

CANADA
THE ILLUSION

British North America by 1791



In 1759, at the battle of the Plains of Abraham, **Great Britain defeated France** and renamed the colony to the Province of Quebec

In 1776, the 13 British colonies to the south **declared independence** from Great Britain and formed the United States of America

In 1791, the **Constitutional Act** divided the Province of Quebec into the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada

- In 1840, the **Act of Union merged** the colonies of Upper Canada and Lower Canada into the **Province of Canada**.
- In 1864, at the Quebec Conference, **delegates** from each colony discussed the desire to form a **federal union** while each province would retain its **independence** and autonomy under the umbrella of a **constitutional monarchy (Quebec Resolutions)**.
- From 1861-1865, during the **American Civil War** between the Union (the **north**) and the Confederacy (the **south**). Great Britain built war ships for the Confederacy, armed with British weapons. Many merchant ships of the Union were destroyed by the Confederate Army (**Great Britain**). When Lincoln won the war he sought **claims from GB** (Alabama Claims), but GB refused. The Union even **threatened** to declare war and **annex British North America** in 1866.
- In 1866, **John A. Macdonald**, chairman of the **delegates** from the colonies, participated in finalizing the *Kingdom of Canada Bill* at the **London Conference** to draft the **BNA Act**.
- Great Britain had a **dilemma**: risk a possible **war** with the United States of America? Pay **reparations** for the sinking of the Union's ships? Grant the **colonies** in Canada **self-governance**? Queen Victoria needed a **clever** solution!

Lord Thring's brilliant scheme:

Keep the Canadian colonies and make them pay the reparations to the United States of America through taxation, while deceiving the colonies into thinking that they govern themselves!

