PowerShift to Freedom

Lawful Political Guide
ThePowerShift.ca

How The Meek Can Inherit The Earth.
ANTI-VIRUS AGAINST TYRANNY 2020


COVID-19 CRIMES

Table Of Contents

Introduction	5
The Great Political PowerShift Challenge...	9
PowerShift As an Evolving Solution:	10
Silent Bio Psychological Warfare Against Humanity For World Domination	16
The GREAT RESET For World Domination	20
Broken Trust Video	26
Canadian Royal Proclamation 1982	27
Theft by Stealth	28
The 1982 Constitutional Deception	30
UK Hansard Aboriginal Rights Commission	31

How many from the Crown of Canada are responsible for these deceptions? 43

Canadian Liberal Federal Cabinet 44

The Plain Truth 46

Senators Contact List 48

Senators page 2 49

Senators page 3 50

Senators page 4 51

It is time to hold thoseresponsible, accountable! 52

"Nothing in LAW supersedes the WILL OF THE PEOPLE 53

Health "Scare" by Health Care, The Final Enslavement of Humanity 2020... 54

PowerShift to Freedom Action Plan 56

Our Humble Beginning The Canadian Citizen's Convention of Consent Political Binding Agreement 58

Intelligent, Quiet Evolution For Revolutions	60
The PowerShift From Party Elites to Informed Citizens by Vaughan Lyon	64
Action #1: Sign Your Legal, Political Citizen's Convention of Consent Agreement	66
Action #2 - Malfeasance Tort For The Right to Self-Determination	70
Cases, Acts, Statutes, Legislation And International Law	72
Parliamentary Documents for Litigation	74
Some Court Case Precedents	76
International Law Instruments Signed onto or Bound by Canada	78
Action #3 - Canadian Letter of Independence From The UK	80
UK in Breach of Self-Determination International Law 2019	90
Constituency Parliaments Solution	101
Getting True Democracy Started!	105

Introduction

Health Scare by Health Care Second Major Worldwide Coup

This new, "Health Scare by Health Care" second worldwide Coup, is a well thought out plan for total domination and control of countries through Political Parties and politicians. Both the representative and proportional representation democracy are Coup d'états, dating back to the 1920's instigated by A.V. Dicey's parliamentary sovereignty scheme, by giving away our collective political power which overrides our political rights otherwise known as popular sovereignty and popular democracy and variations of direct democracy.

There is not other truer saying that "Nothing in Law supersedes the will of the people". Political power belongs to the people. The laws of a Country belongs to the people as the collective decision makers. Once the law of the land is established by the will of the people, then a constitution is drafted and agreed upon.

This is how it is supposed to be but we have all given away that power, through voting, for a certain time between elections to political parties in most colonial countries. This was done by a carefully crafted message repeated over and over of "those elected work for the people", when the truth is, they never have. They created a false democracy to keep the people from truly understanding the power they hold.

In Canada democracy belongs to the parliament, and the political parties that make up parliament, called the Crown, as within many countries who have kept the Queen as the sovereign which gives her no power. These governments have taken the prerogative and executive power away and given it to themselves without any true lawful recourse by the people through instilling for themselves all immunity from prosecution other than their ability to prosecute their own members of parliament.

This can legally be changed with the right teams setup in all countries. This is a short introduction to indicate what our initial team for such a huge country as Canada can bring to the table with our "PowerShift to Freedom" strategy.

Warmest regards and with humble respect for all the work of everyone worldwide in this stand for our rights and freedoms.

Nicole Lebrasseur
CEO

The hidden agendas of duplicity, propaganda and conspiracy have consequences on all of us...

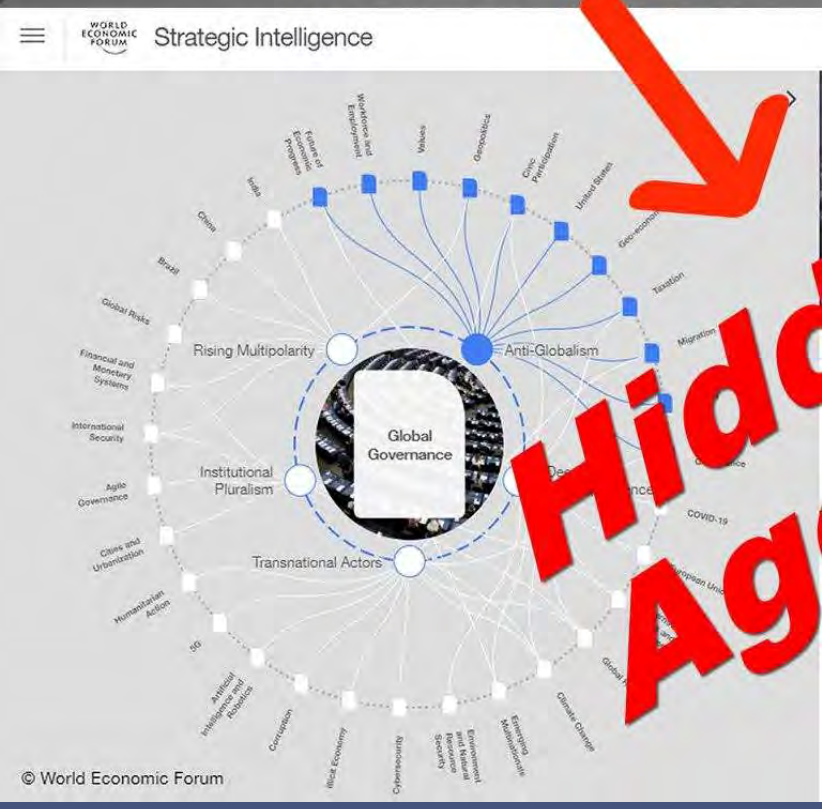
Using health fears against the people is despicable!

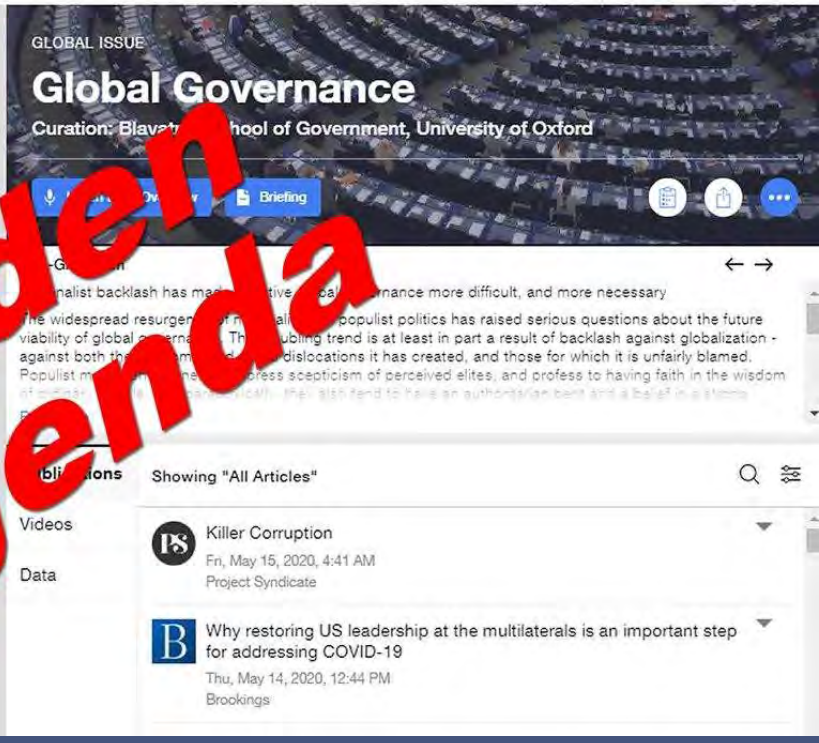
FACT

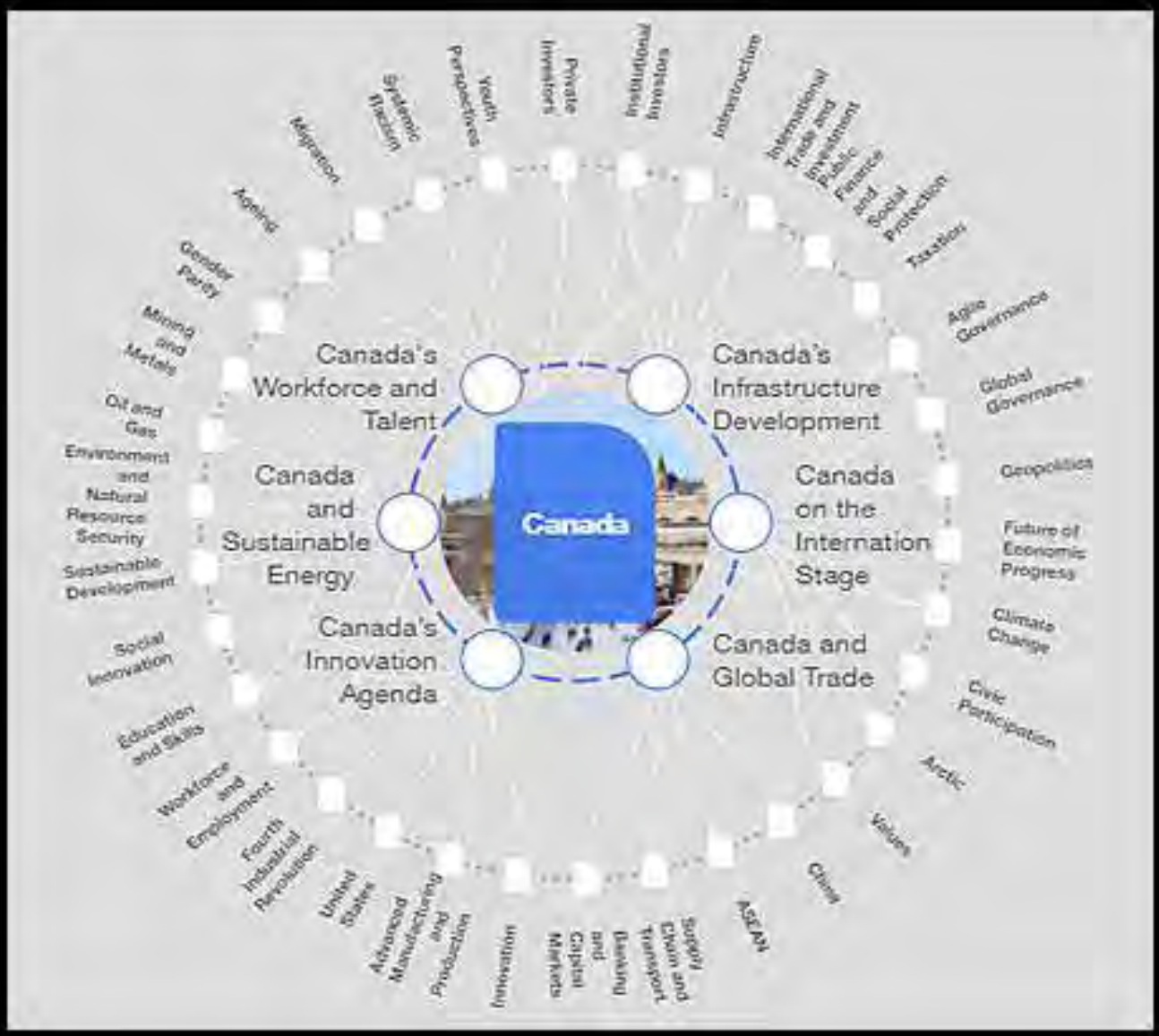
covid-19 cured with steroids NY,NY USA

Their ACTIONS will EXPOSE and JUDGE them... It's TIME for ACTION!

Hidden Agenda






Canada's Workforce and Talent
Canada's Infrastructure Development
Canada and Sustainable Energy
Canada on the Internation Stage
Canada's Innovation Agenda
Canada and Global Trade
Canada
Infrastructure
Private Investors
Youth Perspectives
Systemic Racism
Migration
Ageing
Gender Parity
Mining and Metals
Oil and Gas
Environment and Natural Resource Security
Sustainable Development
Social Innovation
Education and Skills
Workforce and Employment
Fourth Industrial Revolution
United States
Advanced Manufacturing and Production
Innovation
Capital Markets
Banking
Supply Chain and Transport
ASEAN
China
Values
Arctic
Civic Participation
Climate Change
Future of Economic Progress
Geopolitics
Global Governance
Agile Governance
Taxation
Social Protection
Finance
Public
Investment
Trade and
International

Breathing and Freedom... IS LIVING

Without them, there is nothing!

The Great Political Power*Shift* Challenge...

True freedom, is POWER shifting the executive power to the people as the final decision making authority in each country.

In order to take our rightful place in each of our countries, the Queen, a Governor, a Monarch or a President, must be replaced by the collective People as the HEAD of STATE with full prerogative and executive powers over our Governments.

We've always had what is known as parliamentary democracy, or other forms of democracy that do not involve the people of the countries beyond voting for who will speak on their behalf. What we are proposing is to switch to a collective policy democracy whereby the people work with those they elect to solve issues and create solutions that work for them, in their riding, in their province, in Canada as a whole. So the people can self-determine with those they elect, what needs to be done. This will remove the corruption that is currently taking place worldwide due to those elected working only for their respective political parties.

In a country such as Canada, the Canadian and Indigenous people have a lawful collective right to self- determination and to be understood as both together as having full prerogative, executive powers. However in Canada to do so, the people must reach consensus of at least 51% majority of the population from 7 provinces.

Only by these measures, can humanity be free from tyranny and control by the few.

A solution researched and designed by
The Canadian People's Union, NFP

The PowerShift to Freedom Guide

October 2020

Rhonda Cwynar
Nicole Lebrasseur CEO

PowerShift As an Evolving Solution:

***Credit to Powershift: From Party Elites to Informed Citizens, written by Vaughan Lyon Professor Emeritus, Trent University, Political Science**

- **Collective heads of state with final decision-making authority** would bring evolving referendum-style decisions and greater accountability by those elected.

This would force all candidates in elections to have a solid platform of solutions that will be worked on through their elected term. It would, in turn, bring discussion, collaboration, and a consensus style process to improving areas of issue and protecting the country and its assets for the people.

We would finally have all members of elected governments (parliament) working together in collaboration for the people instead of working only for their political parties.

Those elected, who do not follow what has been approved by the people or are found to be working not in the best interest of the people, could find themselves easily removed.

Whoever is elected would no longer be given “carte blanche” to enact policies that are not in the best interest of the country or its people.

It would remove any political party agenda towards personalized policies, it would bring back critical input, Cabinet would no longer be sidelined and the work within our elected government would be relevant again, for the people and their countries.

- **Constituency Riding Associations** layered into the existing system of governance using existing constituency areas and initially funded Federally at a cost of about $15 a year per taxpayer, in Canada.

This is not an extra level of government.

The term "Constituency Riding Associations" is used here, however it could just as easily be called something else that better suits what the people want or will relate to in their own countries.

Surely the people's concern for their children and grandchildren who will live in a more difficult world than they themselves have experienced, will allow most of them to get past the fears and reservations to amend and slowly change outdated systems of governance world-wide that they were never really an integral part of.

Shortly after Canada's new Constitution Act of 1982 was presented to the people, studies on what people thought about it started. The general consensus, 83% through some studies, was that people want who they elect to represent them in their parliaments rather than following a party's direction. People then, and now, think that this change in how they are represented would improve the quality of their government.

As a result, party's doubled down on messaging that they work for the people who elect them. Now, almost 40 years later, their consistent actions prove this couldn't be further from the truth.

If the people want to bring in change to their own democracy, their ability to self-determine and self-govern, they will have to do it themselves, for their children and grandchildren.


ปิด
CLOSED
Thank you


Help Protect their Future
Take part in the
CANADIAN POWERSHIFT
Thepowershift.ca
Canadian Peoples' Union
NFP
COVID-19
WORLD GOVERNMENTS
& WORLD HEALTH (WHO)
DECEPTION 20/20
Could C Difficile worldwide hospital and nursing care deaths caused by Antibiotics & Angiotensin recalls be the problem in having created a new virus strain through international pharmaceutical blunder?
If so, what else are they not telling we, the people? - Are Governments disrupting the world by design to cover-up a planned pandemic economic collapse to establish the final pieces of the New World Government agenda already established in 2017?
Watch for our upcoming presentation…


Health Scare
by Health Care
World
Government
Coup D'état

Silent Bio Psychological Warfare Against Humanity For World Domination

Strategically creating controle of all natural and human resources of the entire planet by Corporate greed through the infiltration of over 100 Governments, the United Nations consortium:

- The World Bank Group dating back to World War II, through the establishment of the United Nations consortium and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Read more
- World Health Organization (WHO). Read more
- World Trade Organization (WTO). Read more

- International Labour Organization (ILO). Read more
- Public Private Partnerships (P3's). Read more
- World Economic Forum (WEF). The World Economic Forum is the International Organization for Public-Private Cooperation and their Great Reset. Read more

- Global Health Security Police established by the White House Executive Order November 04, 2016 -- Advancing the Global Health Security Agenda to Achieve a World Safe and Secure from Infectious Disease Threats. Read more
- Global Health Security The GHSA is governed by a Steering Group comprised of approximately 15 countries, international organizations, and/or non-governmental stakeholders. Read more

- Establishing the World Government in 2017

Question everything:

If you had just gone through a world war such as WW2, and having given the most amount of funding to re-establish countries, and pay to create the United Nations, would YOU give your enemies or countries you can't truly trust veto power over you?

