Freedom equals peace

Many Police Officers do not know who has the duty to safeguard our fundamental rights and freedoms especially when there was no DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED orders.

Let me solve this misunderstanding right now.... It is written in the Police Services Act that the Police have to safeguard the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code.

As well, Police Officers that I have spoken to do not trust the RCMP.

Police Officers have said that anyone who goes against the system, they will have their career shot.

Are the Police Officers acting in good faith by not enforcing the law? NO, not at all, and they are PRIVATEY LIABLE for this lack of good faith as it is acting outside of statutory duties.

The RCMP is also responsible for crimes against the laws of Canada being committed.

Currently there is a "crime in progress" with the measures of lockdown.

Many have heard about the death certificates being fraudulently filled out. The measures disobey several statutes, namely, The Constitution Act 1982, the Police Services Act, and especially the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act, among other statutes, and this is causing every Police Officer to commit MISCONDUCT as well as Criminal Code Offences - violations in the Police Services Act as well as Criminal Code violations by Police Officers.

Police Officers have stated "I'd love to speak out, but I can't, I'd lose my job". If they whistle blow the system, the system is going to find a way to punish them.

"They'll get a desk job, you don't want a desk job".

"They can give you a job you're going to hate, they can make you quit."

"However, for the most part, you still will have a job. Police Officers and other Peace Officers are afraid to speak up because they are in the system."

"At what point do you speak out?" --- "When your freedoms are all gone?, when people are getting hurt like in the US?"

Police Officers have flatly stated that the RCMP is really corrupt, and mentioned that there is a cover up in the Nova Scotia murders. "There is no reasonable information and they are not telling us what they know."

"I will lose my certification if I speak out."

"If you are not on the same page as management, they will punish you."

"They can make your life so miserable, you just want to quit. A lot of us are on board."

"Career ending move." (by speaking out)

Taking freedom away shall be considered as serious as MURDER, and requires that level of action against it.

Having said all of that, I will discuss the following:

- 1. The United Nations (including WHO) conducts at least two system-wide training and simulation exercises, including one for covering the deliberate release of a lethal respiratory pathogen;
- 2. Criminal Code violations committed by every Police Officer and other Peace Officers. Not safeguarding the right to the gaining of a livelihood as one criminal offence example;
- 3. Carbon Dioxide:
- 4. The Police Services Act;
- 5. The RCMP Act:
- 6. The Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act;
- 7. The Constitution;
- 8. Solution.

For greater details than what is written below, please visit:

www.executivereasoning.com/COVID-general/RCP-E-14A-0614-TORTACTION-POLICEOFFICER-SAUNDERS-more.pdf and print the document, and carry it with you everywhere you go.

1. "two system-wide training and simulation exercises"

Look at the last page of

https://apps.who.int/gpmb/assets/annual_report/GPMB_Annual_Report_Exec_Summary_Foreword_and_About_English.pdf

It states:

The United Nations (including WHO) conducts at least two system-wide training and simulation exercises, including one for covering the deliberate release of a lethal respiratory pathogen.

and then look at the bottom for the copyright date....

© World Health Organization (acting as the host organization for the Global Preparedness Monitoring Board) 2019. Some rights reserved. This work is available under the CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence.

So, in 2019, progress indicators by September 2020:

"two system-wide training and simulation exercises"

"Progress Indicators by September 2020", these were already planed out in 2019.

2. Criminal Code Violations:

Disobeying a statute

- 126 (1) Every person who, without lawful excuse, contravenes an Act of Parliament by intentionally doing anything that it forbids or by intentionally omitting to do anything that it requires to be done is, unless a punishment is expressly provided by law, guilty of
- (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years

Ignorance of the law

19 Ignorance of the law by a person who commits an offence is not an excuse for committing that offence.

Protection of persons acting under authority

Parties to offence

- 21 (1) Every one is a party to an offence who
- (a) actually commits it;
- (b) does or omits to do anything for the purpose of aiding any person to commit it; or
- (c) abets any person in committing it.

- 25 (1) Every one who is required or authorized by law to do anything in the administration or enforcement of the law
- (a) as a private person,
- (b) as a peace officer or public officer,
- (c) in aid of a peace officer or public officer, or
- (d) by virtue of his office,
- is, if he acts on reasonable grounds, justified in doing what he is required or authorized to do and in using as much force as is necessary for that purpose.

coroner

- 128 Every peace officer or coroner is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction who, being entrusted with the execution of a process, intentionally
- (a) misconducts himself in the execution of the process, or
- (b) makes a false return to the process.

Common nuisance

- 180 (1) Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction who commits a common nuisance and by doing so
- (a) endangers the lives, safety or health of the public, or
- (b) causes physical injury to any person.