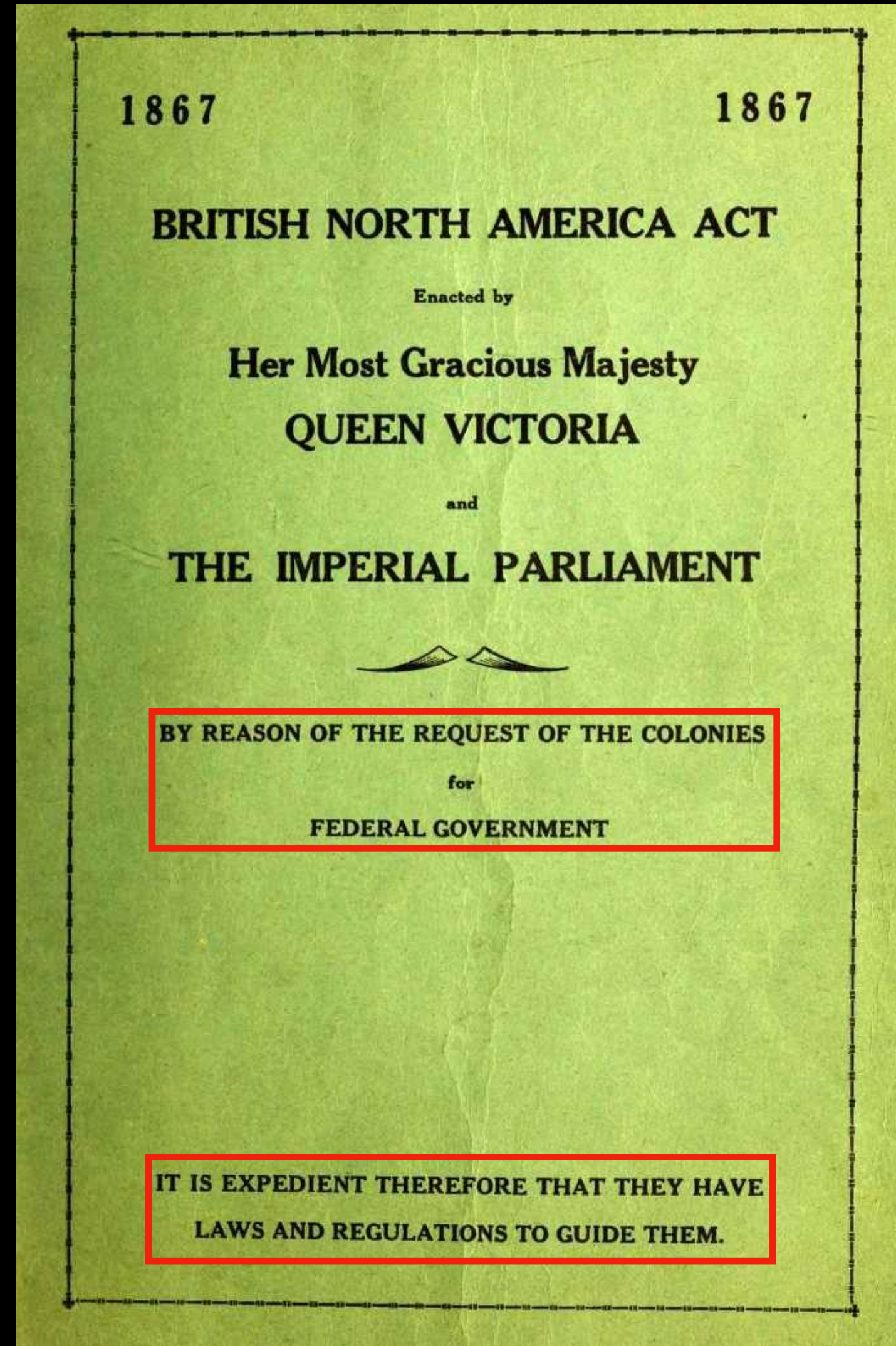


British North America (BNA) Act, 1867

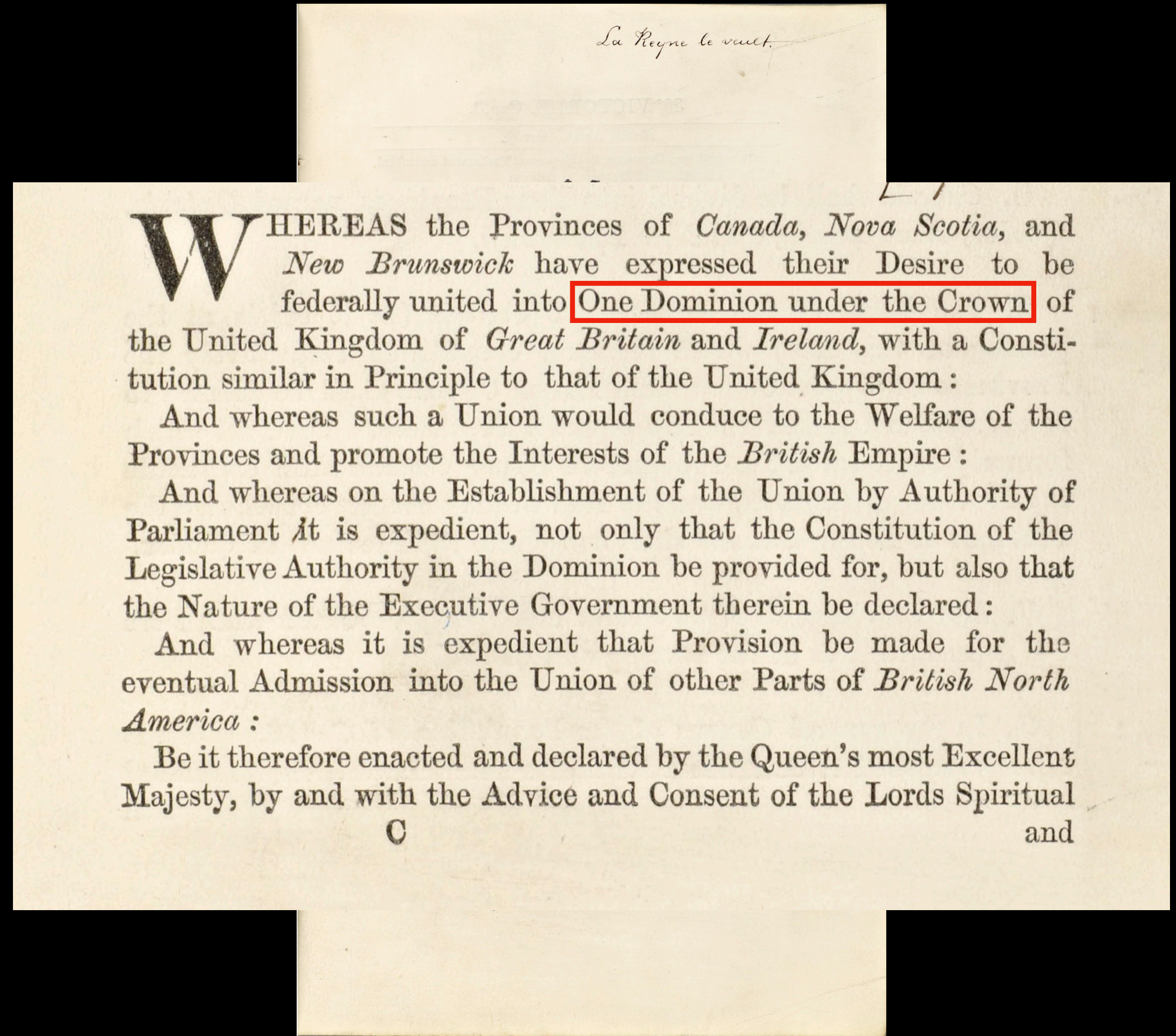
- On March 29th, 1867, the **British North America (BNA) Act** received Royal Assent (meaning it was formally approved by the Court in Chancery).
- It went into effect on **July 1st, 1867**, and created a united colony known as the **Dominion of Canada**.
- Until 1982, July 1st was celebrated as **Dominion Day**.
- Since 1982, July 1st has been celebrated as **Canada Day**, when the BNA Act was renamed the **Constitution Act**.

Let us take a closer look at the **original BNA Act, 1867!**





Intended preamble



modified preamble

- The 1889 Interpretation Act defined a “British possession” to be any part of a dominion. And it defined the term “colony” to be any part of a dominion.

[CH. 63.] *Interpretation Act, 1889.* [52 & 53 VICT.]

A.D. 1889. — definitions in future Acts.

contrary intention appears, have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, namely:—

(1.) The expression “British Islands” shall mean the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

(2.) The expression “British possession” shall mean any part of Her Majesty’s dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom, and where parts of such dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under the central legislature shall, for the purposes of this definition, be deemed to be one British possession.

(3.) The expression “colony” shall mean any part of Her Majesty’s dominions exclusive of the British Islands, and of British India, and where parts of such dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under the central legislature shall, for the purposes of this definition, be deemed to be one colony.