Common sense dictates, that NO, you would NOT! Unless, you already have control over them.

ve·to /'vēdō/ noun: a constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law-making body. "the legislature would have a veto over appointments to key posts"

verb: exercise a veto against (a decision or proposal made by a law-making body). "the president vetoed the bill"

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release November 04, 2016

Executive Order -- Advancing the Global Health Security Agenda to Achieve a World Safe and Secure from Infectious Disease Threats

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - - - -

ADVANCING THE GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA TO ACHIEVE
A WORLD SAFE AND SECURE FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE THREATS

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. As articulated in the National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats and implemented in Presidential Policy Directive 2 (PPD-2), promoting global health security is a core tenet of our national strategy for countering biological threats. No single nation can be prepared if other nations remain unprepared to counter biological threats; therefore, it is the policy of the United States to advance the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA), which is a multi-faceted, multi-country initiative intended to accelerate partner countries' measurable capabilities to achieve specific targets to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats (GHSA targets), whether naturally occurring, deliberate, or accidental. The roles, responsibilities, and activities described in this order will support the goals of the International Health Regulations (IHR) and will be conducted, as appropriate, in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and other relevant organizations and stakeholders. To advance the achievement of the GHSA targets and to support the implementation of the IHR within partner countries, each executive department, agency, and office (agency) shall, as appropriate,

MENU

GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY AGENDA

Governance

STEERING GROUP

The GHSA is governed by a Steering Group comprised of approximately 15 countries, international organizations, and/or non-governmental stakeholders. The primary role of the Steering Group is to provide strategic guidance and direction, including identifying overall GHSA priorities, tracking of progress and commitments, and facilitation of target-driven multi-sectoral coordination and communication among GHSA members.

Permanent Steering Group Members (2019 – 2023)

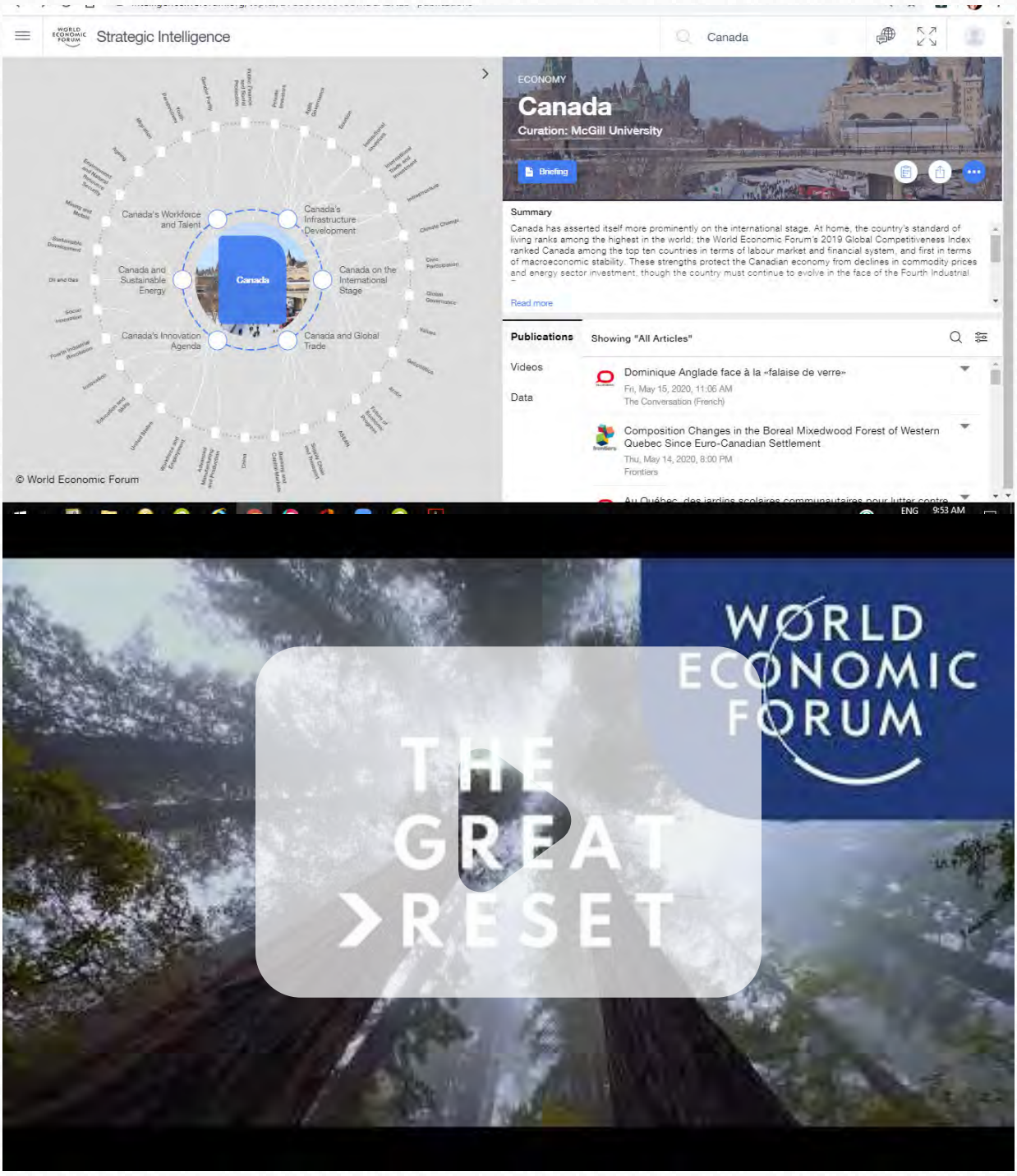
Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Thailand, United States, GHSA Consortium (GHSAC), Private Sector Round Table (PSRT)

Rotating Steering Group Members (2019 – 2020)

Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, Netherlands, World Bank

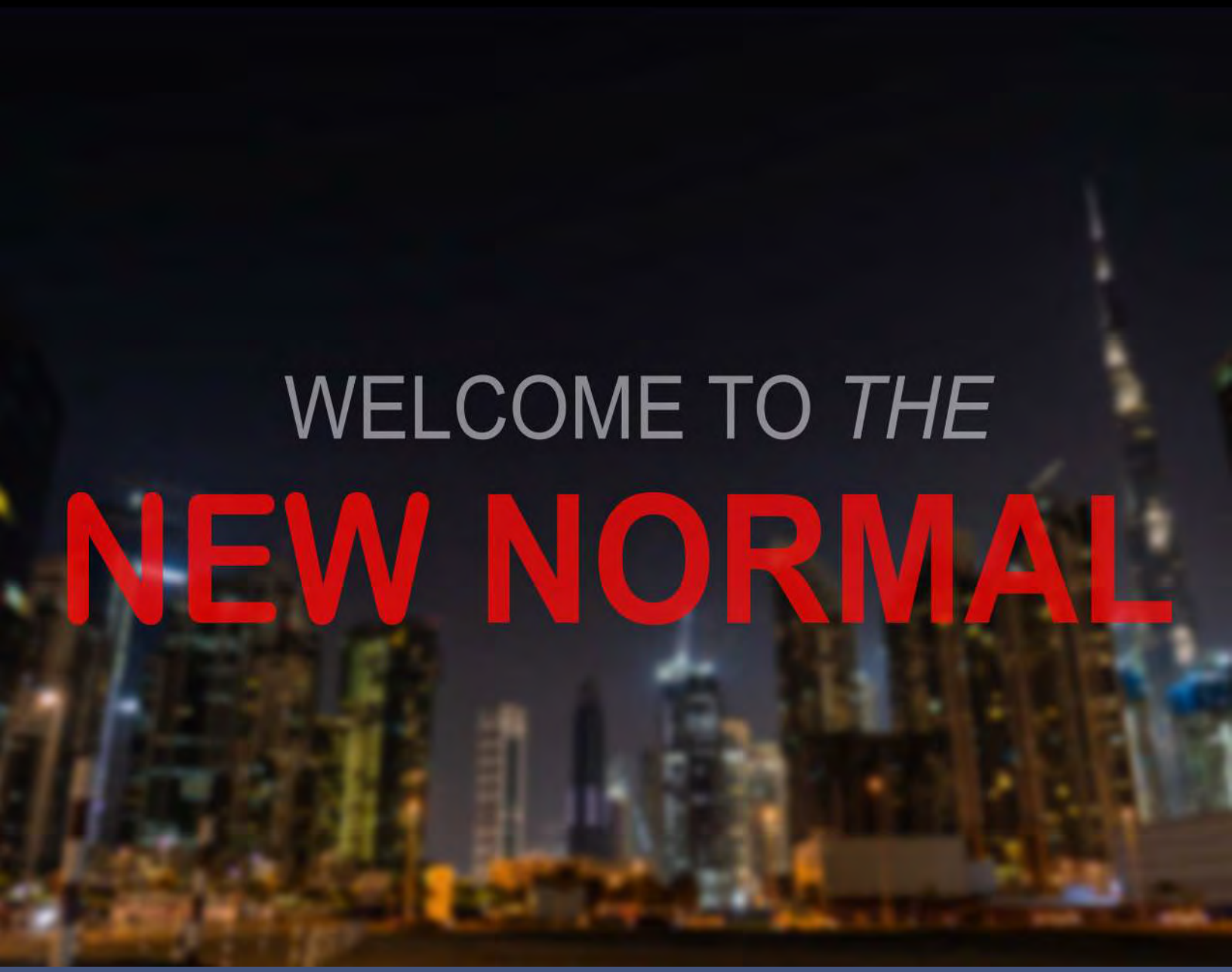

SINGLE USE ONLY
COVID-19
VACCINE

The GREAT RESET For World Domination




GLOBAL
SHUTDOWN
CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

We don't need to accept The New Normal!



Broken Trust Video

What about the Collective sovereignty & human rights of Canadians and Indigenous Nations?

In Canada, sovereignty belongs to Crown, the Federal and Provincial Governments, as they have never given us those rights and the rights they actually did give us, can be taken away any second...

Or so they think, if we allow them by doing nothing.

Canadian Royal Proclamation 1982

ELIZABETH THE SECOND

BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CANADA AND HER OTHER REALMS AND TERRITORIES QUEEN, HEAD OF THE COMMONWEALTH, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME OR WHOM THE SAME MAY IN ANYWISE CONCERN:

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION

Attorney General of Canada

WHEREAS
In the past certain amendments to the Constitution of Canada have been made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom at the request and with the consent of Canada;
AND WHEREAS it is in accord with the status of Canada as an independent state that Canadians be able to amend their Constitution in Canada in all respects;
AND WHEREAS it is desirable to provide in the Constitution of Canada for the recognition of certain fundamental rights and freedoms and to make other amendments to the Constitution;
AND WHEREAS the Parliament of the United Kingdom has therefore, at the request and with the consent of Canada, enacted the Canada Act, which provides for the patriation and amendment of the Constitution of Canada;
AND WHEREAS Section 58 of the Constitution Act, 1982, set out in Schedule B to the Canada Act, provides that the Constitution Act, 1982 shall, subject to section 59 thereof, come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation issued under the Great Seal of Canada;
NOW KNOW You that We, by and with the advice of 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.
OF ALL WHICH Our loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.
At Our City of Ottawa, this Seventeenth day of April in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-two and in the Thirty-first Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

Registrar General of Canada

Prime Minister of Canada

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

ELIZABETH DEUX

PAR LA GRÂCE DE DIEU REINE DU ROYAUME-UNI, DU CANADA ET DE SES AUTRES ROYAUMES ET TERRITOIRES, CHEF DU COMMONWEALTH, DÉFENSEUR DE LA FOI.

À TOUS CEUX QUE LES PRÉSENTES PEUVENT DE QUELQUE MANIÈRE CONCERNER,

SALUT:

PROCLAMATION

Le Procureur général du Canada

CONSIDÉRANT
Qu'à la demande et avec le consentement du Canada, le Parlement du Royaume-Uni a déjà modifié à plusieurs reprises la Constitution du Canada;
Qu'il en vertu de leur appartenance à un État souverain, les Canadiens se doivent de détenir tout pouvoir de modifier leur Constitution au Canada;
Qu'il est souhaitable d'inscrire dans la Constitution du Canada la reconnaissance d'un certain nombre de libertés et de droits fondamentaux et d'y apporter d'autres modifications;
Que le Parlement du Royaume-Uni, à la demande et avec le consentement du Canada, a adopté en conséquence la Loi sur le Canada, qui prévoit le rapatriement de la Constitution canadienne et sa modification;
Que l'article 58, figurant à l'annexe B de la Loi sur le Canada, stipule que, sous réserve de l'article 59, la Loi constitutionnelle de 1982 entrera en vigueur à une date fixée par proclamation sous le grand sceau du Canada;
NOUS PROCLAMONS, sur avis de Notre Conseil privé pour le Canada, que la Loi constitutionnelle de 1982 entrera en vigueur, sous réserve de l'article 59, le dix-septième jour du mois d'avril, en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-deux.
NOUS DEMANDONS À Nos loyaux sujets et à toute autre personne concernée de prendre acte de la présente proclamation.
EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons rendu les présentes lettres patentes et y avons fait apposer le grand sceau du Canada.
Fait en Notre ville d'Ottawa, ce dix-septième jour du mois d'avril, en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-deux, le trente et unième de Notre règne.

Par ordre de Sa Majesté

Le registraire général du Canada

Le premier ministre du Canada

DIEU PROTÈGE LA REINE

Theft by Stealth

Celebration of The Constitution Act, 1982, Schedule B to the Canada Act 1982 (UK), 1982, c 11
UK Canada Act 1982

Then and now!

See Document.

CANADA

A Consolidation of

THE CONSTITUTION ACTS 1867 to 1982

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CANADA

The 1982 Constitutional Deception

Treason committed by the Queen, the Governor General, the Senate, the Canadian Federal Government and Provincial Premiers to the Canadian and the Indigenous Peoples, including committing breach of far too many International Instruments along with the UK Government.

Excerpts from our Constitution Act 1867

12. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, are at the Union vested in or exerciseable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent, of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Canada, be vested in and exerciseable by the Governor General, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, or any Members thereof, or by the Governor General individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless **(except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland)** to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada. (7)

65. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, were or are before or at the Union vested in or exerciseable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Ontario and Quebec respectively, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Quebec respectively, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the respective Executive Councils, or any Members thereof, or by the Lieutenant Governor individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless **(except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,)** to be abolished or altered by the respective Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec. (33)

ABORIGINAL RIGHTS COMMISSION (Hansard, 23 February 1982)

ABORIGINAL RIGHTS COMMISSION (Hansard, 23 February 1982)
https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1982/feb/23/aboriginal-rights-commission#S6CV0018P0_19820223_HOC_279 1/7 5.30 pm

We have to establish two matters. We have to establish what jusification, if any, there could be for excluding part II from the charter. Surely, by doing that, one undermines any confidence that the charter is intended to give or convey to the aboriginal peoples. It seems to be a step which might almost have been designed to instil doubts and hesitation, so specifically to have excluded part II. If, as I hope, the Committee agrees that part II should be part of the charter, we should make clear how extensively the sense of the word "guarantees" in association with the charter is limited both by what I believe to be the constitutional position of the Canadian legislature in future and also by what I believe to be the political facts that are tacitly and, in some cases, explicitly acknowledged in the wording of the schedule.

I shall now direct my attention briefly and appropriately at this stage to amendment No. 17 which proposes that the word "existing" should be left out of paragraph 35 in part II of the schedule.

Mr. George Cunningham Will the right hon. Gentleman answer this question? What difference does it make whether part II is part of the description of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms? Does it not mean only that part II is not subject to the words in section 1 which say that they are to be interpreted subject to "such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society?" Does this not mean that part II, dealing specifically with aboriginal rights, is free from that limitation while part I is subject to the limitation? Is part II not therefore in a privileged position compared to part I? Is there any other difference?

Mr. Powell The hon. Member for Islington, South and Finsbury has entered upon a most ingenious train of thought. This will become news, perhaps headline news today or tomorrow—I forget which day it is now in Canada—when the newspapers learn that the effect of their charter of rights and liberties is actually restrictive and that the other parts of the constitution are guaranteed more effectively and subject to less limitation and dubiety than the parts described as the charter of liberties. This is a most alarming point, to which I hope an answer will be given.

The hon. Member for Islington, South and Finsbury underlines the labile nature of this concept "guarantee" in section 1 of the schedule. It becomes all the more incumbent upon hon. Members to draw to the attention of those for whom we are legislating the extraordinarily inefficacious character for the wording that an attempt has been made to devise with whatever objectives—whether those that I apprehend or those suggested by the hon. Member for Islington, South and Finsbury.

The insertion of the word "existing, " which nowhere else that I have found in the document appears in connection with the aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada, has not surprisingly been the subject of considerable anxious debate and questioning. I can see at least two reasons why that word would be better away than present. Are the existing rights rights that may in future be determined to have existed now? I think that it must be so. If either a court decision or a legislative Act pronounces upon the state of the rights of the aboriginal peoples at this moment, or at the moment of this legislation coming into effect, the consequence of the word "existing" would be restrictive. Far from conveying the implication that whatever they have now is preserved in perpetuity, it would actually open a loophole to the meaning and interpretation of their rights being limited by subsequent judicial or legislative action.

The other difficulty that I find in the word "existing", which makes me wonder why it was inserted, when the clause apparently would have been effective and intelligible without it, is that it appears to recognise and affirm only existing rights and not any such rights as may in future either be found to exist or be conferred upon the aboriginal peoples. Whatever the effect of "existing"—whether it is retrospective or prospective—it seems to me to take and not to give. We should be satisfied that this is not the effect before the schedule containing that word is accepted.

