupletari potest aliena iactura* or *nemo locupletari debet cum aliena iactura*.

The law of unjust enrichment is closely related to, but not coextensive with, the law of restitution. The law of restitution is the law of gain-based recovery. It is wider than the law of unjust enrichment. Restitution for unjust enrichment is a subset of the law of

restitution, in the same way that compensation for breach of contract is a subset of the law relating to compensation.

Unjust enrichment is not to be confused with illicit enrichment, which is a legal concept referring to the enjoyment of an amount of wealth by a person that is not justified by reference to their lawful income.

106. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unjust_enrichment

107. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illicit_enrichment

Prepared by
Brenda Everall
Holisticus International ©
Belleville, Ontario
April 2023

Information herein is shared for educational purposes and is freely found on the internet. No copyright for the information/material in this document is claimed or insinuated.