- The Dominion of Canada was clearly a colony of Great Britain and NOT an independent country!
- The colony did NOT confederate in 1867!
- The BNA Act was not brought back to Canada for the united colony to sign and ratify!
- The original BNA Act is located in the United Kingdom and has always been the property of the United Kingdom and not Canada!

- **Section 2** of the BNA Act 1867 declares that the provisions of this Act extend to the **heirs and successors** of the Kings and Queens of Great Britain.

Application
of Provisions
referring to
the Queen.

2. The Provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty the Queen extend also to the Heirs and Successors of Her Majesty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*.

- **Section 109** of the BNA Act of 1867 states that “all **Lands**, Mines, **Minerals**, and **Royalties** belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union [...] shall **belong** to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick [...].” All natural resources belong to the various colonies, with exceptions as per Section 109.

109. All Lands, Mines, Minerals, and Royalties belonging to the several Provinces of *Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick* at the Union, and all Sums then due or payable for such Lands, Mines, Minerals, or Royalties, shall belong to the several Provinces of *Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick* in which the same are situate or arise, subject to any Trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any Interest other than that of the Province in the same.

Property in
Lands,
Mines, &c.

British North America after 1867

More **land** was to be added to the Dominion of Canada through use (if the Dominion could use the land, then they could claim the land).



- 1868 Rupert's Land Act (use of land **purchased** from the Hudson's Bay company)
- 1870 Manitoba Act
- 1871 British Columbia Terms of Union

John A. MacDonald

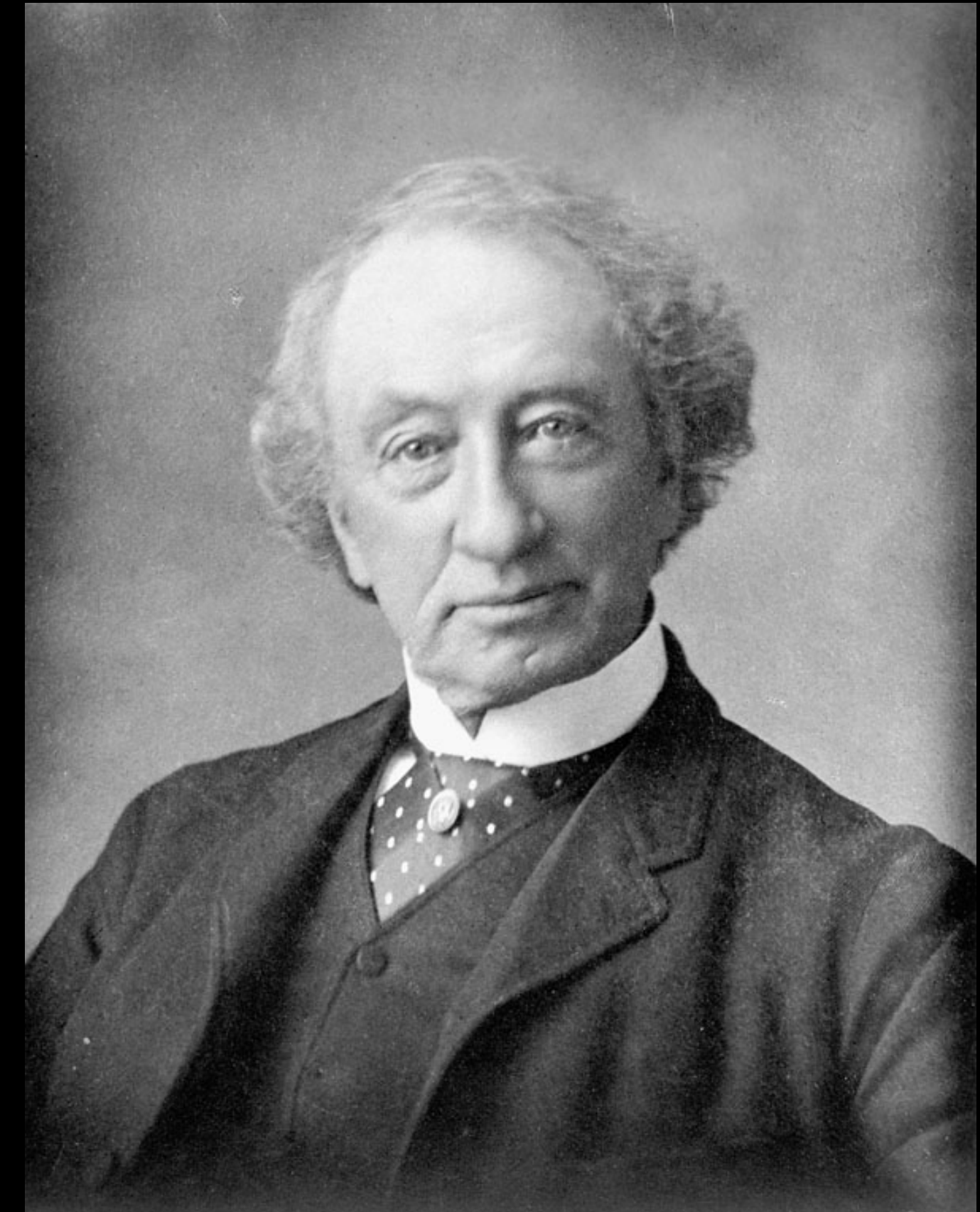
- In 1871, the **Treaty of Washington** was concluded. It **settled** the **claims** between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, even though the United Kingdom **never admitted** any wrongdoing. However, it is interesting to see whose **names** also show up:

and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; **Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada;** and **Mountague Bernard, Esquire, Chichele Professor of**