Sir Bernard Braine The whole Committee is indebted to the right hon. Member for Down, South (Mr. Powell) for focusing with his customary brilliance upon the real issue before us, for this group of amendments is concerned with that part of schedule B to the Bill that purports to entrench the aboriginal and treaty rights of the native peoples of Canada. I refer, of course, to section 35 which is described as "Recognition of existing

ABORIGINAL RIGHTS COMMISSION (Hansard, 23 February 1982)
https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1982/feb/23/aboriginal-rights-commission#S6CV0018P0_19820223_HOC_279 2/7 aboriginal and treaty rights".

"It defines the aboriginal peoples of Canada as the "Indian. Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada"." In part I of schedule B on the new Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, we find the only other guarantee of native rights. This is section 25, which sets out to ensure that no other rights and freedoms within the charter shall derogate "from any aboriginal, treaty or other rights or freedoms that pertain to the aboriginal peoples of Canada"." Specific mention is then made in section 25 of "any"—" that is the word to watch— "rights or freedoms that have been recognised by the Royal Proclamation of October 7 1763; and any rights or freedoms that may be acquired by the aboriginal peoples of Canada by way of land claims settlement"." We are not debating an amendment to section 25. I shall only say in passing, therefore, that the section is vague to the point of implying that there may be no aboriginal rights at all.

Section 35 qualifies the affirmation of aboriginal and treaty rights by referring to them as "existing" rights. The hon. Member for Hackney, Central (Mr. Davis), speaking last week with his usual clarity and incisiveness, described the highly unsatisfactory nature of this qualifying adjective. I shall have something to add to what he said.

Both sections are of central importance to the native peoples. They were recognised as being so by the Master of the Rolls, Lord Denning, in his judgment last month. Both are of immediate concern to the Committee because they touch upon the rights of the native peoples of Canada; and until this Bill is passed, any change in the constitution affecting their rights is our responsibility. Let there be no doubt about that.

The rights to which the native peoples of Canada are entitled are set out in the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, which has been ratified by the United Kingdom and by Canada. I shall seek to establish, I hope to the satisfaction of the Committee, that the provisions of section 35 are inadequate for the protection of Canada's native peoples and are inconsistent with the provisions of the covenant. Parliament has an obligation, which the United Kingdom accepted under the covenant, to ensure that the provisions of any law which we have the power to enact are consistent with the covenant.

While I wish to concern myself specifically with an amendment to clause 1, section 35 of schedule B, it is necessary and would be helpful to the Committee if I were permitted to make a general observation on the relationships between the amendments tabled in my name and those tabled by the hon. Member for Walsall. South (Mr. George), the right hon. Member for Battersea, North (Mr. Jay) and the right hon. Member for Western Isles (Mr. Stewart).

The amendments we have proposed to section 1 of schedule B have all been designed as an entity; they interlock with one another to achieve our single purpose: the protection of native rights in such a way that this Bill is compatible with both our international human rights obligations—which are also obligations upon Canada—and, at the same time, is compatible with the sovereignty of Canada as a federal State embracing peoples of diverse cultures.

These are not frivolous amendments. They do not, in any way, seek to impugn the Bill. They are constructive and their inclusion, as a whole, in the Canada Act would provide a much better constitution which would reflect with honour the unique relationship between the native peoples, who rightly call themselves "the first nations" of Canada, and the Europeans who settled there from the seventeenth century onwards. This relationship of distinct peoples is, after all, the cornerstone on which modern Canada was built. One of the greatest achievements of British statesmenship in the early nineteenth century was the building of trust and co-operation between Upper and Lower Canada—between two very different peoples, Lower Canada comprising French Catholics based on Roman law and Upper Canada comprising Anglo-Saxons and Scots Protestants based on the common law. Here were two distinct peoples; the conquered and the conquerors.

As Edmund Burke said: "Magnanimity is not seldom the truest wisdom in politics." Modern Canada is the fulfillment of that maxim. Canadians have laboured long and hard to fulfil that initial honourable contact between two distinct peoples.

Because, in a constitutional matter of this importance, touching as it does on the relations between two friendly countries, it is necessary to avoid misunderstanding, with leave of the Committee, II should like to comment on

10/31/2020 ABORIGINAL RIGHTS COMMISSION (Hansard, 23 February 1982) https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1982/feb/23/aboriginal-rights-commission#S6CV0018P0_19820223_HOC_279 3/7 5.45 pm.

The suggestion that we ought not to discuss these matters. My right hon. Friend the Member for Chesham and Amersham (Sir I. Gilmour) took me to task gently enough last week on Second Reading for interfering in the internal affairs of an independent country. He accused me of misrepresenting the Master of the Rolls whom I had quoted as saying that Canada was not a wholly independent country.

With respect, that is precisely what Lord Denning said. I quoted his words and, as I recall, so did the hon. Member for Walsall, South. I shall repeat those words so that there may be no doubt about Lord Denning's remarks. He said: "In strict constitutional law, the Dominion of Canada is not completely independent"—"

The Chairman Order. Mr. Speaker has already ruled on this point and it would be more profitable if the hon. Gentleman addressed himself to the amendment.

Sir Bernard Braine I am not pursuing the point at any length, Sir, but it is necessary—

The Chairman The fact that the baby is only a small one does not make any difference.

Sir Bernard Braine I shall mention aspects which touch on our responsibilities, but I wanted to remove, as there is a much wider audience for this Bill than we would perhaps normally expect, any doubt about the correctness of my arguments: For the moment, suffice it to say that Lord Denning made it clear, pointing a finger at this Parliament, that jurisdiction over Canadian affairs remained for the time being with this Parliament.

It was bad enough to be told by a Canadian Minister that we had no option but to hold our noses and pass this legislation. I make no comment on that suggestion save to say that—

The Chairman Order. None of the hon. Gentleman's remarks is relevant to the amendment. Perhaps the hon. Gentleman would return to that aspect.

Sir Bernard Braine I am prepared to leave the matter, so long as it is fully understood by the Committee that we have a perfect right to discuss in great detail the obligations still on us in respect of the aboriginal peoples of Canada. I accept your ruling, Mr. Weatherill. Whether the Committee has a right in law and constitutional convention to amend the Bill and whether we seek to exercise that right is, of course, a matter for political judgment and each hon. Member must decide that for himself.

I now turn to the text of section 35 of schedule B. This is of central importance. It asserts in the Canadian constitution that there are special rights which a particular group of Canadians should have reserved to them, unlike other Canadian citizens. The section thus concedes that the native peoples of Canada are ethnically and culturally distinct peoples who deserve a separate status within Canada.

The Chairman of Ways and Means rightly grouped these amendments with others closely related to them. However, the matter I wish to deal with primarily is the extent to which section 35 adequately protects the rights of Canada's native peoples.

There is today an international yardstick by which legislation which affects human rights can be judged. It is the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The right hon. Member for Down, South may not particularly care that we are subordinate to an international convention of that sort. However, it exists and we support it. I am not referring here to some tenuous statement of intent or declaration of principle which may, when inconvenient, be ignored. The international covenant entered into force on 23 March 1976. It has been ratified by the United Kingdom and by the Government of Canada. It is binding on our two countries.

My hon. and learned Friend the Member for Solihull (Mr. Grieve) attempted last week to dismiss our concern about the rights of the native peoples of Canada by stating that the Queen must be advised in these matters by her Canadian Ministers. With respect, he over-simplified the problem.

We must take responsibility for legislation enacted in our Parliament. Our Government have ratified the international covenant and I shall show how the Bill contravenes it. The Bill is merely a faithful copy, in two languages, of a resolution of the Canadian Parliament. That body does not have to give legislative affect to its own resolution. That responsibility is ours and ours alone. We are asked to pass the Bill and we will be responsible for what it contains. That responsibility needs to be spelt out.

As a State which is a party to the covenant, the United Kingdom has undertaken to take the necessary steps, in accordance with our constitutional processes, to adopt such legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognised in the covenant. We cannot escape that responsibility. If we rubber-stamp a charter of rights for Canada that contravenes the covenant which the United Kingdom has ratified, we shall be in breach of the covenant.

On Second Reading, my hon. Friend the Member for Holland with Boston (Mr. Body) rightly said: "So long as we choose to be fettered by those covenants…we should recoil from any legislation that infringes upon them. To do otherwise would be dishonourable—even disreputable".—[Official Report, 17 February 1982; Vol. 18, c. 362.]

That is a serious charge to make.

Article I of the covenant expressly states: "that all peoples have the right of self-determination, that, by virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development"."Admittedly claims to self-determination in different conditions around the world have often given rise to problems. There are usually two principal problems. The first problem is the definition of "people". What constitutes a people who in the terms of the covenant should have the right to determine their own destiny?

The second problem, which is politically the more difficult, is the conflict which so often arises between a claim to self-determination and the territorial integrity of an established State.

The first problem—whether we are dealing with a distinguishable people—does not arise. The native peoples of Canada are distinct from the majority of the Canadian population of European origin. The Indian and Inuit communities have their own languages, cultures, customs and religions. The Royal Proclamation emphatically described them as separate peoples. Indeed, it described them as nations. The British North America Act gives them a separate status in Section 91. That separate status is reinforced by the Indian Acts. It is recognised by the very amendment to which I am speaking. It cannot be disputed that the native communities of Canada are peoples in the fullest meaning of the covenant.

The second problem, which is often the more contentious of the two and is the threat to territorial integrity, presents us with no difficulty in this instance. As I said on Second Reading, the native peoples have not appealed to us to support them in any claim for secession. Whenever Canada has found itself in danger, when these islands have found themselves in danger and when the Empire and Commonwealth have been in danger, Indians have flocked to the colours.

There is no question of the territorial integrity of Canada being put at risk by what we propose on behalf of the Indian peoples. If the native peoples demand a form of self-government, it is self-government within the sovereignty of Canada. I submit that the Indian peoples have a right to that. They have already a degree of self- government under the Indian Acts. They are entitled to negotiate with the Canadian Government. A greater degree of self-government will achieve for them the most important objective, which is the continuation in future generations of their distinct identity. They cry out to us to help protect them from assimilation with the Canadian majority of European origin. In so doing they pose no threat to the integrity of Canada. Their right to continue to flourish as Indian, Métis and Inuit peoples is fully recognised by the covenant.

Article 27 of the covenant states: "In these States in which ethnic religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right…to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language." They should not be denied that right and we should not make it more difficult for them to preserve their separate identity by failing to do our duty in this place while there is still time.

10/31/2020 ABORIGINAL RIGHTS COMMISSION (Hansard, 23 February 1982) https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1982/feb/23/aboriginal-rights-commission#S6CV0018P0_19820223_HOC_279 5/7

The Committee must consider how the Bill, which I repeat it is our responsibility to enact, succeeds in safeguarding these basic human rights which we have a solemn obligation to protect under the covenant. What does the section that seeks to affirm these rights say? It states that existing rights of the Indian peoples of Canada are recognised and affirmed. What are these existing rights? Do they merely amount to the right of these people to continue to live in future in their existing state of deprivation? Is the right of the native peoples to suffer continuing erosion of their land, their land titles and their treaty rights under the Acts of the Canadian Parliament? Is it their right to stand still and meekly accept the discriminatory provisions of the Indian Acts, the Territorial Land Act and other measures which have so gravely prejudiced them?

Is it the right of the Indian peoples to continue to live with existing discriminations against native education languages, cultures and customs? Is it their right to continue with an existing employment rate of 68 per cent? Is it their right to continue with their existing life expectancy, which is 20 years lower than that of the average Canadian? Is it their right to continue to suffer the existing suicide rate, that most cruel measure of any community's despair, which is out of all proportion to the national average? Is it their right to continue to receive their existing derisory share of federal expenditure, which over the past 14 years has increased by a mere 14 per cent. in real terms, compared with 129 per cent. in other federal programmes?

Will the affirmation of existing rights under the Bill mean a continuation of the Canadian Government's transparent failure in the past to pay any real compensation for acquisition of native interests in land and resources? I am not inventing this because I am quoting from the rulings of Canadian courts and statements by Canadian Ministers. The facts are there for all who wish to see them.

Mr. Grimond I have great sympathy for what the hon. Gentleman is saying. He has read out a list of most serious infringements of the rights of the Indian peoples. Is it the hon. Gentleman's contention that they could appeal to this Parliament or this Government against the infringement of their rights? If so, did they do so; and if so, what did we do about it?

Sir Bernard Braine I do not wish to detain the Committee much longer. However, there are many things that can be done. In a sense we are talking not merely to one another, although this is British legislation. Surely we are talking to Canada itself. One hopes that what we say in this place will find some echo in Ottawa, or in the provincial capitals across the country. There are many things that can be done but the one thing that we should not do is pass this proposed legislation without question.

Mr. Clinton Davis Bearing in mind the constitutional conference that is to take place shortly after the constitution is patriated, does the hon. Gentleman agree that it is a matter of considerable concern that the anxieties of the Indian peoples should be articulated here so that they might be better taken note of at the constitutional conference?

Sir Bernard Braine Yes, I agree entirely. When the hon. Gentleman addresses the Committee I hope that he will develop that argument.

I have great regard and affection for Canada. I have many friends in Canada and it gives me no pleasure to ask these questions and to recite the catalogue of discrimination and deprivation. I have done so because the limitation imposed by the word "existing" has to be seen for what it is and because this Parliament cannot escape its obligations under the international covenant. If we do not face that obligation fairly today, we shall have no further opportunity hereafter.

If native grievances are not clearly expressed in the Committee—nothing that I have said is not supported by statements made by or on behalf of the Canadian Government—we shall be rightfully accused at the bar of world opinion as having connived at the perpetuation of injustice. We shall be shown to have casually disregarded our solemn duty to legislate in accordance with obligations under the covenant.

The Committee has already heard the strange and chequered history of what is now before us as section 35. An affirmation of native rights did not form part of the resolution that was introduced in the Canadian House of

10/31/2020 ABORIGINAL RIGHTS COMMISSION (Hansard, 23 February 1982) https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1982/feb/23/aboriginal-rights-commission#S6CV0018P0_19820223_HOC_279 6/7

Commons on 6 October 1980. Hon. Members may recall that this was the first appearance of the unilateral bid by the Canadian Prime Minister to patriate the constitution.

As a result of strenuous and dedicated lobbying by native interests, the Joint Committee of the Canadian Commons and Senate agreed unanimously on 30 January 1981 to include certain guarantees of aboriginal rights in the agreement. That was good. The agreement was regarded as a great achievement by the Minister for Indian Affairs, the Hon. John Munro. It established once and for all, he said, the Indian people's position in Canada by enshrining aboriginal treaty rights in the fundamental laws of Canada. 6 pm

Significantly, in view of what was to happen, he added—the Committee should know this—that he was concerned that, unless the resolution was approved, the native people's rights would become tokens in the process of negotiation. Significantly, too, he expressed concern also that Premier Blakeney of Saskatchewan would not support the charter. He found it surprising, as Premier Blakeney had always been a friend to the native peoples.

Section 35 of schedule B to the Bill subsequently appeared in the resolution, which I shall describe as the unilateral resolution, of the Canadian Parliament of April 1981. It was then numbered section 34 and it read as follows: "The aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognised and affirmed." It did not contain the intrusive word "existing". We all know the fate of the unilateral resolution. Strenuous lobbying was conducted against it by the dissenting provinces. The reasons were many and I do not wish to go into them now. Many of us were assailed by representatives of the provincial Governments in London. Some of us had the pleasure and privilege of meeting the premiers themselves.

Suffice it to say that no mention was made to us in those representations about native rights and their effect upon the provinces. There was very little manifestation in those days of lobbying by Indian interests. The hon. Member for Walsall, South, to his great credit, was alone in putting their case at the time. He put it cogently and indefatigably, as I am sure he will again do in this Committee.

Behind the scenes we know how the provincial capitals, particularly in the West, were alive with foreboding at the implications of what was then section 34. A private and significant exchange of correspondence in May 1981, immediately after the unilateral resolution in the Canadian Parliament, throws light on what was going on. The Toronto Globe and Mail of 19 November 1981 published a letter written by the Honourable Roy McMurtry, the Attorney-General of Ontario, to the Honourable Jean Chretien, the federal Minister of Justice. In retrospect it is interesting to observe that Ontario was not one of the eight dissenting provinces.

In his letter Mr. McMurtry revealed clearly the anxiety of his provincial Government about the implications of the former version of section 35. He wrote concerning the affirmation of native rights that "it appears that every law, federal or provincial, that is inconsistent with the provision of the Constitution which recognises and affirms the aboriginal rights and the treaty rights of Indians, Inuit and Metis, is of no force or effect to the extent of the inconsistency." He said that, although the nature of the aboriginal rights was a matter of uncertainty, it appeared that they were property rights of a kind. He said: "This would mean that even if it were at a future date the overwhelming will of Parliament that certain land subject to aboriginal title should be expropriated in the public interest…this would not be done."

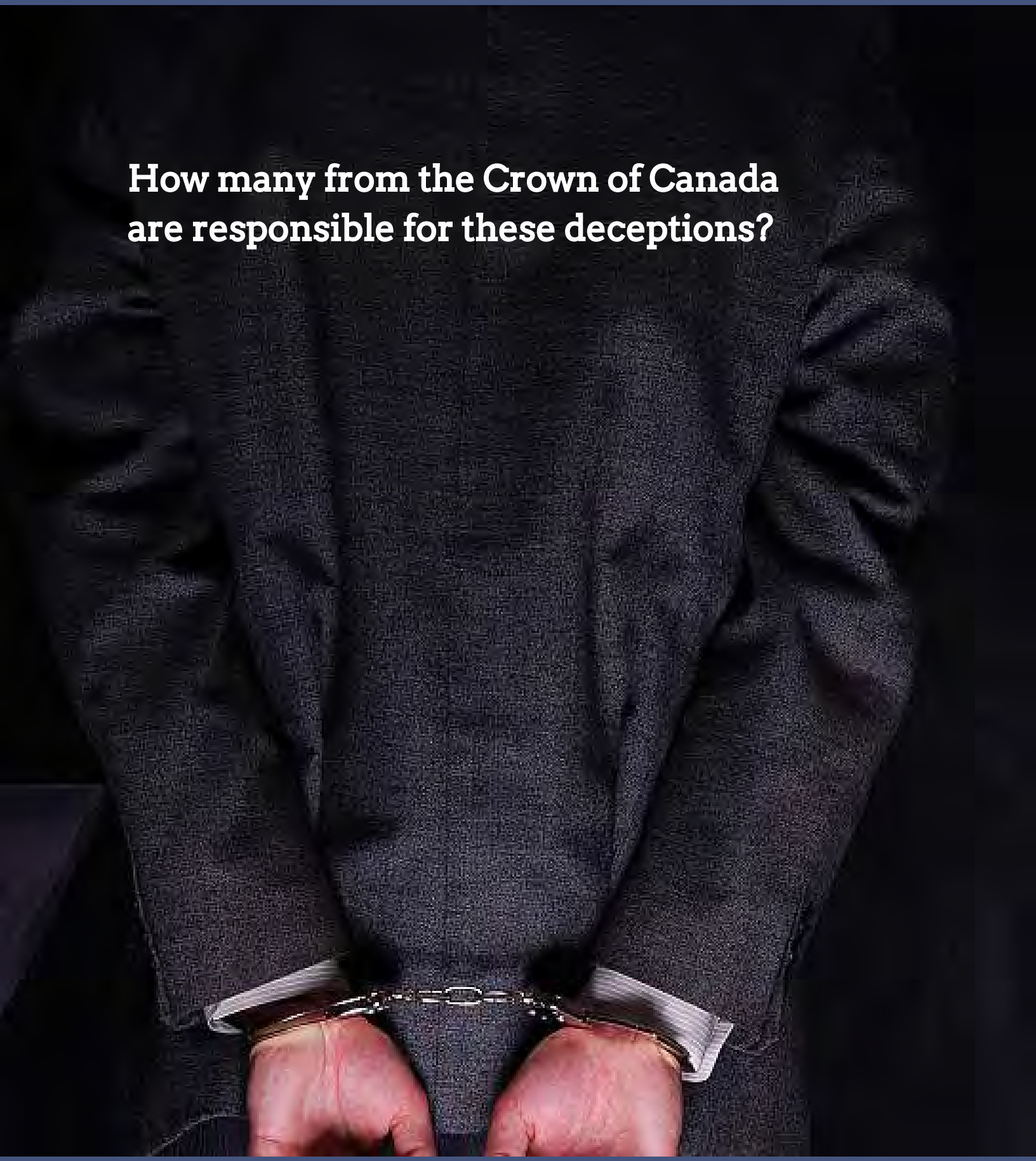
It is clear that the provinces were horrified that Indian rights to land and, indeed, as he went on to explain in his letter, Indian treaty rights to hunting, trapping and fishing, might become immune from legislation in a new Canadian constitution. It is evident that the provinces which have major control over the resources in Canada's federal constitution were not prepared to concede that any aboriginal or treaty rights to land should be entrenched. The truth was that treaty and aboriginal rights which had been solemnly conferred on the native peoples of Canada by the Crown and which are part of the constitution of Canada had been overlaid in the past by the Federal Parliament for the benefit of the provinces.

The provinces were determined to ensure that a continuation of this process of erosion of native rights would not, if they could help it, be stopped dead in its tracks by constitutional entrenchment. At the same time it became clear that a Canada Bill based on a unilateral resolution would probably founder.

The Governor General of Canada has since stated that he would have used his prerogative to disallow it. As a consequence the Canadian Prime Minister was forced to renegotiate with the dissenting provinces. The price was paid. It was no more proper entrenchment of Indian rights. So it was that the foreboding of the Minister of Indian Affairs in the constitutional resolution debate of February 1981 came to pass. Aboriginal interests and treaty rights became a token in the course of negotiation.

Mr. Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) Is my hon. Friend not saying in short that the Federal Government have negotiated with the Government of Canada under Mr. Trudeau an agreement in which the aboriginal, native and Indian peoples of Canada and their future have been totally sacrificed?

Sir Bernard Braine I would not use such a word as "totally" in this context. We are dealing with a civilised and friendly country where in the course of time—one would have hoped before this request was made to us and before this legislation was brought to us—all this would have been settled. I do not despair of the matter, even now, being resolved. The question has to be answered.


How many from the Crown of Canada
are responsible for these deceptions?

Canadian Liberal Federal Cabinet


COMPLAINT

The Plain Truth

The Canadian Government has been instrumental since the 60's in advancing our country into the New World Order and then calling us conspiracy theorists.

But who are the real conspirators against all Canadians and Indigenous Peoples and the People worldwide?

The facts speak for themselves, as actions speak louder than words, and finally, the TRUTH can no longer be denied!

The Canadian Peoples' Union has developed three strategies to help free Canadians and the Indigenous peoples from tyranny and the end to the Health Scare by health care. Keep reading to find our more...

Senators Contact List

Senate Contact List

Hon. Senator	Staff	Phone	Fax	Email
Anderson, Margaret Dawn	Crump, Maggie Donoghue, Mélanie	1-613-947-7570	1-613-947-7251	MargaretDawn.Anderson@sen.parl.gc.ca
Ataullahjan, Salma	Philpott, Kelly Stretch, Ayah	1-613-947-5906	1-613-947-5908	salma.ataullahjan@sen.parl.gc.ca
Batters, Denise	Fawcett Helman, Lana Shave, Katarina	1-613-996-8922	1-613-996-8964	denise.batters@sen.parl.gc.ca
Bellemare, Diane	Labelle-Morissette, Julie Tomaras, Ermioni	1-613-943-1555	1-613-943-1565	diane.bellemare@sen.parl.gc.ca
Bernard, Wanda Elaine Thomas	Flannery, Julie Hay, Anne-Marie Panetta, Sabrina	1-613-996-2090	1-613-996-2010	WandaThomas.Bernard@sen.parl.gc.ca
Beyak, Lynn	Molloy, Shirley A.	613-996-8680		Lynn.Beyak@sen.parl.gc.ca
Black, Douglas	Anstey, Hannah Komarnicki, JoAnna Mason, Kevin	1-613-996-8757	1-613-996-8862	doug.black@sen.parl.gc.ca
Black, Robert	Klasios, Olivia Roper, Kimberly	1-613-943-3416	1-613-943-3418	robert.black@sen.parl.gc.ca
Boehm, Peter M.	Cail, Christina Richard, Noémie Strik, Mary-Ann	1-613-943-8226	1-613-943-8218	Peter.Boehm@sen.parl.gc.ca
Boisvenu, Pierre-Hugues	Inaba, Koteki Lopes Amorim, Jordan	1-613-943-4030	1-613-943-4029	pierre-hugues.boisvenu@sen.parl.gc.ca
Boniface, Gwen	McAlpine, Lori Ross, Cameron	1-613-995-9193	1-613-995-9194	Gwen.Boniface@sen.parl.gc.ca
Bovey, Patricia	Campbell, Archibald Sentongo-Andersen, Christine	1-613-995-9176	1-613-995-9182	Patricia.Bovey@sen.parl.gc.ca
Boyer, Yvonne	Carrozzi, Veronica Cyr, Aiden Provencher, Jeanne	1-613-943-3500	1-613-943-3502	Yvonne.Boyer@sen.parl.gc.ca
Brazeau, Patrick	Arnesto, Gloriana Simms, Debby	1-613-995-8625	1-613-995-8647	Patrick.Brazeau@sen.parl.gc.ca
Busson, Bev	Jones, June	1-613-943-7930	1-613-943-7657	Bev.Busson@sen.parl.gc.ca
Campbell, Larry W.	Ross, Pam	1-613-995-4050	1-613-995-4056	larry.campbell@sen.parl.gc.ca
Carignan, Claude, P.C.	Allard, Anne Hébert, Jacques Pleau, Jules	1-613-992-0240	1-613-992-0246	claude.carignan@sen.parl.gc.ca
Christmas, Dan	Fleming, Alan Matthews-Denny, Karina Pereira, Carol	1-613-996-2188	1-613-996-2153	daniel.christmas@sen.parl.gc.ca
Cordy, Jane	Doherty, Susanna Ryan, Matthew	1-613-995-8409	1-613-995-8432	jane.cordy@sen.parl.gc.ca
Cormier, René	Breault, Camille Gosselin, Marilyse	1-613-996-2247	1-613-996-2279	Rene.Cormier@sen.parl.gc.ca
Cotter, Brent	McCavour, Cindy	1-613-558-1268	1-613-992-7959	Brent.Cotter@sen.parl.gc.ca
Coyle, Mary	Delage Larson, Lili-Anne Mace, Jessie-Lynn	1-613-943-1338	1-613-943-1341	Mary.Coyle@sen.parl.gc.ca
Dagenais, Jean-Guy	Desmarais, Richard Farrell, Mireille	1-613-996-7644	1-613-996-7649	jean-guy.dagenais@sen.parl.gc.ca
Dalphond, Pierre J.	Doelle, Alida Estephan, Samantha McKendry, Marty Nag, Anushua	1-613-943-3688	1-613-943-3684	PierreJ.Dalphond@sen.parl.gc.ca
Dasko, Donna	MacDonald, Cathy Odd, Dylan	1-613-943-3711	1-613-943-3715	Donna.Dasko@sen.parl.gc.ca
Dawson, Dennis	Forsyth, Heather Rendulic, Steven Taillefer, Arlene	1-613-995-3978	1-613-995-3998	dennis.dawson@sen.parl.gc.ca
Deacon, Colin	Dlab, David Torrealba, Gabby	1-613-943-3735	1-613-943-3723	colin.deacon@sen.parl.gc.ca

Senators page 2

Hon. Senator	Staff	Phone	Fax	Email
Deacon, Marty	Delaney, Michael Shamsi, Tara	1-613-943-3429	1-613-943-3434	Marty.Deacon@sen.parl.gc.ca
Dean, Tony	Izzetpanah, Jwane McLaren, Amanda	1-613-996-2312	1-613-996-2287	Tony.Dean@sen.parl.gc.ca
Downe, Percy E.	Murphy, David Villeneuve, Marylène	1-613-943-8107	1-613-943-8109	percy.downe@sen.parl.gc.ca
Doyle, Norman E.	Downey, Jeanette	1-613-996-7483	1-613-996-7466	norman.doyle@sen.parl.gc.ca
Duffy, Michael	Guzzo Lehman, Andrea Muma, Beverly	1-613-947-4163	1-613-947-4157	Michael.Duffy@sen.parl.gc.ca
Duncan, Pat	Andersen, Lars Van Dusen, Darlene	1-613-947-7557	1-613-947-7554	Pat.Duncan@sen.parl.gc.ca
Dupuis, Renée	Poullet, Brigitte	1-613-996-2063	1-613-996-2047	Renee.Dupuis@sen.parl.gc.ca
Forest, Éric	Ferron, Marie France Labrie, Dominic	1-613-996-2171	1-613-996-2168	Eric.Forest@sen.parl.gc.ca
Forest-Niesing, Josée	Mercier, Louise	1-613-943-8313	1-613-943-8316	Josee.Forest-Niesing@sen.parl.gc.ca
Francis, Brian	Castro Werry, Jean	1-613-943-8296	1-613-943-8302	Brian.Francis@sen.parl.gc.ca
Frum, Linda	Hay, Robin MacDonald, Allison	1-613-992-0310	1-613-992-0316	linda.frum@sen.parl.gc.ca
Furey, George J.	Barnable, Stuart Kenneth Cicchini, Loren Déquier, Karine Grittner, Frédéric Kealey, Sean Nembhard, Keean Ryan, Ross	1-613-992-4416	1-613-992-9772	george.furey@sen.parl.gc.ca
Gagné, Raymonde	Belliveau, Suzanne Leggett, Rod	1-613-943-4323	1-613-943-4327	Raymonde.Gagne@sen.parl.gc.ca
Galvez, Rosa	Laviolette, Stéphane Péloffy, Karine Zrinyi, Nicholas	1-613-996-2210	1-613-996-2208	rosa.galvez@sen.parl.gc.ca
Gold, Marc, P.C.	Brisson, Rosemarie Fedio, Chloé Gunn-Doerge, Benjamin Lévesque, Geneviève Liang, Dorothy Ménard, Éric-Antoine Penney, Michael Tremblay, Ginette Zeinali, Maya	1-613-995-0222	1-613-995-0207	marc.gold@sen.parl.gc.ca
Greene, Stephen	Reed, Christopher Ruppenstein, Adelheid	1-613-947-4210	1-613-947-4224	stephen.greene@sen.parl.gc.ca
Griffin, Diane F.	McGarry, Terri Skinner, Lyle	1-613-996-2140	1-613-996-2133	Diane.Griffin@sen.parl.gc.ca
Harder, Peter, P.C.	Allen, Renée	1-613-943-8039		peter.harder@sen.parl.gc.ca
Hartling, Nancy J.	Essiembre, Natalie Lamoureux, Anthony	1-613-995-9191	1-613-995-9184	Nancy.Hartling@sen.parl.gc.ca
Housakos, Leo		1-613-947-4237	1-613-947-4239	Leo.Housakos@sen.parl.gc.ca
Jaffer, Mobina S.B.	Jeffray, Gavin Rampersad, Seema	1-613-992-0189	1-613-992-0673	mobina.jaffer@sen.parl.gc.ca
Keating, Judith	Carroll, Corinne Gordon, Lynn	1-613-947-3433		Judith.Keating@sen.parl.gc.ca
Klyne, Marty	Richard, Manon Rivers, Robert	1-613-943-7933	1-613-943-7940	Marty.Klyne@sen.parl.gc.ca
Kutcher, Stan	MacKay, Amy	1-613-947-7277		Stanley.Kutcher@sen.parl.gc.ca
LaBoucane-Benson, Patti	Bédard, Sylvie Gorsche, Madison	1-613-943-8282	1-613-943-8279	Patti.LaBoucane-Benson@sen.parl.gc.ca
Lankin, Frances, P.C.	Désilets, Rose M. Paikin, Henry	1-613-995-2795	1-613-995-2789	Frances.Lankin@sen.parl.gc.ca
Loffreda, Tony	Gagnon, Éric Richer, Julie	1-613-943-5694	1-613-943-8449	Tony.Loffreda@sen.parl.gc.ca
Lovelace Nicholas, Sandra M.	Smith, Carol	1-613-943-3635	1-613-943-3637	carol.smith@sen.parl.gc.ca

Senators page 3

Hon. Senator	Staff	Phone	Fax	Email
MacDonald, Michael L.	Dunn, Ewan Dunn, Kathryn	1-613-995-1866	1-613-995-1853	michael.macdonald@sen.parl.gc.ca
Manning, Fabian	O'Rielly, Ethel	1-613-947-4203	1-613-947-4170	fabian.manning@sen.parl.gc.ca
Marshall, Elizabeth	Wolfe, Valérie	1-613-943-4011		elizabeth.marshall@sen.parl.gc.ca
Martin, Yonah	Doyle, Kristin Lee, Grace Lee, Heath Seear, Grace Sem, Edward	1-613-947-4078	1-613-947-4082	martin@sen.parl.gc.ca
Marwah, Sabi	Bishop, Jonathan Bittle, Hilary Sarabura, Alexander	1-613-947-6809	1-613-947-6810	sabi.marwah@sen.parl.gc.ca
Massicotte, Paul J.	Hupé, Carole Zeller, Judith	1-613-943-5793	1-613-943-8129	paul.massicotte@sen.parl.gc.ca
McCallum, Mary Jane	Campbell, James Lawrenchuk, Ovadia Millest, Anna	1-613-943-1330	1-613-943-1336	MaryJane McCallum@sen.parl.gc.ca
McCoy, Elaine	Caverley, Sara Clarke, Rosemary Price, Peter	1-613-995-4293	1-613-995-4304	elaine.mccoy@sen.parl.gc.ca
McPhedran, Marilou	Griffith-Reid, Jasmine Hebb, David Osse, Shanna	1-613-996-2106		Marilou.McPhedran@sen.parl.gc.ca
Mégie, Marie-Françoise	Hyppia, Rémi Ippersiel, Kathleen Thibodeau, Nicolas	1-613-996-2357	1-613-996-2369	marie-françoise.megie@sen.parl.gc.ca
Mercer, Terry M.	Forsyth, Heather Nicholson, Melanie Sheppard, David A.	1-613-996-2657	1-613-947-2345	terry.mercer@sen.parl.gc.ca
Miville-Dechêne, Julie	Alotto, Mylène Biard, Sylvie Tran, To-Yen	1-613-943-4780		julie.miville-dechene@sen.parl.gc.ca
Mockler, Percy	Long, Yvon Thériault-Michaud, Diane	1-613-947-4225	1-613-947-4227	percy.mockler@sen.parl.gc.ca
Moncion, Lucie	Albert, Marie-Pier Jules Pierre, Claudia	1-613-996-2224	1-613-996-2191	Lucie.Moncion@sen.parl.gc.ca
Moodie, Rosemary	Almer, Yana Dadjo, Josh Dushimimana, Yves	1-613-947-7237	1-613-947-7239	Rosemary.Moodie@sen.parl.gc.ca
Munson, Jim	Kruzsely, Lillian Thibedeau, Lisa	1-613-947-2504	1-613-947-2506	jim.munson@sen.parl.gc.ca
Ngo, Thanh Hai	Bouagada, Rima Bucur, Andreea Mayer, Sabrina	1-613-943-1599	1-613-943-1592	thanhhai.ngo@sen.parl.gc.ca
Oh, Victor	Brown, Amanda Ray, Lauren	1-613-943-1880	1-613-943-1882	senator.oh@sen.parl.gc.ca
Omidvar, Ratna	Faucette, Paul Keenan, Paige Saunders, Stephanie	1-613-943-4330	1-613-943-4328	Ratna.Omidvar@sen.parl.gc.ca
Pate, Kim	Cathcart, Evan Grant, Emily	1-613-995-9220	1-613-995-9218	Kim.Pate@sen.parl.gc.ca
Patterson, Dennis Glen	Santos, Claudine Tancorre, Patty	1-613-992-0480	1-613-992-0495	dennis.patterson@sen.parl.gc.ca
Petitclerc, Chantal	Côté, Vincent Diagne, Momar	1-613-995-0298	1-613-995-0276	Chantal.Petitclerc@sen.parl.gc.ca
Plett, Donald Neil	Docksteader, Craig Hamden, Jennifer Shantz, Barbara Tancorre, Patty	1-613-947-6416	1-613-947-6447	don.plett@sen.parl.gc.ca
Poirier, Rose-May	Begin, Lou-Anne Poirier, Jeffrey	1-613-943-4027	1-613-943-4026	rosemay.poirier@sen.parl.gc.ca
Ravalia, Mohamed-Iqbal	McIlveen, Janet Polowin, Sarah	1-613-943-3676		Mohamed-Iqbal.ravalia@sen.parl.gc.ca