- **Privy Council** = formal body of advisors to the monarch of the United Kingdom (Queen Victoria), meaning John A. Macdonald **represented** Great Britain!
- In 1867, Macdonald was **appointed** (not voted in) as Prime Minister by the Governor General at the time, Lord Monck.
- In 1854, Macdonald (a **Freemason** since 1844) became a member of the **Order of the Masonic Knights Templar**.
- Macdonald got engaged to the **much younger** Susan Agnes **Bernard** (cousin of *Montague Bernard*, who worked with **British Royalty**) in London in December of 1866. They married in February of 1867, one month before the BNA Act was signed.



- John A. Macdonald was the one who **helped** Queen Victoria achieve her grand scheme of **deceiving** the colonists into thinking they were now self-governed and had confederated.
- He received **generous titles**, appointments in the **British Monarchy**, and a **much younger** second wife in addition to his **annual salary** of \$5,000 (today \$125,000) in return for a betrayal of the colonists.
- In the treaty of Washington, 1871, John A. Macdonald **agreed** to **give** the San Juan Islands and Point Roberts to the **United States of America**, in addition to **granting equal rights to the fisheries** for 10 years, because he was **representing Great Britain** and **not** the Dominion of Canada.
- How can he be called the “*Father of Confederation*,” and a hero by some, when a confederation was **never achieved**, and when he in fact **betrayed** the colonists?



Letters Patent Revocation Act, 1878

- By means of the Letters Patent Revocation Act, 1878, the British Monarchy instituted the office of **Governor General** of the Dominion on a **permanent** basis.
- The **most important** part is found in Section 9 of the Act: the British Monarchy declared **full power and authority** through Letters Patent, including their **heirs and successors**.

IX. And We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter or amend these Our Letters-Patent, as to Us or them shall seem meet.

- Letters Patent = **official declaration** used to grant patent rights **by the Crown in Chancery** to officially **grant titles and office** to people or make other declarations.
- With this Letters Patent Revocation Act, Section 2 of the BNA Act 1867 was now redundant (recall: “*the provisions of this Act extend to the heirs and successors of the Kings and Queens of Great Britain*”)

Statute Law Revision Act, 1893

- On June 19th, 1893, the Statute Law Revision Act was passed. With it, Queen Victoria explicitly **repealed** Section 2 of the BNA Act, 1867.

1. The enactments described in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed, subject to the provisions of this Act and subject to the exceptions and qualifications in the schedule mentioned; and every part of a title,

British North America Act, 1867

30 & 31 Victoria
c. 3

In part; namely,
From "Be it therefore" to "same as follows."
Section two.

- This Statute Law Revision Act, 1893 was never repealed after it was passed, and Section 2 of the BNA Act, 1867 was never re-enacted.

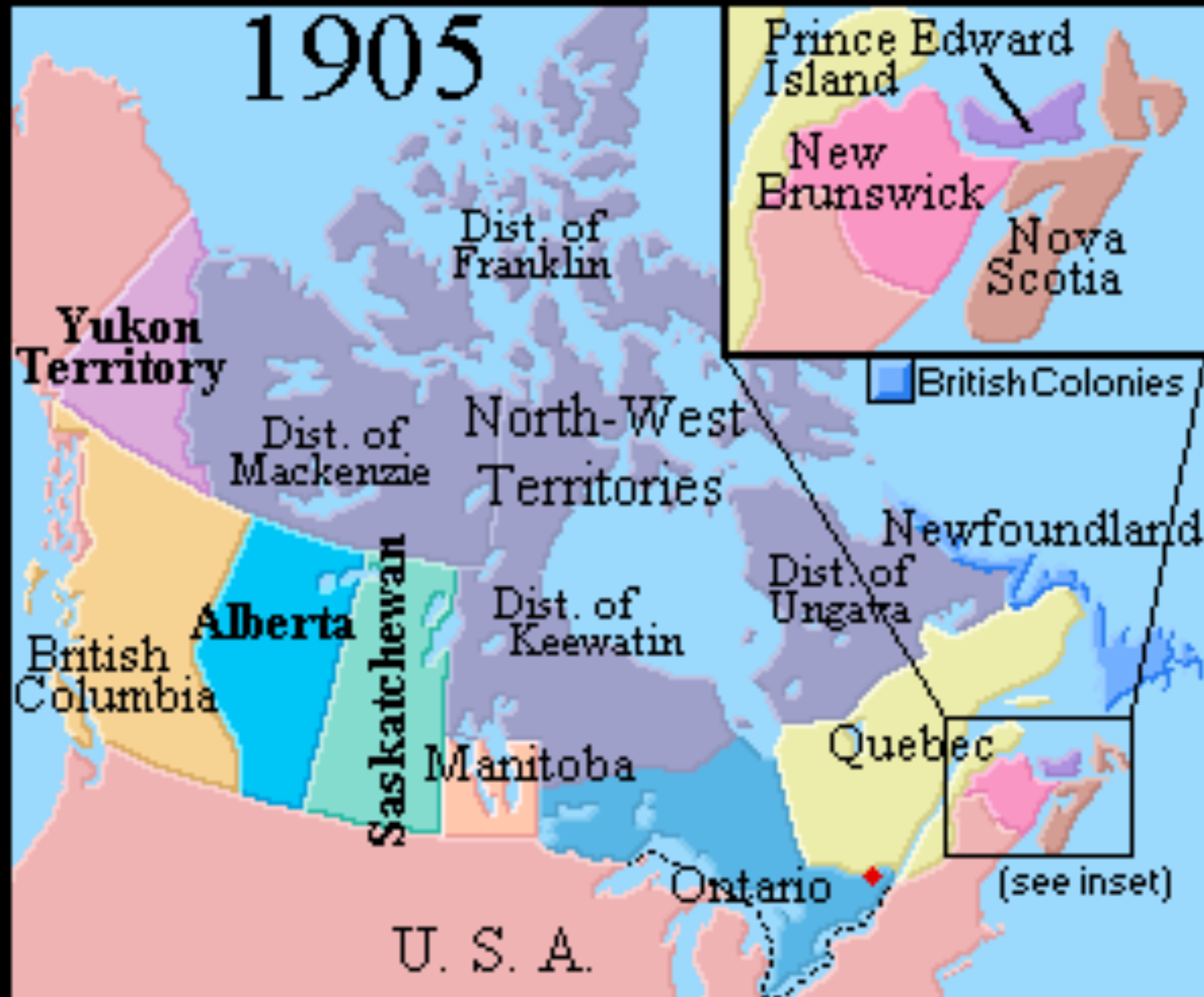
Death of Queen Victoria

- Queen Victoria **died** on January 22, 1901, from a brain hemorrhage while residing at Osborne House (interestingly, during the same time as Guglielmo Marconi fired up a **very powerful radio wave antenna** just twelve miles away).
- With her death, the **BNA Act died** as well (due to the **repeal** of Section 2).
- Did this **remove** the British Monarchy? **No**, because of the Letters Patent Revocation Act, 1878.
- Did this **end** the Dominion of Canada? **No**, because of the Letters Patent Revocation Act, 1878 and the Interpretation Act, 1889 (definition of **colony**).
- The Dominion of Canada and the British Monarchy **carried on**, under Edward VII.



British North America 1898 - 1905

More **land** was added, via use, to the Dominion of Canada between 1898 and 1905



- 1898 Yukon Territory Act
- 1905 Alberta Act
- 1905 Saskatchewan Act

Who **owned** the land of the Dominion of Canada?

- Did the land of the Dominion of Canada belong to the monarch? **No**. The **Crown in Chancery** held the title to **all** British lands, including the Dominion of Canada.
- **Crown in Chancery** = Department of **Lands** of Britain; established by the **Privy Council**.
- **Crown** = **corporation sole**; it represents the state in all its aspects; it can be used to refer to the office of the Monarch or the monarchy as institutions; it can be used to refer to the rule of law or the functions of executive, legislative and judicial governance.
- This is why all government and public land was called “**Crown Land**” until it was granted by means of a Crown Grant (**land patent**).
- The Monarch was just a **figurehead**. The King or Queen was **not a Sovereign** any longer because they did **not** own the land. The Governor General had more authority! He was also a **corporation sole**, given the **sole government** of the colony, with the assistance of members of the **Privy Council** and appointed by the **Crown in Chancery**!

What is the **difference** between a Monarch and a Sovereign?

- Authority of government originates in the **title to land**.
- A King or Queen is a **Sovereign** when he or she has **absolute authority over the land**, and thus absolute power.
- A King or Queen becomes a **Monarch** when he or she does **not** have absolute authority over the land. The King or Queen alone has no power.
- The title to **all** British lands was held by the **Crown in Chancery** and not by the King or Queen. All government and public land was called "**Crown Land**."
- The **Governor General** had **sole** authority to **govern** Canada as a **corporation sole** with the advice of the **Privy Council**. He was appointed by the **Commission created in 1878**, and not by the King, or the Queen, or the House of Commons, or the House of Lords!

The work of Russell Rogers Smith

- In September of 1926, **Russell Rogers Smith** of the Native Sons of Canada (a movement aimed at fostering national spirit, creating Canadian nationality, adopting a Canadian flag, and having more autonomy) presented a **resolution** to the Prime Minister, MacKenzie King.
- One main request of that resolution was the **necessity** of elevating Canada constitutionally to the **status of a sovereign nation**, and to confer on Canada an **equality of status with Great Britain**. It requested an **equal** and **independent** sovereignty under the Crown of Canada.
- Another request was that Great Britain should **not** be allowed to make Canada **pay** for any **claims** that may arise out of Great Britain's **defence actions**.
- Another important request was that **all natural resources** of Canada **belong to the people of Canada** and not Great Britain.
- The resolution further requested that the **roles and authority of the Governor General** be fundamentally **changed for the benefit of Canada**.
- As we will see, it was the work of **Russell Rogers Smith** that would have paved the path to real **freedom!**

- In October of 1926, at the Imperial Conference in London, led by Lord Arthur J. Balfour, MacKenzie King and representatives of the other Dominions of Great Britain met to discuss and determine the **status between Great Britain and the Dominions of Canada**, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Irish Free State.
- The report concluded that the Dominions “are **autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate** one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.”

governing communities composed of Great Britain and the Dominions. Their position and mutual relation may be readily defined. *They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.*

- This was scheduled to be made **law** with the enactment of the **Statute of Westminster** on December 11, 1931.