Senators page 4

Hon. Senator	Staff	Phone	Fax	Email
	Rideout, Marilyn			
Richards, David	Lacombe, Diane	1-613-943-6263	1-613-943-6265	David.Richards@sen.parl.gc.ca
Ringuette, Pierrette	Dumond-Filion, Brigitte Rosenburgh, Timothy M.	1-613-943-2248	1-613-943-2245	pierrette.ringuette@sen.parl.gc.ca
Saint-Germain, Raymonde	Abi, Rania Arnoux Hébert, Étienne	1-613-995-9204	1-613-995-9210	raymonde.saint-germain@sen.parl.gc.ca
Seidman, Judith G.	Clément, Sylvie Macgregor, Karma Michailovich, Valeria	1-613-992-0110	1-613-992-0118	judith.seidman@sen.parl.gc.ca
Simons, Paula	Chamalla, Ameya Wagner, Cynthia	1-613-943-8242	1-613-943-8267	Paula.Simons@sen.parl.gc.ca
Sinclair, Murray	Entwistle, Natasha LeBouthillier, Brenda	1-613-995-0234	1-613-995-0273	Senator.Sinclair@sen.parl.gc.ca
Smith, Larry W.	Azimi, Jwan Tremblay, Guylaine	1-613-996-8565	1-613-996-8565	larry.smith@sen.parl.gc.ca
Stewart Olsen, Carolyn	Barker, Tyler Lory-Leroux, Barb	1-613-992-0121	1-613-992-0124	SenatorStewartOlsen@sen.parl.gc.ca
Tannas, Scott	Bousnadji, Lillia Heale, Ronald Henley, Tessa Shaffer, Mary Ellen	1-613-943-2240	1-613-943-2280	scott.tannas@sen.parl.gc.ca
Verner, Josée, P.C.	Adjemian, Aram Farrell, Renée	1-613-996-6999	1-613-996-7004	josee.verner@sen.parl.gc.ca
Wallin, Pamela	Boon, Paul J Nicholson, Gabriel Tremblay MacDonald, Lynn	1-613-996-2794	1-613-995-0173	pamela.wallin@sen.parl.gc.ca
Wells, David M.	Azimi, Wala Courtois, Claudine Mason, Kevin	1-613-943-1788	1-613-943-1926	davidwells@sen.parl.gc.ca
Wetston, Howard	Bishop, Jonathan Fisher, Lisa	1-613-995-9197	1-613-995-9201	Howard.Wetston@sen.parl.gc.ca
White, Vernon	Boudreau, Denise	1-613-996-7602	1-613-996-7654	senatorwhite@sen.parl.gc.ca
Woo, Yuen Pau	Allan, Sarah Haddock, Louise Knoefel, Arianna	1-613-995-9244	1-613-995-9246	YuenPau.Woo@sen.parl.gc.ca

Generated on Saturday, October 10, 2020

Legend

It is time to hold those responsible, accountable!

"Nothing in LAW supersedes the WILL OF THE PEOPLE regarding our collective right to self-determine our system of governance". ~ Nicole Lebrasseur

"There is no greater power on earth than an idea whose time has come".
Victor Hugo

Health "Scare" by Health Care, The Final Enslavement of Humanity 2020...

Our Freedom Is Everything!

There is nothing more important than our freedom and why we must say NO to:

1. Global Government established Since 2017. Read more
2. Creation of the World Economic Forum MATRIX and Open Government reporting to USA. Read more.
3. Forced Masking, social distancing, and possible forced Vaccinations
4. The false representative democracy coup established in 1931, nor Proportional representation and the like, without having established laws to protect the people from corruption and domination.


Davie St
PHARMACY
VANCOUVER
POLICE

PowerShift to Freedom Action Plan

You are richer and more powerful than you think!

1. The Citizen's Convention of Consent legally binding agreement to collective self-determination and collective self- governance
2. Formal Canadian citizen's Letter of Independence from the UK - Final severance and repeal of the Canada Act 1982 c 11 UK and all other Acts and Statutes relating to Canada and still part of the UK legislation.
3. Multiple Court actions such as: Class Actions, Malfeasance Mass Torts, Constitutional Challenges, etc.

The only difference between slavery and freedom depends on who makes the final decisions, the Governments or the People...

THE CHOICE YOUR YOURS!

"The only ones who can save our countries for total tyranny are the people. That is why we created the "PowerShift to Freedom" and why it's even more important today!"

"There is nothing more important than our freedom, otherwise, life becomes meaningless".

~ Nicole Lebrasseur

Our Humble Beginning

The Canadian Citizen's Convention of Consent Political Binding Agreement

Intelligent, Quiet Evolution For Revolutions

The Canadian People's Union (CPU) being the first of its kind is an intelligent, quiet evolution for revolutions that need to take place without chaos, bloodshed, or fear of retribution.

It is also the most intelligent way for all Canadians and indigenous nations to be in control of what happens in this country, including the control of our monetary system, all laws, and especially all corporate laws and what the banks, including the world bank or the UN and what they can and cannot do in our country.

We must change the system to protect our country, our rights and all of our futures, which is why all countries need to instill 100% veto rule by the people everywhere.

This should be the only focus of all citizens in Canada and worldwide.


resistance
civil
society
protest
people
issues
fight
rights
stand
solidarity
protection
change
opposition
demonstration
unified
chain
war
peace
strength
military
work
social
meeting
professional
humanitarian
activist
action
holding
emergency
uniform
welfare
hose
historical
unity
courage
conflict
tool
defiance
freedom
empowerment
strong
organization
equipment
safety
bold
servant
burn
gradient
concept
helmet
army
power
front
politics
department
barricades
movement

In 1960, the UN reached a milestone when the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)), known also as the Declaration on Decolonization. It proclaimed the necessity of bringing colonialism in all its forms and manifestations to a speedy and unconditional end and declares that all people have a right to self-determination.

With this Declaration most sovereign independent countries (states) became owned by the citizens and indigenous people born in them. The varying systems of governance within these sovereign independent states (countries) that exist as government type corporations were now to manage what is owned by the people, in the best interest of the people, and not themselves.

Yet, it has become common that without full disclosure and consent of the people, governments worldwide are handing over 50% plus control of a country's assets, infrastructures, and public service management to privatization. This means the interests of international corporations and globalization are being placed above the rights, and best interests, of the collective citizens and indigenous people who are the rightful owners/shareholders of our respective countries.

By design our government style corporations are based on a "party system" in which the collective citizens and indigenous people get to vote away their individual right to self-determine to who they think will do the best job of looking after them and their country, aka their best interests. Better put, they vote to employ, for a term, who they think will work hardest for them, make the price of their shares increase and thereby make their life easier.

The political party that controls the government style corporation is who controls all the assets (shares) owned by the collective citizens and indigenous people.

All the decision-making power within the government style corporation rests with the political elite that created it and their parties that control it. For centuries, the political elite have carefully crafted and maintained an illusion that they are working for the collective citizens and indigenous people. The harsh reality is that who the collective citizens and indigenous people vote for never really have worked for them at all.

Decisions, by those they employ for a term through voting, are rarely made in their best interest, unless it is close to voting time again. This was all originally created world-wide so the corporations the politically elite own and the families they belong to would be the ones benefitting the most from decisions made.

The whole "system" is designed to keep the people outside of it with most laws, legislations, statues, etc., designed to keep them in a very narrow lane within their own countries. A lane that does not interfere with the growth and prosperity of that which is owned by the political elite and their families and networks.

With the introduction of debt, interest, and taxes, it has evolved into the collective citizens and indigenous people footing the bill for decisions made that rarely, if ever, are in their best interest.

It is time to shift the power of final decision-making authority from the politically elite to the collective citizens and indigenous people of every country. The rightful owners/shareholders of the countries they are born to or became natural citizens of, and who should hold final decision-making authority in order to protect their assets (their countries and the resources within them).

For the collective citizens and indigenous people of their own countries world-wide to become the for decisions made by those elected to represent them within the various governments world-wide.

Political Science Professor Vaughan Lyon's POWER SHIFT strategy , the i-ACUSE Convention and Canadian Peoples Union's visions together; with some minor tweaking and implementation, can and will change Canada, thus saving our Country and all of our future before we lose it altogether to a forced Globalization.

Tweaking: Removal of "Final Decision making Authority" for all levels of Governance and Representation – Returning "Final Decision Making Authority" to the Citizens and Indigenous Nations at all levels of Governance on each side of the TWO ROW WAMPUM TREATY.

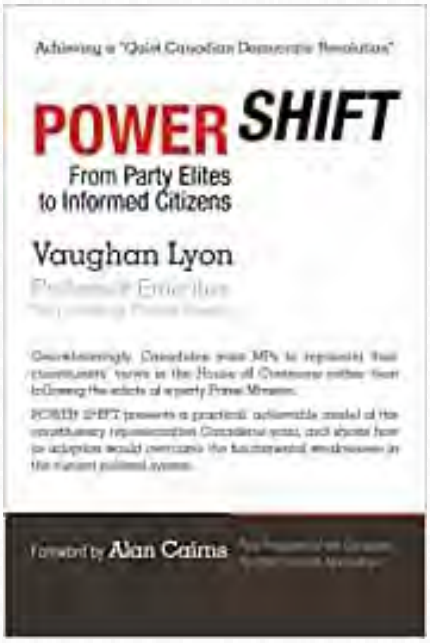
It is why it is so important to take proper action NOW! Below, you will get a clear understanding of Vaughan Lyon's vision and legacy that he has left to his family, to all Canadians and future generations.

To Vaughan Lyon and his family, we are grateful and in gratitude for his hard work and their patience as we all know how extremely hard it is to go against a system that has been entrenched so deeply into Canadians and the Indigenous Nations to the point of almost completely brainwashing us to the notion that we can't do anything to change it.

That is wrong in so many ways! But not anymore... Come shift with us to a POLICY Democracy for all...

From PARTYOCRACY to CONSTITUENCY RIDING ASSOCIATIONS – Modus Operandi

The PowerShift From Party Elites to Informed Citizens by Vaughan Lyon



Vaughan Lyon iUniverse (Jan 3, 2013)
Softcover $23.95 (346pp) 978-1-4620-3763-6
Clarion Rating: 5 out of 5

Canadian Vaughan Lyon is courageous. In his new book, Power Shift, he makes the case for diffusing political party control. Lyon acknowledges, “Since the proposed model will involve the transfer of power from the elites to citizens, some of those who are politically advantaged by and comfortable with the present system will vigorously oppose it.” Anyone writing this sort of proposal will come under fire from the well-established political class, but Lyon may be the person to cut through the opposition.

Sometimes the right message has to also come from the right messenger. As an educated and accomplished political scientist, Lyon is that courier. More importantly, he is pro-government and offers his ideas to strengthen the role of government and give it real legitimacy by connecting it more directly to the governed. He writes with the authority of a scholar, offering clearly researched conclusions and complete documentation. At the same time, Lyon’s language is clear and concise with modern examples.

Vaughan Lyon's Power Shift Book Review

Power Shift does not call for the abolition of political parties. Rather, it presents the idea of constituency parliaments (riding associations), bodies of representatives comprising one elected official for every one-thousand voters. In the case of Canada, these local, close-to-the-voter parliaments would then be the source of advice and information for the 308 members of the Canadian House of Commons. It's an idea that could easily be transferred to any representative government and could have been proposed as 435 constituency parliaments (riding associations) for each of the congressional districts in the United States. Though based on Canadian politics, nearly every conclusion and observation in the book can be applied to the US governmental system.

Lyon has organized his presentation so that his solution is presented first, followed by his longer case for change. This structure puts the primary idea into the reader's mind and then shows how it will work to solve many of the current problems our governments face. It is not difficult for modern political watchers to accept the notion that party politics have become more important in government than public policy, but Lyon shows how his constituency parliaments (riding associations) would better connect citizens to their political leaders.

The book addresses significant problems with the current system, things like voter apathy, special interest groups, and an uninformed electorate. Lyon writes, "Interest groups of whatever kind will no longer be able to claim they speak for us, because we will have the means to speak for ourselves." He also addresses the current political climate of constant crisis: "A crisis, real or contrived, is valuable to politicians as a means of mobilizing support and diverting attention from the policy failures that have led to the need to act." Lyon then goes on to show how more direct representation would get the governed interested and involved.

Power Shift is offered to save and promote government. Conservatives will likely find flaws in Lyon's proposed implementation of constituency parliaments (riding associations), but many will also appreciate the good sense and reason in his thinking. This book should be required reading for anyone who sees that our current political structure is at a crossroads. The only people who may find Power Shift a bit unsettling are those in the governing class who keep their power through party politics and an uninvolved electorate.

Reviewed by Thomas Kachadurian April 16, 2013

Action #1: Sign Your Legal, Political Citizen's Convention of Consent Agreement

i-ACUSE CANADA 1017

INDIGENOUS AND CIVIL UNIFIED SOVEREIGN ENACTMENT

Convention of Consent to Collective Political Self-Determination and Self-Governance
Declaration of Independence from the Imperial Crown and all forms of Colonialism

I, here undersigned _____ at present a Canadian Citizen holding a
Full Name in block letters

Government issued and assigned Identification of person under a *Social Insurance Number* and/or a Canadian *birth certificate number* (*both available to the government 'only through one personally if required for legal authentication of identity'*), holding residence

House number – Street/Ave/Apt. #	City/town/municipality	Province	– Postal Code –	Phone Number
				( )

Full and complete address in block letters

hereby claim right of Political Self-Determination and Political Self Governance collectively with all equally claimant constituents in Canada wherein I reside. Having read, cognitively understood and acknowledged all natural inalienable rights conferred to me as a citizen and soul, I solemnly swear before witness that I am in full agreement and consent with this convention and I do rightfully consent to the abolishment of political party representation on my behalf, and move onto the implementation and Enforcement of **'THE DIRECT DEMOCRACY SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE *(DDSG**)* AND THE CREATING OF A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CANADA'** and the compliance with and upholding of all **'THE INDIGENOUS TREATY RIGHTS'**.

(***DDSG*) Historical & exceedingly functional Governance System proposed by the *'i-ACUSE'* movement in which Final Decision Making Authority is held and set forth by the population through the voting process and within which no, single person, select group of elite or select party, could have any final decision making power or authority on any Major issue or matter affecting the population in general, all National, Provincial and Municipal decisional powers being subject to a majority vote by the affected population. *

Upon reaching a majority signing of this document by consenting constituents in Canada, this convention will thereafter be concluded as Enacted and shall hold Official Standing. All conferred rights of authority and powers shall be transferred to the Population, as well as will be enforced the collective ownership of land & rights of property and the independance they apportion. Direct Democracy shall Officially move into effect and the new governance system shall be as seamlessly possible instigated, wherein a new Constitution shall be by the people created.