Statute of Westminster, 1931

- Prior to the enactment of the **Statute of Westminster**, the Government of Canada was composed of a **Governor General** and a **Select Committee** of the Imperial **Privy Council**, one of which headed the Supreme Court of Canada.
- Any member of the Imperial **Privy Council** was a member of the Government of Canada.
- The House of Commons, the Senate of Canada, the Privy Council for Canada (appointed by the Governor General), and the Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces were to **aid and advise** the Governor General in the government. **The Governor General was the sole government**. Neither the Legislative Assembly nor the House of Commons were responsible to the Canadian people. They were responsible to the Governor General only!
- Each **Lieutenant Governor**, appointed by the Governor General, was also a **corporation sole**, acting as the representative of the Governor General, and **not** as a representative of elected representatives or the people.
- As we will see, the **Statute of Westminster** is the **most important** document in the history of *the land mass known as Canada!*

- We will only look at the **3 key sections** of the Statute of Westminster that apply to the Dominion of Canada. These are:
- **Section 2** removed Colonial Law from the Dominion of Canada.

2.—(1) The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, shall not apply to any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion.

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

Recall: The Dominion of Canada was defined as a **colony of Great Britain**

No law made by the **Parliament of a Dominion** is void just because it may not be in accordance with British law

Note: this Section does **not apply to Australia**, because Australia had a so-called constitution in 1901 and was not a Dominion in 1931!

- Let's look at Section 11 before looking at Section 7!

- **Section 11** of the Statute of Westminster severed the connection between the “Dominion” and a “colony” of Great Britain. What does this mean?

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

- The key word is “**notwithstanding.**” It means Section 11 **overrides** the Interpretation Act of 1889 (definition of *colony*)! The Provinces were **not joined** as one colony of Great Britain any longer. And **each Province** was also **not a colony** of Great Britain any longer. Who owned the land now? The people of each Province naturally took ownership of the land. This also **removed the Governor General** because the Crown in Chancery **lost** the allodial title to the land!
- There is no intermediate status between that of a colony and that of a sovereign state. **No confederation** happened because the Provinces had **never been** sovereign states. Section 11 finally raised **each Province of Canada** from the position of a colony to that of a **sovereign state!**

- Section 7 is **misleading** in how it deals with the applicability of this Statute to Canada.

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

(2) The provisions of section two of this Act shall extend to laws made by any of the Provinces of Canada and to the powers of the legislatures of such Provinces.

(3) The powers conferred by this Act upon the Parliament of Canada or upon the legislatures of the Provinces shall be restricted to the enactment of laws in relation to matters within the competence of the Parliament of Canada or of any of the legislatures of the Provinces respectively.

Subsection 1 attempts to **exclude** the BNA Act from this Statute. However, the BNA Act was only a **statute (guide)** of the Imperial Parliament to **aid the Governor General**. It could **only be effective** if there is a **duly appointed Governor General** (see Section 12 of the BNA Act, 1867). Since the Crown in Chancery (who appoints the Governor General) **gave up allodial title to the land** thanks to Section 11, there can be **no more Governor General**. Result: this subsection is redundant!

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Subsection 2 clarifies that **Section 2** of the Statute (removing Colonial law) also **applies to any of the Provinces**. This makes **each Province a sovereign state/nation/country** because confederation never happened. Only sovereign states can join into a confederation and the Provinces were not sovereign until the Statute of Westminster was passed!

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Subsection 3 clarifies that the Provinces can only act **within their boundaries** and cannot impose laws on any other Province. But what is the *Parliament of Canada* now? Is **Canada defined**?

In summary:

- **Section 2 removed Colonial law** from the Dominion of Canada (colony of Great Britain).
 - **Section 7 removed Colonial law** from each Province.
 - **Section 11 removed** the status of **colony**, which immediately ended the Dominion of Canada. It also immediately **removed** the **Governor General**.
 - There is no intermediate status between that of a colony and that of a sovereign state. Sovereignty and the ownership of land go hand in hand. **No confederation** happened because the Provinces had **never been** sovereign states. Each **Province of Canada** was now for the first time a **sovereign state!**
 - This status has **not changed** since December 11, 1931. No Province has held a constitutional convention. No Province has seated a de jure (lawful) government!
- **EXTREMELY IMPORTANT:** every politician, every Governor General, every Prime Minister, every Law, every Act, **everything** has been **illegitimate** since December 11, 1931! **Anything** that was passed after this date is **not applicable** to the People of each Province!

After 1931

What happened after the Statute of Westminster was passed? Did the People in each Province hold constitutional conventions and seat a de jure government?

Sadly, **no**. Russell Rogers Smith said in the 1940s:

No sovereign state can coerce another sovereign state except by force of arms. What does the future hold?

Is Canada to become an armed camp, each at the other's throat? Or can we unite to create a federal Union, mutually adopting a Constitution, each respecting the autonomous powers the others desire to retain? This is the question which must be answered.

It is very likely that many people **did not comprehend** at the time what the Statute of Westminster had actually achieved. **The Great Depression** also impacted many people, who were desperately looking for help. In addition, it is likely that **many of the politicians** at the time did also **not comprehend** what the passing of the Statute of Westminster really meant.

It seems that **those who did know**, simply continued **as if nothing had happened**. After all, there was a lot to lose (recall: **Section 109** of the BNA Act)!