I, here sign before witness in _____ on this _____ day of _____ in year 20___
(Location, town, city and country, state or province) Day Month year

SIGNATURE **Full Name & Address in block letters listed above.**

Main Signer *(signature)* _____ *(* see full name and address in the statement of claim above)*
(Signature and date extends until all required collective agreements are acquired)

Nicole Lebrasseur for i-acuse and Edu-Sante Research INC. (signature) _____ Date: February 17, 2017
Witness of filing by (Signature and date extends until all required collective agreements are acquired)

In signing the present consent, I acknowledge receiving one copy of this signed consent document and agree to the holding of 1 or more original true copies by the **i-ACUSE Representatives and Edu-Sante Research INC.** management staff for use in its implementation and presenting of it/them before either/and; **THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA, THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA, THE INTERNATIONAL COURTS, AND ANY OFFICIAL FEDERAL AND/OR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTAL MINISTRY BEING AFFECTED BY IT.** All personal information herein shall be protected and shall not be shared or disclosed to any other private party. The signor consents to be contacted by the I-ACUSE, Nicole Lebrasseur and the Edu-Sante Research INC. management and staff in the future for any issue requiring his/her input, opinion or approval. All I-acuse volunteers, Nicole Lebrasseur & Edu-Sante Research members are bound under a non-disclosure confidentiality agreement. All documents are held in a secured location. **Living document**

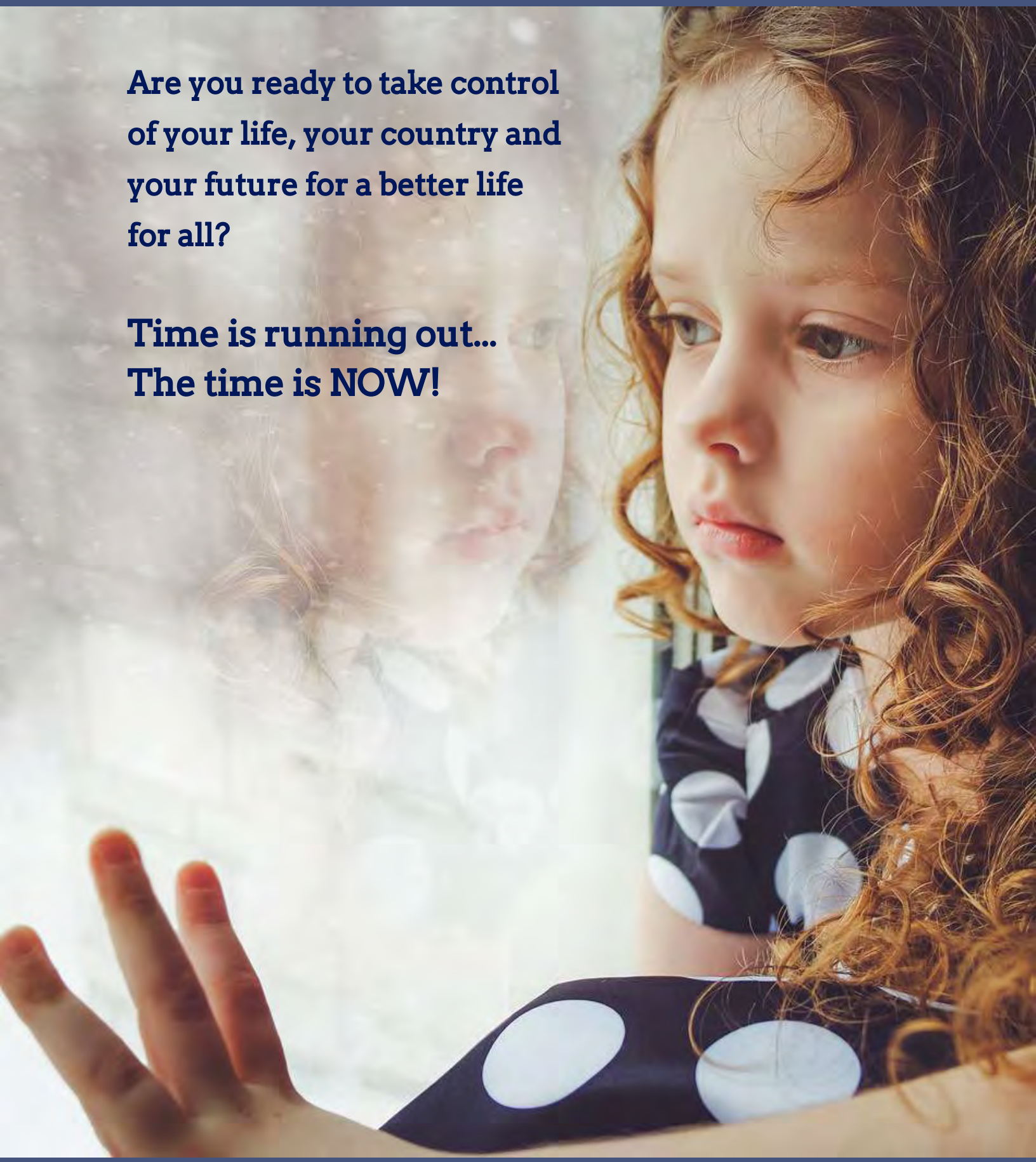
DOCUMENT VALIDITY: This document must contain the i-ACUSE background watermark to sustain validity and be an authentic true original legal document.

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Original E-Sign Document
Series 1

This is a legal contract between the citizens to agree upon through majority.


WE TEND TO
Seek Happines
Enforcing Our Collective
Sovereign VETO Rights
PowerShift.ca
CHALLENGE
People V The Government
Join Us!
Make Your Move!



Are you ready to take control of your life, your country and your future for a better life for all?

Time is running out...
The time is NOW!


A·MARI·VSQVE·AD·MARE

Action #2 - Malfeasance Tort For The Right to Self-Determination

There is no other option...
For the sake of our children, It's up to you, and to each of us to Power*Shift* to Freedom!


MERON
HUMAN RIGHTS
INTERNATIONAL
MERON
HUMAN RIGHTS
THEIR INTERNAT
Shelton
The Oxford H
INTERNATIO
RIGHTS
Clapham
Human Right

Cases, Acts, Statutes, Legislation And International Law

In Canada, the following have been used for the current Statement of Claim by Nicole Lebrasseur and The Canadian People's Union. This is not an "inclusive list" as the case has not yet reached discovery. Rather this is what can easily be found by the public to prove justiciability based on facts.

This would put the elected government under the Collective Heads of State (the citizens and indigenous people) and thereby needing approval on all major decisions prior to implementing them.

As most of the government style corporations operate day-to-day regardless of who is elected, this would not affect the day-to-day operations of a country. Rather, it would allow a solid checks and balances system to all major decisions made by those "term elected" positions that create fundamental legislation, statutes, regulations, and laws that affect us all. This would mean more referendum-style decisions and greater accountability by those elected.

Accomplished through:

1. Malfeasance lawsuits to end the vast corruption of governments world-wide.
2. Legal injunctions to protect the assets and rights of the people.
3. Legal constitutional challenges for the collective to self-determine.
4. Referendums on all major issues presented during elections.
5. Electing those who are nominated through constituency riding associations (running as independent) in elections and thereby will represent the constituency that they are elected through.

There will also be laws, legislation, statues, and precedent set that is specific to each country.-

Parliamentary Documents for Litigation

Parliamentary Documents (Hansard, Gazette, Official Letters, Official Committee Documents, Speeches, Government Reports)

1. British Hansard – all references to Canada Bill, Committee Discussion on Canada Bill, Kershaw Report

2. Royal Proclamation of the Constitution Act (1982)

3. Canada Elections Act, S.C. 2000, c.9 (Canada Elections Act)

4. Canada Criminal Code Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-46 (Canada Criminal Code)

5. Parliament of Canada Act, R.S.C., 1985, c. P-1 (Parliament of Canada Act)

6. Financial Administration Act, R.S.C., 1985, c. F-11 (Financial Administration Act)

7. Revolving Funds Act, R.S.C., 1985, c. R-8 (Revolving Funds Act)

8. J. Peter Meekison, Constitutional Patriation: The Lougheed-Levesque Correspondence (Queen's University: Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, Queen's University)

9. Office of the Auditor General of Ontario – 2019 Annual Report, V 1, V 2, V 4

10. Office of the Auditor General of Ontario - The Fair Hydro Plan: Concerns About Fiscal Transparency, Accountability and Value for Money, October 17, 2017

Our POWERSHIFT TO FREEDOM IS THE "ANTIVIRUS" AGAINST WORLDWIDE, COVID-19 TYRANNY and the NEW WORLD ORDER RESET BY OUR GOVERNMENTS


Supreme Court
of Canada
Cour suprême
du Canada

Some Court Case Precedents

1. British Columbia Power Corporation v. British Columbia (Attorney General), 1962 CANLII 672 (BC CA)

2. Blenco v. British Columbia (Human Rights Commission), [2000] 2 S.C.R. 307

3. Secession of Quebec, [1998] 2 S.C.R. 217

4. British Columbia (Civil Forfeiture) v Vo, 2012 BCSC 1476, para 25

Acts, Statutes and Legislation

1. The Statute of Westminster 1931

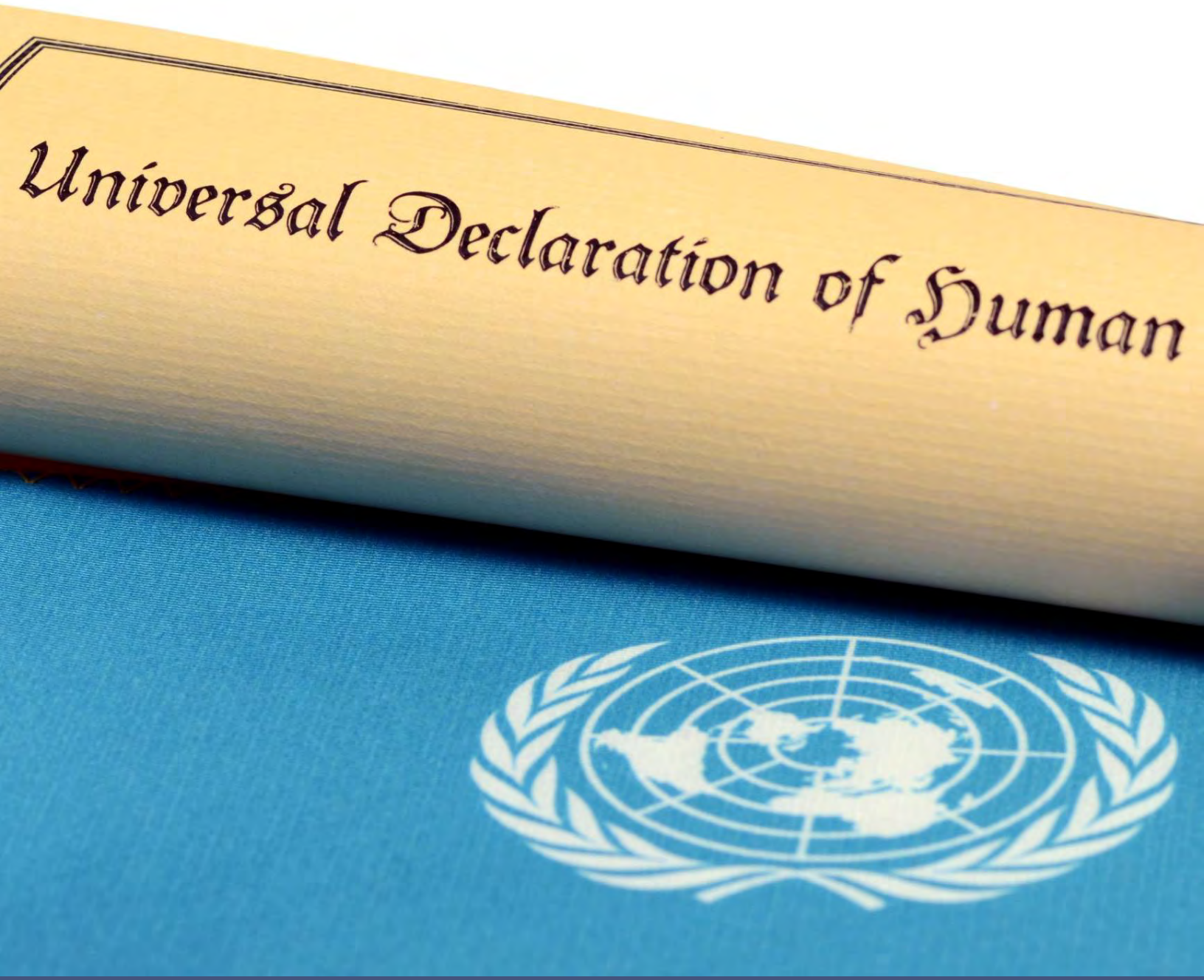
2. The Canada Constitution Act 1982, being schedule B to the Canada Act 1982, 1982 c.11 (UK) (the Constitution)

3. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Part I of the Constitution Act 1982, being Schedule B to the Canada Act 1982 (UK), 1982 c.11 (the Charter)

4. NATO 1949

5. Canada Constitution Act 1867, being the British North American Act 1867, (The Constitution Act 1867)

6. Meech Lake Documents, 1992 CanLIIDocs 88


Universal Declaration of Human

International Law Instruments Signed onto or Bound by Canada

1. The UN North Atlantic Charter, June 2, 1941

2. The UN Charter 1945 article 1 sec 2

3. The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights

4. The UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

5. The UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

6. The UN General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, "Permanent sovereignty over natural resources"

7. UN General Assembly, Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 14 December 1960, A/RES/1514(XV)

8. The UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Part I, Article I; Part II, Articles 1, 2, 3 and 5

9. UN General Assembly, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 16 December 1966, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 999, p. 171

10. International law "Decolonization Declaration 1960" initiated agreed too and signed in 1941 as the North Atlantic Charter, also referred to as the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514

11. United Nations, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 23 May 1969, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1155, p. 331

12. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, G.A. Res. 217 A (III), U.N. Doc. A/810, at 71 (1948), art. 14

13. Western Sahara, Advisory Opinion, ICJ GL No 61, [1975] ICJ Rep 12, ICGJ 214 (ICJ 1975), 16th October 1975, United Nations [UN]; International Court of Justice [ICJ]

Action #3 - Canadian Letter of Independence From The UK

THE PEOPLES OF CANADA FORMAL POLITICAL DECOLONIZATION

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

FROM

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE BRITISH IMPERIAL CROWN

June 09, 2020

We, the undersigned Canadian Citizens and Indigenous peoples declare that: having each further signed in agreement an individual "Indigenous and Civil Unified Sovereign Enactment" Convention of Consent to our collective self-determination and self-governance between all other signatories, now declare our formal independence from the United Kingdom and the Imperial Crown, and revoke all powers within the BNA ACT 1867 and Canada Act 1982 (UK), 1982, c 11, also known as the Constitution Act 1982 and agree to enforce the lawful transfer of all political, financial and constitutional powers to the collective Canadian citizens and Indigenous peoples of Canada.

We declare that: as a free sovereign nation already determined within International law through our collective right to political self-determination and self-governance, that we, the Canadian citizens and indigenous peoples therefore do not need to ask any government or court permission to officially serve upon the UK Government, Parliament, the Imperial Crown and the Canadian levels of government our formal letter of Independence from the Constitution act 1982 enacted by the UK Parliament at the request of the Canadian government without prior discussion with, nor approval of the CANADA BILL by, the Canadian citizens and Indigenous peoples.

We further declare that: the unlawful acquisition of political and constitutional powers over the Canadian citizens and the Indigenous peoples and over our natural resources and assets by the United Kingdom(UK) Imperial Government and Parliament, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, the Canadian Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments with the passing of the Canada Act 1982 (UK), is NUL and VOID and is to be retroactive to having gained our complete independence with the enactment of 1931 Statute of Westminster.

We further declare and command the United Kingdom Imperial Crown, Government and Parliament to immediately:

1. Amend the Canada Act 1982 to reflect the demands by the undersigned Canadian citizens and Indigenous peoples, by placing the Canadian and Indigenous peoples of Canada as the official collective sovereigns holding all executive powers over Her Majesty the Queen, Elizabeth II, the Federal and Provincial Governments and legislatures, the Supreme court of Canada and Canadian armed forces and, RCMP and Police;

2. Immediately formally declare the transfer of complete constitutional sovereign powers and parliamentary sovereignty over Canada by the Imperial Crown and Parliament of the United Kingdom, Her Majesty the Queen, Elizabeth II, the Governor General of Canada and the Canadian Federal and Provincial Governments legislating jurisdiction, control over military and of all corporate and common financial assets of Canada, both nationally and internationally within the Combined BNA ACT 1867 and Constitution Act 1982 through the United Kingdom's Parliamentary Sovereignty over Canada, which should have been initiated by either the Governments of Canada or the United Kingdom but was not, and is maintained to this day under strict Constitutional law and copyrights;

3. All Canadian parliamentarians, legislative assemblies, legislatures and Indigenous Band Councils are to consult with and get written approval from their constituents or band members prior to taking action on their behalf, and;

4. Officially release by repeal as spent "CANADA ACT 1982 (UK), 1982, c 11" which was unlawfully enacted by the United Kingdom and the Government of Canada and renamed in Canada "The Constitution Act 1982" according to the Statute of Westminster 1931 and the United Kingdom and the Imperial Crown, and revoke all powers within the BNA ACT 1867 and Canada Act 1982 (UK), 1982, c 11, also known as the Constitution Act 1982 and agree to enforce the lawful transfer of all political, financial and constitutional powers to the collective Canadian citizens and Indigenous peoples of Canada.

We further declare that: the Constitution Act 1982 along with the combined BNA ACT 1867 now fully belongs to the Canadian citizens and the Indigenous peoples of Canada which can be revoked in its entirety or amended by the people who now by this Declaration, possess all sovereign and corporation sole powers of Her Majesty The Queen and also possess the powers of the federal, provincial and territorial governments.

The Constitution of Canada combined with the BNA act of 1867 will finally be without any strict Constitutional or legal ties to the United Kingdom Imperial Crown, Her Majesty the Queen, Government and Parliament.

We further declare that: all Supreme Court of Canada precedents alleging to the political rights of the Canadian federal and provincial governments and the Crown over we, the Canadian citizens and Indigenous people are based on the fraudulent Constitution of Canada 1867-1982, and is proof of deception proving again, that the Canadian federal and provincial governments, Parliament and Legislatures since 1931, have falsely represented the Canadian people to this day, given that our Constitution still belongs through strict Constitutional law, to the United Kingdom.

We further declare that: the peoples of Canada by the recognition of International Law and the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514, through self-determination and self-governance as a country, have been seriously abused through the theft of our rights as a sovereign people and sovereign country.

The burden of the Decolonization process through strict Constitutional ties to the Canada Act 1982 UK and the Canada combined Constitution of 1867-1982 rests both on the United Kingdom and Canada;

Canada was only given the right to self-governance, along with the Indigenous Nations and the French population collectively without the right to self-determination, by the United Kingdom, Canadian federal and provincial governments who were and are still responsible for the implementation and resolution of the Decolonization process;

However, at the hands of the United Kingdom, the Governments of Canada and Supreme Court of Canada, we, the citizens of Canada and Indigenous peoples were deliberately made to believe that we were a sovereign people living in a sovereign Country with no legal Constitutional ties to the British Crown and the United Kingdom Governments;

The Canadian representatives questioned during meetings of the United Nations decolonization committees made it clear months prior to the implementation by the United Kingdom of the enactment of the Canada Act 1982, that self-determination was not a good idea for Canada and now, it has been purposefully, criminally taken 60 years without rightful implementation, and;

This further means that the UK Parliament and the Parliament of Canada are both in breach of trust, and in breach of their signed International Agreements.

Therefore, we further declare that: it is up to the United Kingdom to help the Canadian citizens and Indigenous peoples to clean up this Canadian Governance mess as it was created unlawfully according to the Hansard discussions, and by Prime Minister Thatcher's correspondence in the collaboration with Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau, the Provincial Premiers, Canadian Senators and the Supreme court of Canada in the enactment of the unlawful Canada Act 1982 enacted by the United Kingdom Parliament March 29th, 1982.

We further declare that: in regards to the many deceptions from 1931 to 1982 by the Canadian and UK governments and the Crown. all laws created in the BNA Act 1867 and the Canada Act 1982 (UK)1982 c 11, being the Constitution Act 1982 by the United Kingdom and the Canadian Federal, Provincial and Territorial Governments and Legislatures in regards to executive and parliamentary immunity from criminal and civil charges presently enjoyed by the Canadian Parliamentarians and Legislatures are now to be considered NUL and VOID and subject to criminal and civil prosecution.

We further declare that: this reminder serves to address the issues with the Canada Act 1982 (UK), 1982, c 11, the Canada Bill of the United Kingdom enacted March 29, 1982 by:

• illegally enacting this Bill without consideration of the Statute of Westminster 1931, the Decolonization Declaration of 1960 and the collective rights of both the Canadian citizens and the Indigenous people of Canada to self-determination;

• not removing the UK Imperial Government, the Imperial Crown and Queen Elizabeth II as the Sovereign, from being in full right of Canada, the provinces to and the Crown Corporation Sole;

• the Canadian federal government purposefully not stipulating the required changes to reflect the rights of the Canadian and indigenous peoples as the sovereigns and possessing the control of the corporation sole of Canada and the provinces in their creating the Canada Bill to be enacted as the Canada Act 1982;

• instead, procuring for itself and guaranteeing the political power of the sole royal prerogative "final decision making authority" and further executive authority over the provinces and the peoples of Canada, as they solely act on behalf of Her Majesty The Queen, the Crown and the Crown Corporation of Canada as long as they maintained the present Canadian Constitution without the people's authority over our Governance;

• The United Kingdom through the virtue of strict constitutional law, not having formally transferred all copyrights, patents and full ownership of the Canada Constitution 1867-1982, and full Constitutional and Parliamentary sovereignty to the Canadian and Indigenous people, and;

• the UK not having transferred in 1931 within the Statute of Westminster, and again in the Canada Bill 1982, (UK) c11, the full Constitutional and Crown control of Canada as a whole; the Corporation Sole, the Crown Corporations of Canada, including the transfer of the complete control of the Consolidated Funds and all within that rightfully belongs to the collective Canadian and Indigenous peoples of Canada, as the rightful collective Sovereigns of Canada.

Legal recourse: the Canada Act 1982 was illegally enacted by the United Kingdom Parliament through coercion and deceit by Pierre E. Trudeau, the Premiers and Parliament for the purpose of defrauding the Canadian and Indigenous people of our full rights by purposefully leaving the Queen as the Sovereign. Both the United Kingdom and our Canadian government since 1931 have neglected their responsibility in formally declaring the lawful Sovereign rights of the peoples of Canada.

• The Canadian government did not create or demand a formal decolonization letter of independence from the British Crown and the United Kingdom, and;

• This is an act of treason against the Canadian and Indigenous peoples of Canada since 1931, 1960 and 1982 to 2020.

Canada Act 1982 1982 CHAPTER 11

An Act to give effect to a request by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada. [29th March 1982].

Whereas Canada has requested and consented to the enactment of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to give effect to the provisions hereinafter set forth and the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled have submitted an address to Her Majesty requesting that Her Majesty may graciously be pleased to cause a Bill to be laid before the Parliament of the United Kingdom for that purpose: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Constitution Act, 1982 enacted.The Constitution Act, 1982 set out in Schedule B to this Act is hereby enacted for and shall have the force of law in Canada and shall come into force as provided in that Act.

2. Termination of power to legislate for Canada

No Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the Constitution Act, 1982 comes into force shall extend to Canada as part of its law.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C1
S. 2: By proclamation made at Ottawa 17.4.1982 it was declared that the Constitution Act 1982 should, subject to section 59 thereof, come into force on 17.4.1982

We further declare that: We, as a united collective of Canadian citizens and Indigenous peoples, have been left with no other choices but to make these official declarations and political statements as it is our lawful right to take these measures to protect our country, our resources and to protect Canada's National Sovereignty by remaining above and beyond all corporate and International laws and treaties not agreed to by the Canadian citizens and Indigenous peoples now that we know of the illegitimacy of the Canadian Constitution 1982 combined with the BNA Act 1867, unlawfully enacted as the Canada Act 1982, (UK) 1982, c 11 by the United Kingdom Government and Parliament and especially when our Canadian federal, provincial, territorial. and now, municipal levels of Government have been overreaching their powers by implementing dictatorial emergency laws without the consent of the legislatures and have placed the Canadian citizens and Indigenous peoples and our economy in extreme jeopardy.

We further declare that: The SARS-CoV2 COVID-19 negligent quarantine of the Canadian and Indigenous population by the Canadian Governments, the threat of forced vaccinations, contact tracing, constant tracking and the participation in this outright negligence and corrupt measures by Health Canada is further keeping the people traumatized, and;

• The deliberate withholding of information and knowledge in regards to the proper medical treatment protocol use of Methylprednisolone Steroid being effective for Covid-19 as early as the beginning of March for COVID-19 Patients in Canada is the same protocol for the curing of SARS, H1N1 and MERS symptoms;

• The use of methylprednisolone steroid was also used in other countries prior to the enforcement of the quarantine confinement of Canadian population, and;

• The deliberate suspension of surgeries and other required medical procedures are to be considered criminal acts and treason committed against the Canadian citizens and Indigenous peoples.

• The various Canadian levels of Governance have enacted with malfeasance measures that encouraged, instead of stopping the further destruction of our livelihood, our economy and wellbeing through the enforcement of the quarantine measures during the SARS-CoV2 COVID-9 Pandemic Health scare.

• The Canadian Federal and Provincial Governments and health care associations and professionals have purposefully directed the Canadian healthcare practitioners to improperly record death related cases to be attributed solely to COVID-19 in order to inflate the pandemic death cases, and thereby keeping the people in fear through constant government and media COVID-19 pandemic updates in order to justify our quarantine and subsequent removal of our rights and freedoms through continued false emergency measures.

• These actions further destroyed our economy, national sovereignty and will have traumatized individuals, and families of the Canadian and Indigenous people in order to enforce tracking measures in the Government's attempt instill the global governance, new world order without the Canadian citizen's and Indigenous peoples explicit consent.

• It is obvious that we as Canadians needed to take a political legal stand. Given the Canadian Constitutional ties to the UK Imperial Government, The United Kingdom Is still legally responsible for the injustices done to the Canadian citizens and Indigenous people and all who took part in the same incompetent measures in regards to the pandemic to this very day.

Furthermore: the fabricated claims of independence throughout history placing governments above the people under false pretenses as done in Canada, have been and are nothing short of treason, and the propagating of fear thus causing deliberate mental anguish, and an outcome of mass murder and genocide of the Canadian population. These actions need to be considered no less than crimes against humanity, crimes against the Canadian people and Indigenous people and need to be dealt with through criminal prosecution.

These many reasons are why we, the Canadian citizens and Indigenous peoples given our sovereign rights, are taking full control of our future and country through our full self-determination rights and therefore, this formal declaration of independence document is to also serve as an official Moratorium, Injunction to cease and desist legal notice and command, officially served to:

1. The United Kingdom Imperial Government, Crown and Parliament, and;

2. Her Majesty Queen, Elizabeth II, along with the Governor General who acts on her behalf in Canada, and;

3. The Canadian Federal, Provincial and Territorial Governments of Canada legislating under the unlawfully enacted "Canada Act 1982,(UK) c 11 on March 29th, 1982, and renamed in Canada "the Constitution Act 1982" combined with the British North American Act 1867".

We also place on formal notice of our declaration to:

1. The International Court of Justice, and;
2. The International Crimes Court, and;
3. The Supreme Court of Canada, and;
4. The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom

IMMEDIATE CEASE AND DESIST INJUNCTION AGAINST THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA

The Canadian Federal, Provincial and Territorial Governments are to cease and desist:

1. Implementing Executive Orders over the Canadian and Indigenous peoples, and;

2. the implementation of Emergency Quarantine Policies and ACTS, and;

3. the Implementation of all International, national, provincial and territorial laws having been implemented without the Canadian citizens and Indigenous peoples expressed consent;

4. the further negotiations of International Trade deals until the Canadian peoples and Indigenous people have been placed as the final authority; and,

5. all comprehensive land claims negotiations wrongfully affecting the Indigenous peoples.

NOTE: more Canadian citizens and Indigenous peoples will be added on as signatories to this formal declaration and verified on the Canadian Peoples Union NFP, Powershift websites at:

• thepowershift.ca;
• canadianpowershift.ca; and,
• canadianpeoplesunion.com

FYI: It should not take more than 5 minutes to place the Canadian people as the Sovereigns of Canada with final decision making authority over all issues and over the Crown and the federal and provincial governments.

Signed on this 9th day of June, 2020 and issued by registered mail to all affected parties. The United Kingdom shall have 15 days from receipt by Registered mail to enact the required changes to the Canada Act 1982 combined with the BNA Act 1867.

Nicole Lebrasseur
The Canadian Peoples Union NFP
nicole@canadianpeoplesunion.com
The Great Canadian Political Powershift
nicole@thepowershift.ca
1845 Sixth Line Rd,
Ohsweken Ontario, Canada, N0A 1M0
Tel: 1-226-777-5580

CC: The International Court of Justice
The International Crimes Court
The Supreme Court of Canada
The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

The Governor General of Canada
The Canadian Prime Minister
The Premiers of Canada
The Canadian Armed Forces


INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
THAILAND

UK in Breach of Self-Determination International Law 2019

RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE SELF-DETERMINATION

How the UK failed to properly decolonize Commonwealth Countries, and Non self-Governing Territories through deception creating another legal precedent.
This is used as precedent.

LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE SEPARATION OF THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO FROM MAURITIUS IN 1965. Consequences under international law arising from the continued administration by the United Kingdom of the Chagos Archipelago.

Decolonization of Mauritius not conducted in a manner consistent with the right of peoples to self-determination.

– United Kingdom's continued administration of the Chagos Archipelago constitutes a wrongful act entailing the international responsibility of that State – Continuing character of the unlawful act – United Kingdom under an obligation to bring an end to its administration of the Chagos Archipelago as rapidly as possible – Modalities for completing the decolonization of Mauritius to be determined by the General Assembly.

Learn more

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
Peace Palace, Carnegieplein
2, 2517 KJ
The Hague, Netherlands
Tel.: +31 (0)70 302 2323 Fax: +31 (0)70 364 9928

Website: www.icj-cij.org Twitter Account: @CIJ_ICJ YouTube Channel: CIJ ICJ

LinkedIn page: International Court of Justice (ICJ)

Press Release

Unofficial

No. 2019/9 25 February 2019

Legal Consequences of the Separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965

The Court finds that the process of decolonization of Mauritius was not lawfully completed when that country acceded to independence and that the United Kingdom is under an obligation to bring to an end its administration of the Chagos Archipelago as rapidly as possible

THE HAGUE, 25 February 2019. The International Court of Justice (ICJ), the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, has today given its Advisory Opinion on the Legal

Consequences of the Separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965. In that

Opinion, the Court, (1) unanimously, finds that it has jurisdiction to give the advisory opinion requested; (2) by twelve votes to two, decides to comply with the request for an advisory opinion; (3) by thirteen votes to one, is of the opinion that, having regard to international law, the process of decolonization of Mauritius was not lawfully completed when that country acceded to independence in 1968, following the separation of the Chagos Archipelago; (4) by thirteen votes to one, is of the opinion that the United Kingdom is under an obligation to bring to an end its administration of the Chagos Archipelago as rapidly as possible; (5) by thirteen votes to one, is of the opinion that all Member States are under an obligation to co-operate with the United Nations in order to complete the decolonization of Mauritius.

Reasoning of the Court

I. HISTORY OF THE PROCEEDINGS

The Court begins by recalling that the questions on which the advisory opinion of the Court has been requested are set forth in resolution 71/292 adopted by the General Assembly on 22 June 2017. It further recalls that those questions read as follows:

- 2 - (a) “Was the process of decolonization of Mauritius lawfully completed when

Mauritius was granted independence in 1968, following the separation of the

Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius and having regard to international law, including obligations reflected in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967?”; (b) “What are the consequences under international law, including obligations reflected in the above-mentioned resolutions, arising from the continued administration by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the Chagos Archipelago, including with respect to the inability of Mauritius to implement a programme for the resettlement on the Chagos Archipelago of its nationals, in particular those of Chagossian origin?”

II. JURISDICTION AND DISCRETION

When the Court is seised of a request for an advisory opinion, it must first consider whether it has jurisdiction to give the opinion sought and, if so, whether there is any reason why the Court should, in the exercise of its discretion, decline to answer such a request.

The Court notes that the General Assembly is competent, by virtue of Article 96, paragraph 1, of the Charter, to ask the Court for an advisory opinion on any legal question. It considers that a request for an advisory opinion to examine a situation by reference to international law, as is the case here, falls into this category. It concludes from this that the request has been made in accordance with the Charter and that the two questions submitted to it are legal in character. The Court accordingly has jurisdiction to give the advisory opinion requested by resolution 71/292 of the General Assembly.

The fact that the Court has jurisdiction does not mean, however, that it is obliged to exercise it. The Court is, nevertheless, mindful of the fact that its answer to a request for an advisory opinion represents its participation in the activities of the Organization, and, in principle, should not be refused. Thus, the consistent jurisprudence of the Court is that only "compelling reasons" may lead it to refuse its opinion in response to a request. The Court notes in this regard that some participants in the present proceedings have argued that such reasons exist. Among the reasons raised are that, first, advisory proceedings are not suitable for determination of complex and disputed factual issues; secondly, the Court's response would not assist the General Assembly in the performance of its functions; thirdly, it would be inappropriate for the Court to re-examine a question already settled by the Arbitral Tribunal constituted under Annex VII of United Nations

Convention on the Law of the Sea in the Arbitration regarding the Chagos Marine Protected Area; and fourthly, the questions asked in the present proceedings relate to a pending bilateral dispute between two States which have not consented to the settlement of that dispute by the Court. After examining these arguments, the Court reaches the conclusion that there are no compelling reasons for it to decline to give the opinion requested by the General Assembly.

III. THE FACTUAL CONTEXT OF THE SEPARATION OF THE

CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO FROM MAURITIUS

Before addressing the questions submitted to it by the General Assembly, the Court deems it important to examine the factual circumstances surrounding the separation of the archipelago from Mauritius, as well as those relating to the removal of the Chagossians from this territory. It notes in this regard that, prior to the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius, there were formal discussions between the United Kingdom and the United States and between the Government of the United Kingdom and the representatives of the colony of Mauritius.

During the talks between the United Kingdom and the United States, which were held from

February 1964 onwards, the United States expressed an interest in establishing a military communication facility on Diego Garcia, the principal island of the Chagos Archipelago. The discussions held in 1965 between the Government of the United Kingdom and the representatives of the colony of Mauritius, for their part, concerned the question of the detachment of the Chagos

Archipelago from Mauritius. They led to the conclusion, on 23 September 1965, of the Lancaster

House agreement, by virtue of which the representatives of Mauritius agreed in principle to the detachment in exchange for, among other things, a sum of £3 million and the return of the archipelago to Mauritius when the need for the military facilities on the islands disappeared. On 8 November 1965, a colony, known as the British Indian Ocean Territory ("BIOT"), and consisting inter alia of the Chagos Archipelago, detached from Mauritius, was established by the

United Kingdom. In 1966, an agreement was concluded between the United States and the United Kingdom for the establishment of a military base by the United States on the Chagos Archipelago.

Between 1967 and 1973, the inhabitants of the Chagos Archipelago who had left the islands were prevented from returning. The other inhabitants were forcibly removed and prevented from returning. On 16 April 1971, the BIOT Commissioner enacted an Immigration Ordinance, which made it unlawful for any person to enter or remain in the Chagos Archipelago without a permit. By virtue of an agreement concluded between Mauritius and the United Kingdom on 4 September 1972, Mauritius accepted payment of the sum of £650,000 in full and final discharge of the

United Kingdom's undertaking given in 1965 to meet the cost of resettlement of persons displaced from the Chagos Archipelago.

On 7 July 1982, an agreement was concluded between the Governments of Mauritius and the

United Kingdom, for the payment by the United Kingdom of the sum of £4 million on an ex gratia basis, with no admission of liability on the part of the United Kingdom, in full and final settlement of all claims whatsoever of the kind referred to in the agreement against the United Kingdom by or on behalf of the Ilois. That agreement also required Mauritius to procure from each member of the Ilois community in Mauritius a signed renunciation of the claims.

Two feasibility studies were conducted by the United Kingdom to determine whether a resettlement of the islanders was possible and, if so, under what terms. It was concluded that although resettlement was possible, it would pose significant challenges. To date, the Chagossians remain dispersed in several countries, including the United Kingdom, Mauritius and Seychelles. By virtue of United Kingdom law and judicial decisions of that country, they are not allowed to return to the Chagos Archipelago.