- In 1936, the **Parliament of Canada** attempted to **revise** the Statute of Westminster. They wanted to revise Section 7 of the Statute to give the Parliament of Canada the power to **enact a federal constitution** and to **continue** the BNA Act until such constitution was in place. Did the Parliament have this power? Was the Parliament **legitimate**?
- Parliament also tried to **amend the BNA Act**. However, the BNA Act **cannot** be implemented **without a Governor General**. The Governor General used to be appointed by the **Crown in Chancery**. But the Crown in Chancery **lost the title** to the land.
- From the **official website** of the Governor General of Canada:

Until 1931, Canada's governor general was chosen by the Sovereign. This changed when the Canadian government began to make recommendations for the position. In 1952, the Prime Minister of Canada recommended, for the first time, a Canadian-born citizen for governor general. His name was Vincent Massey, and his nomination marked an important evolution in the office and Canadian history, reflecting the country's new sense of autonomy and identity in the post-war era. Since then, all of Canada's governors general have been Canadian citizens.

- Who was the **Sovereign**? How were Governors General **appointed**? What **changed** in 1931?
- Who gave the Canadian government the **authority** to appoint the Governor General? Did they simply **assume** this authority? Could they **issue** Letters Patent?

- In 1945, Walter Kuhl (MP Alberta) addressed the **House of Commons** and presented a detailed speech about the “**constitutional problems**”. He clearly outlined the current status and the **actions** that should be taken. However, no action was taken.
- In 1947, Prime Minister **MacKenzie King** issued Letters Patent, appointing a Governor General. These Letters Patent were signed **only** by MacKenzie King. To this day, **only the Lord High Commissioner of Great Britain** (Crown in Chancery) can **issue** Letters Patent. **Nobody else** has the power or authority to issue Letters Patent. The **last ones** that were issued are dated **March 23, 1931**.
- In 1948, the **Income Tax Act** was implemented by an **illegitimate** Parliament of Canada and signed by an **illegitimate** Governor General (Harold Alexander of Tunis).
- In 1952, the **Royal Style and Titles Act** was enacted by an **illegitimate** Parliament of Canada, in which the Parliament of Canada **assented** that Elizabeth II can **proclaim herself** to be the **Queen in right of Canada**.

Canada Act, 1982

- In 1976, Walter Kuhl (MP Alberta) wrote a letter to **Rene Levesque** (Premier-elect, Quebec), explaining that Quebec does not need to seek a **formal separation** because the province has been completely **independent and sovereign** since December 11, 1931, just like **every other province**. *“How can you be divorced when you have never been married?”*
- In 1982, **Pierre Elliot Trudeau** initiated the *Grand Deception* that is called the Constitution Act of Canada (aka the **Charter of Rights and Freedoms**) - an **illusion** (as we will see) which many people strongly believe to be factual truth.
- Trudeau is said to have **patriated** (= transfer legislation to an autonomous country from its previous mother country) the **defunct and meaningless** BNA Act, 1867 to Canada. Why did he only bring a **photocopy**? Why does the **original** BNA Act, 1867 **still reside** in the Parliamentary Archives of Great Britain?
- Trudeau urged all provinces to **ratify** (= give formal consent to make something official) the document so that Canadians could enjoy their new *“Constitution”* as soon as possible. Did all the provinces **sign**? Was it ever **ratified**?

- Section 58 of the Canada Act, 1982, states that this Act would **only** come into force by **proclamation** issued by the Queen or the Governor General! And **only** if the **conditions** of Section 59 were **met**!

58. Subject to section 59, this Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation issued by the Queen or the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada.

- Section 59 is **equally important** to comprehend:

59.—(1) Paragraph 23(1)(a) shall come into force in respect of Quebec on a day to be fixed by proclamation issued by the Queen or the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada.

(2) A proclamation under subsection (1) shall be issued only where authorized by the legislative assembly or government of Quebec.

(3) This section may be repealed on the day paragraph 23(1)(a) comes into force in respect of Quebec and this Act amended and renumbered, consequentially upon the repeal of this section, by proclamation issued by the Queen or the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada.

The key phrase:
“*in respect of Quebec*”

- Section 23:

Minority Language Educational Rights

23.—(1) Citizens of Canada

(a) whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province in which they reside, or

(b) who have received their primary school instruction in Canada in English or French and reside in a province where the language in which they received that instruction is the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province,

have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in that language in that province.

This means that **only Quebec** would **lose** their educational **right** in the French language!!

Recall Section 59.(3):

“in respect of Quebec”

(3) This section may be repealed on the day paragraph 23(1)(a) comes into force in respect of Quebec and this Act amended and renumbered, consequentially upon the repeal of this section, by proclamation issued by the Queen or the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada.

Steps to ratify and enact the Canada Act, 1982:

1. All provinces would need to sign Schedule B of the Act (Charter of Rights and Freedoms).
2. Quebec would need to authorize a proclamation to enact Section 23.(1)(a) of the Act.
3. Section 23.(1)(a) would be enacted through a proclamation.
4. Section 59.(3) would be enacted through a proclamation to repeal Section 59 and renumber the Act.
5. Section 58 would be enacted through a proclamation to pass the Act.

A total of 3 proclamations were needed to pass the Act!

Which of these steps have been completed?

None!

But what about the proclamation from 1982?

From the **Royal Proclamation, 1982**:

Now Know You that We, by and with the advice Our Privy Council for Canada, do by this Our Proclamation, declare that the Constitution Act, 1982 shall, subject to section 59 thereof, come into force on the seventeenth day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-two.