IV. THE QUESTIONS PUT TO THE COURT BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Court considers that there is no need for it to reformulate the questions submitted to it for an advisory opinion in these proceedings. Furthermore, there is no need for it to interpret those questions restrictively. 1. Whether the process of decolonization of Mauritius was lawfully completed having regard to international law (Question (a))

In order to pronounce on whether the process of decolonization of Mauritius was lawfully completed having regard to international law, the Court explains that it must determine, first, the relevant period of time for the purpose of identifying the applicable rules of international law and, secondly, the content of that law.

In Question (a), the General Assembly situates the process of decolonization of Mauritius in the period between the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from its territory in 1965 and its independence in 1968. It is therefore by reference to this period that the Court is required to identify the rules of international law that are applicable to that process. However, this will not prevent it, particularly when customary rules are at issue, from considering the evolution of the law on self-determination since the adoption of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 entitled “Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples”. Indeed, State practice and opinio juris are consolidated and confirmed gradually over time.

The Court turns next to the nature, content and scope of the right to self-determination applicable to the process of decolonization of Mauritius. It begins by recalling that, having made respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples one of the purposes of the

United Nations, the Charter included provisions that would enable non-self-governing territories ultimately to govern themselves.

The Court notes that the adoption of resolution 1514 (XV) represents a defining moment in the consolidation of State practice on decolonization. There is, in its view, a clear relationship between this resolution and the process of decolonization following its adoption. The Court adds that resolution 1514 (XV) has a declaratory character with regard to the right to self-determination as a customary norm, in view of its content and the conditions of its adoption. It also has a normative character, in so far as it affirms that "[a]ll peoples have the right to self-determination".

The Court further observes that the nature and scope of the right to self-determination of peoples, including respect for the national unity and territorial integrity of a State or country, were reiterated in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and

Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. By recognizing the right to self-determination as one of the "basic principles of international law", the Declaration confirmed its normative character under customary international law.

The Court recalls that the right to self-determination of the people concerned is defined by reference to the entirety of a non-self-governing territory. Both State practice and opinio juris at the relevant time confirm the customary law character of the right to territorial integrity of a non-self-governing territory as a corollary of the right to self-determination. The Court considers that the peoples of non-self-governing territories are entitled to exercise their right to self-determination in relation to their territory as a whole, the integrity of which must be respected by the administering Power. It follows that any detachment by the administering Power of part of a non-self-governing territory, unless based on the freely expressed and genuine will of the people of the territory concerned, is contrary to the right to self-determination. In the Court's view, the law on self-determination constitutes the applicable international law during the period under consideration, namely between 1965 and 1968.

The Court then examines the functions of the General Assembly during the process of decolonization. It notes that the General Assembly has played a crucial role in the work of the

United Nations on decolonization, in particular, since the adoption of resolution 1514 (XV). It observes that it is in this context that it is asked in Question (a) to consider, in its analysis of the international law applicable to the process of decolonization of Mauritius, the obligations reflected in General Assembly resolutions 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967. The Court points out in this regard that in resolution 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965, entitled "Question of Mauritius", the General Assembly invites the United Kingdom "to take no action which would dismember the Territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity".

In resolutions 2232 (XXI) and 2357 (XXII), the General Assembly "[r]eiterates its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)".

- 5 -

In the Court's view, by inviting the United Kingdom to comply with its international obligations in conducting the process of decolonization of Mauritius, the General Assembly acted within the framework of the Charter and within the scope of the functions assigned to it to oversee the application of the right to self-determination. The General Assembly assumed those functions in order to supervise the implementation of obligations incumbent upon administering Powers under the Charter. Moreover, it has been the Assembly's consistent practice to call upon administering Powers to respect the territorial integrity of non-self-governing territories.

The Court turns next to the question of whether the detachment of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius was carried out in accordance with international law. After recalling the circumstances in which the colony of Mauritius agreed in principle to such a detachment, the Court considers that this detachment was not based on the free and genuine expression of the will of the people concerned. It takes the view that the obligations arising under international law and reflected in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the process of decolonization of Mauritius require the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to respect the territorial integrity of that country, including the Chagos Archipelago. The Court concludes that, as a result of the Chagos Archipelago's unlawful detachment and its incorporation into a new colony, known as the BIOT, the process of decolonization of Mauritius was not lawfully completed when Mauritius acceded to independence in 1968. 2. The consequences under international law arising from the continued administration by the United Kingdom of the Chagos Archipelago (Question (b))

Having established that the process of decolonization of Mauritius was not lawfully completed in 1968, the Court then examines the consequences, under international law, arising from the United Kingdom's continued administration of the Chagos Archipelago (Question (b)). It is of the opinion that this continued administration constitutes a wrongful act entailing the international responsibility of that State. It concludes from this that the United Kingdom has an obligation to bring to an end its administration of the Chagos Archipelago as rapidly as possible, and that all Member States must co-operate with the United Nations to complete the decolonization of Mauritius. Since respect for the right to self-determination is an obligation erga omnes, all States have a legal interest in protecting that right. The Court considers that, while it is for the General

Assembly to pronounce on the modalities required to ensure the completion of the decolonization of Mauritius, all Member States must co-operate with the United Nations to put those modalities into effect. As regards the resettlement on the Chagos Archipelago of Mauritian nationals, including those of Chagossian origin, this is an issue relating to the protection of the human rights of those concerned, which should be addressed by the General Assembly during the completion of the decolonization of Mauritius.

Composition of the Court

The Court was composed as follows: President Yusuf; Vice-President Xue; Judges Tomka,

Abraham, Bennouna, Cançado Trindade, Donoghue, Gaja, Sebutinde, Bhandari, Robinson,

Gevorgian, Salam, Iwasawa; Registrar Couvreur.

Vice-President XUE appends a declaration to the Advisory Opinion of the Court;

Judges TOMKA and ABRAHAM append declarations to the Advisory Opinion of the Court;

Judge CANÇADO TRINDADE appends a separate opinion to the Advisory Opinion of the Court;

Judges CANÇADO TRINDADE and ROBINSON append a joint declaration to the Advisory Opinion of the Court; Judge DONOGHUE appends a dissenting opinion to the Advisory Opinion of the Court;

Judges GAJA, SEBUTINDE and ROBINSON append separate opinions to the Advisory Opinion of the

Court; Judges GEVORGIAN, SALAM and IWASAWA append declarations to the Advisory Opinion of the Court. _____

- 6 -

A summary of the Advisory Opinion appears in the document entitled “Summary

No. 2019/2”, to which summaries of the declarations and opinions are annexed. This press release, the summary and the full text of the Advisory Opinion are available on the Court’s website (www.icj-cij.org), under the heading “Cases” (click on “Advisory proceedings”). _____

Note: The Court's press releases are prepared by its Registry for information purposes only and do not constitute official documents. _____

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

It was established by the United Nations Charter in June 1945 and began its activities in

April 1946. The seat of the Court is at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands). Of the six principal organs of the United Nations, it is the only one not located in New York. The Court has a twofold role: first, to settle, in accordance with international law, legal disputes submitted to it by

States (its judgments have binding force and are without appeal for the parties concerned); and, second, to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by duly authorized

United Nations organs and agencies of the system. The Court is composed of 15 judges elected for a nine-year term by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations.

Independent of the United Nations Secretariat, it is assisted by a Registry, its own international secretariat, whose activities are both judicial and diplomatic, as well as administrative. The official languages of the Court are French and English. Also known as the "World Court", it is the only court of a universal character with general jurisdiction.

The ICJ, a court open only to States for contentious proceedings, and to certain organs and institutions of the United Nations system for advisory proceedings, should not be confused with the other mostly criminal judicial institutions based inThe Hague and adjacent areas, such as the International Criminal Court (ICC, the only permanent international criminal court, which was established by treaty and does not belong to the United Nations system), the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL, an international judicial body with an independent legal personality, established by the United Nations Security Council upon the request of the Lebanese Government and composed of Lebanese and international judges), the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT, mandated to take over residual functions from the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda), the Kosovo Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office (an ad hoc judicial institution which has its seat in The Hague), or the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA, an independent institution which assists in the establishment of arbitral tribunals and facilitates their work, in accordance with the Hague Convention of 1899). _____

Constituency Parliaments Solution

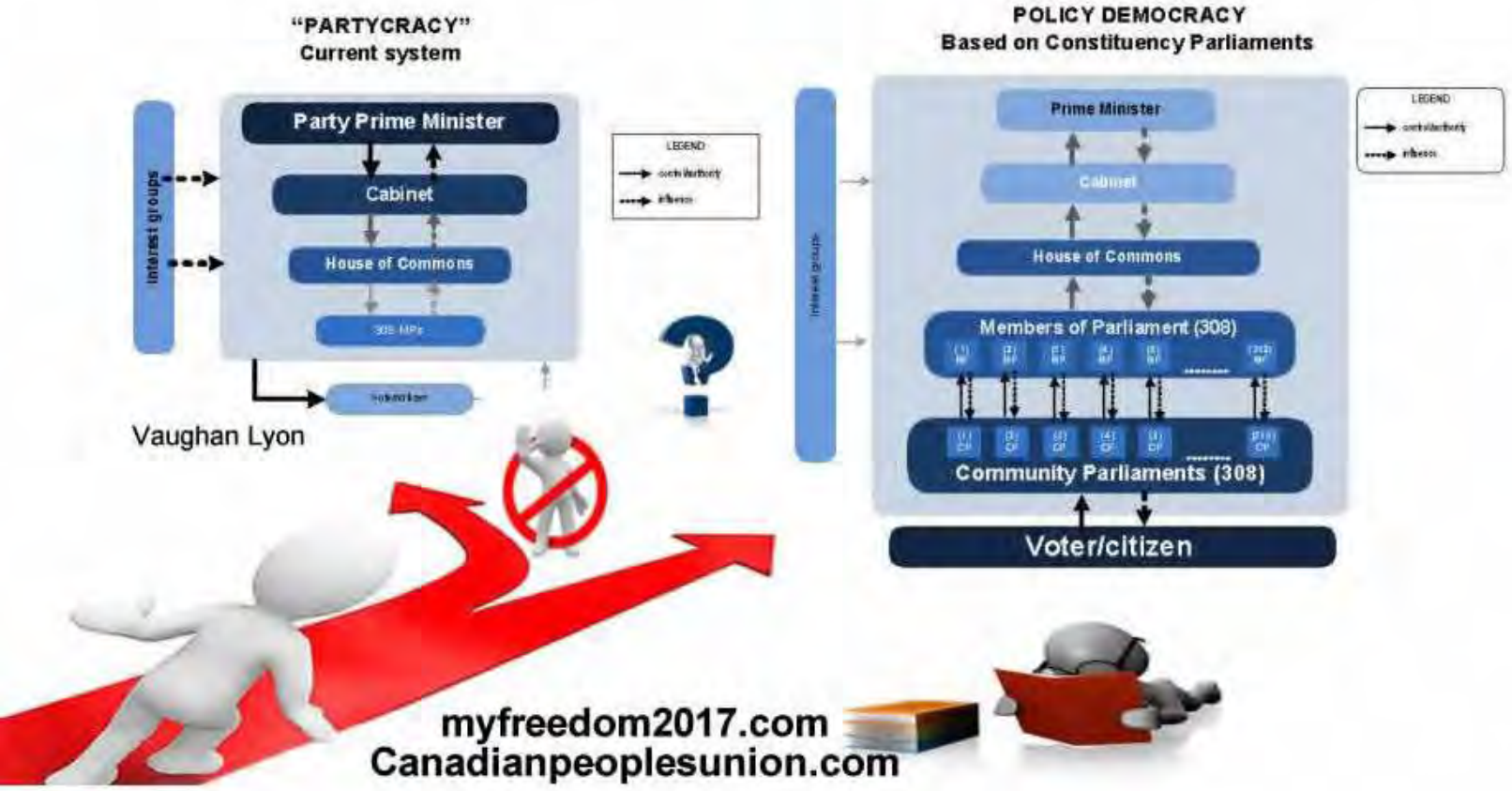
Raising the Roof to Parliament Adding We The People as The Executive Authority For Our Country!

There is a fine line between slavery and freedom and that depends on WHO is controlling our governance, the People or Government... ~ NL


CREATIVE THINKING
SOCIETY
CREATIVE THINKING


LET'S GET
STARTED

Are YOU Ready for the POWER SHIFT ?



Getting True Democracy Started!

Initially it is constituents (eligible voters and taxpayers) meeting with their elected official (MP, MLA, Counsellor) and making sure their elected official can represent them properly by developing a constituency position on issues and policy. This way those elected do not have to guess how their constituents would respond to something like the Paris Accord, funding the building of roads in other countries and so on.

This allows the collective citizens and indigenous people to voice their concerns in a way that gets them to the table outside of the entrenched political party process that exists in many countries in a way that is safe, respectful and transparent to all.

Once the collective citizens and indigenous people (the constituents) are ready, educated and wanting to more forward, Constituency Riding Associations could nominate independent candidates, in all elections at all levels of government, that they feel would represent the needs of the constituency better than those running as party candidates.

The success of the candidates running in elections (party or independent) either initially or for consecutive terms, would depend far more on relationships they build up within their Constituency Riding Association than it would on the relationships within their own political party.

It would then be the vote of the collective citizens and indigenous people of that constituency that would ultimately decide who represents them within their system of governance for a particular election term.

People would be able to vote for a person who works for a political party, or a person who works for them. Eventually, should the people collectively decide through how they vote, party candidates may be few and far between, just as independents are in most elections now. There would be a powershift from democracy inside the systems of government being only for political parties to it being for the people.

People would have, for the first time in many countries, an alternative to the party system they are not really a part of or would never vote within. They would be empowered. They would not be voting their right to self-determine away every election. The candidate they vote for would have to keep them informed and seek their voice.

The people would remain involved in their own self-determination between elections. They could eventually see issues that crop up being dealt with faster and in ways we could only wish for now.

This process could be adopted on a constituency-by-constituency basis as elections occur. It need not be adopted nationally all at once.

This would remove the political party style of politics that is exaggeratedly competitive, adversarial, and divisive. It would remove the "partocracy" that creates an illusion of the party candidate being for the people, while at the same time ignoring them between elections and aiding the party to rob them of their rights and assets.

It would bring a level of transparency to every countries system of governance that the people have been told is there, but which they are unable to access.

It would reverse the flow of policy direction from top-down to bottom-up. The needs of the people and the country would be put first, always.

- Eventually a **system of parliament would be firmly based on the self-determination of the collective constituents (the people).** The powershift to elected independent representatives becoming the majority shifts the functions of organizing parliament and choosing a Prime Minister and Cabinet that would normally be done be a party's leadership. This would powershift from political parties controlling executive cabinet to the people via the independent representatives.

Citizens and Indigenous People would have a real opportunity to develop policy (policy democracy) by having a seat at the table as a team with those elected and see the policies represented in the Commons.

This would bring back real discussion, collaboration, critical thinking, solution-based approaches, and much more, to how decisions are made within our parliaments world-wide.

It would remove the corruption that currently exists in every country with the politically elite controlling the systems of governments and thereby creating legislation, agreements, financial aid, etc., within their own networks world-wide to protect or serve themselves and not the people they have been elected to serve.

Currently, in Canada, Nunavut is governed in a similar manner whereby the people stay engaged and participate in collaboration with those they elect on major decisions.

Countries that allow their people to have much more participation, who already enjoy a similar system of parliament are Sweden, the Nordic countries and Switzerland. However, in these countries the collective citizens and indigenous people still do not have final decision-making authority. This means they still have few options should their government be corrupt or not make decisions that in their country's or the people's best interest.

- Within as little as one election cycle, countries could see the implementation of **a collaboratively arrived at Policy Agenda** based on the work of the constituency riding associations, collaborating with those elected due to an option for the constituents to retain their right to have the opportunity to participate directly in determining the policies that the elected leaders implement between elections. A shift from parliamentary democracy to policy democracy.

This Policy Democracy would achieve through the deliberative discussions, collaboration, critical thinking, and implementation of solutions brought forward by citizens and indigenous people with their respected elected representatives.

While most citizens and indigenous people worldwide endorse constituency representation in theory, for many, actually taking the plunge and becoming active supporters will involve personal courage.

Opponents of this new model will cry that if constituency representation is implemented, "the sky will fall". Yet nearly all the reforms introduced by the party elites since 1931 have been proven to only falsely claim to open up the system to more participation or, in the case of voting, maintain what little participation there is.

Those elected who were "in favor" of these past reforms knew what was needed but found it hard to gain acceptance during their terms. As a result, the past reforms stop short of challenging the basis of the people's political detachment, or apathy, the delegation of their political rights and responsibilities to parties and, particularly, to party leaders.

Other opponents will feel that staying with the colonial tradition countries should look to the US or the UK for political models. Yet, the people need political systems that meet their unique values and challenges.

Through Powershift, our children and grandchildren would not have to take to the streets to be heard.

A democratic revolution to Powershift - from Party Elites to Informed Citizens

Instead, they would grow up, knowing a system of governance their ancestors fought wars for.

We would be providing them with a system of governance that is true freedom for the very reason that they will never have to give their voice, their right to self-determine, away.

They will be able to be as involved, or as uninvolved, as they so choose, knowing that they always will have a voice that will be heard.

If you want FREEDOM, the PEN is mightier than the SWORD... Be wise!

For the sake of our Children...

Our Country, our Responsibility!

A worldwide legal political
POWERSHIFT
by the people for the people,
is the evolutionary
REVOLUTION
that we have all been waiting for!
thepowershift.ca