Recall: “**subject to section 59**” means **2 proclamations** must be made before the final proclamation to pass the Act could be made (Section 58).

This *Royal Proclamation 1982* is only a proclamation stating that there will be a **proclamation in the future**. **Nothing** was passed. **Nothing** was enacted. There is **no Constitution**. There is **no Charter of Rights and Freedoms!**

The *Royal Proclamation, 1983* had **nothing** to do with the passing of the Canada Act, 1982. This act simply converted the status of Aboriginal People from “**Sovereigns**” to “**Persons**.”

Even the 1987 Meech Lake Accord and the 1992 Charlottetown Accord **failed** to enact the Canada Act, 1982 (aka Constitution Act, 1982).

Reminder: **EVERYTHING** since December 11, 1931 has been **illegitimate, null and void!**

Since the **fraud** has obviously continued, why would Quebec **not speak up** and call it out?

Maybe the over **\$12,000,000,000** in Equalization Payments that **Quebec** has received on average **each year** has played a role?

Let's take a look at the **Charter** of *Rights and Freedoms*:

Guarantee of Rights and Freedoms

1. The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* guarantees the rights and freedoms set out in it subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.

This gives the government the option to **ignore** the Charter, and it is why the Courts often side **with** the government.

7. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.

What is a "**person**"?

32.—(1) This Charter applies

- (a) to the Parliament and government of Canada in respect of all matters within the authority of Parliament including all matters relating to the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories ; and
- (b) to the legislature and government of each province in respect of all matters within the authority of the legislature of each province.

Does the Charter apply to the **living men and women**, or only to **persons**?

- **Charter** = reservation of a **ship**; or written grant, by which a **corporation** is founded and its **rights and privileges** are defined. A **ship** needs to be **chartered** to **land** it and re-**flag** it.
- **Person** = legal fiction; a corporation is also a legal fiction, but not a person.

The *Charter* was meant to create a **ship** at sea, which was intended to bring **maritime law** onto the **land**. Through **persons**, the living men and women would be brought under maritime law jurisdiction. This is why **all** provinces needed to sign the Charter.

A *charter* differs from a *constitution* in this, that the former is **granted** by a foreign government, while the latter is **established** by the **people** themselves.

What is *Canada*?

There is **no** lawfully established, independent country called *Canada*. There is a **geographical area** that is comprised of **sovereign nations** aka **provinces**. How exactly is Canada **defined** in the *Interpretations Act, 1985*?

- **Canada** = includes the **internal waters** of Canada and the **territorial sea** of Canada.
- **Canadian waters** = includes the **territorial sea** of Canada and the **internal waters** of Canada.
- **internal waters** = means the **internal waters** of Canada [...] and includes the airspace above and the bed and subsoil **below those waters**.
- **territorial sea** = means the **territorial sea** of Canada [...] and includes the airspace above and the **seabed and subsoil below that sea**.

The **land** is **not included** anywhere! **Why?**

Because they **lost access** to the land when the Dominion **ended** with the **Statute of Westminster**, when the land was naturally **returned to the people!**

Through the “**person**” = ALL CAPS name on all forms, IDs, licenses, passports, birth certificates, etc. you have **submitted** yourself to operate within **maritime law**. You have only those privileges that the corporation **grants** to you! Those do **not** include unalienable rights.

The Solution

What is the **solution**? How do we get **out** of this? Do we **want** to get out of this?

- **Educate** yourself! Learn these **facts**! Break the **patterns** and the **indoctrination** (like celebrating Canada Day and waving the Canadian flag). **Educate** your **children** because they are the ones building the **future**.
- Using the **Socratic Method** to break through the brainwashing (asking simple questions instead of presenting facts) educate your **family**, **friends** and **neighbours**.
- Offer **help**, **kindness** and patience to those that have **awoken** from the deep sleep and are desperately looking for **answers** and **support**.
- When the **people** in each **sovereign** province are ready, a **constitutional convention** will be held to **elect** delegates and agree on a **provincial constitution** (accepted by a majority of the **people**), after which a **de jure** (lawful) government is seated. This will all need to be done without corporate interference of any kind (e.g. BAR carded attorneys).
- Only **after** each **province** has been properly **established** with a **constitution** and a **de jure** government, **all** provinces can then, if they **desire** to do so, hold a **convention** to discuss a **federation** of the provinces.

We have been living under **communist tyranny** as **slaves** within a corrupt, corporate - yet **illegitimate** - system based on maritime law for **decades**. Some people like it, but most don't.

Waving and displaying the *Canadian Flag* is not a symbol of **freedom** and **free spirit**, because it is the **symbol** and **trademark** of an evil **corporation**. When you wave this flag, you are **submitting** yourself to the colour of **laws** of the **corporation**.

For many years, people did **not** want to hear the **truth**. The truth and its speakers were **ridiculed** and **silenced**. Lately, though, **more and more** people are **suffering** at the hand of communism, and they do not like it. They **see** that something is **deeply wrong**.

Since the **people** on the land mass known as "*Canada*" have been **indoctrinated** for decades, and **conditioned** to be **obedient slaves** of the system, many may have to **suffer** immensely to be broken enough to **accept** the truth, and to have **the will to change**.

If recent **worldwide** events are any indication, then *nothing can stop what is coming...*

“You never change things by fighting the existing reality. To change something, build a new model that makes the existing model obsolete.”

R. Buckminster Fuller