Marginal note: Definition

- (2) For the purposes of this section, every one commits a common nuisance who does an unlawful act or **fails to discharge a legal duty** and thereby
- (a) endangers the lives, safety, health, property or comfort of the public; or
- (b) obstructs the public in the exercise or enjoyment of any right that is common to all the subjects of Her Majesty in Canada.

Criminal negligence

- 219 (1) Every one is criminally negligent who
- (a) in doing anything, or
- (b) in omitting to do anything that it is his duty to do,

shows wanton or reckless disregard for the lives or safety of other persons.

Definition of duty

(2) For the purposes of this section, duty means a duty imposed by law.

Administering noxious thing

- 245 (1) Every person who administers or causes to be administered to any other person or causes any other person to take poison or any other destructive or noxious thing is guilty
- (a) of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than 14 years, if they did so with intent to endanger the life of or to cause bodily harm to that person;

Police Services Act:

- 43 (1) No person shall be appointed as a police officer unless he or she,
- (c) is physically and mentally able to perform the duties of the position, having regard to his or her own safety and the safety of members of the public;
- (d) is of good moral character and habits; and
- (e) has successfully completed at least four years of secondary school education or its equivalent. **** AND THEREFORE KNOWS CARBON DIOXIDE IS TOXIC AND HARMFUL TO BREATH IN AND THEREFORE IT IS AN INTENTIONAL ACT TO FORCE THE PUBLIC TO BREATH IN CARBON DIOXIDE.****

3. Carbon Dioxide

Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999
SCHEDULE 1
List of Toxic Substances
#40 Inorganic fluorides --- (in our water)
#74 Carbon dioxide, which has the molecular formula CO2

Every body knows or ought to know not to inhale your own exhaust, especially CARBON DIOXIDE among other toxins that we breath out - that is why we breath it out - we need OXYGEN. Remove those with as much force as necessary to stop making people breath in a toxic substance, and those who take freedoms away.

Taking freedom away shall be considered as serious as MURDER, and requires that level of action against it.

4. Police Services Act

- 1 Police services shall be provided throughout Ontario in accordance with the following principles:
 - (2). The importance of safeguarding the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code.

Misconduct

- 80 (1) A police officer is guilty of misconduct if he or she,
- (f) contravenes section 81 (inducing misconduct, withholding services);

Inducing misconduct

- 81 (1) No person shall,
- (a) induce or attempt to induce a member of a police force to withhold his or her services; or
- (b) induce or attempt to induce a police officer to commit misconduct. 2007, c. 5, s. 10.

Withholding services

- (2) No member of a police force shall withhold his or her services. 2007, c. 5, s. 10. Offence
- (3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both.

5. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

Duties

18 It is the duty of members who are peace officers, subject to the orders of the Commissioner,

- (a) to perform all duties that are assigned to peace officers in relation to the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime and of offences against the laws of Canada and the laws in force in any province in which they may be employed, and the apprehension of criminals and offenders and others who may be lawfully taken into custody;
- (b) to execute all warrants, and perform all duties and services in relation thereto, that may, under this Act or the laws of Canada or the laws in force in any province, be lawfully executed and performed by peace officers;

6. Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act

Think of suicides that are up, income loss and financial loss, freedom loss.

Definition:

"emergency" means a situation or an impending situation that constitutes a danger of major proportions that could result in serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property and that is caused by the forces of nature, a disease or other health risk, an accident or an act whether intentional or otherwise; ("situation d'urgence")

Emergency powers and orders Purpose

7.0.2 (1) The purpose of making orders under this section is to promote the public good by protecting the health, safety and welfare of the people of Ontario in times of declared emergencies in a manner that is subject to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Limitations on emergency order

- 7.0.2 (3) Orders made under this section are subject to the following limitations:
 - 1. The actions authorized by an order <u>shall be exercised in a manner which</u>, consistent with the objectives of the order, <u>limits their intrusiveness</u>.

Declaration of emergency

- 7.0.1 (1) Subject to subsection (3), the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the Premier, if in the Premier's opinion the urgency of the situation requires that an order be made immediately, may by order declare that an emergency exists throughout Ontario or in any part of Ontario.
- 7.0.1 (3) 2. One of the following circumstances exists:
 - i. The resources normally available to a ministry of the Government of Ontario or an agency, board or commission or other branch of the government, including existing legislation, cannot be relied upon without the risk of serious delay.
 - ii. The resources referred to in subparagraph i may be insufficiently effective to address the emergency.
 - iii. It is not possible, without the risk of serious delay, to ascertain whether the resources referred to in subparagraph i can be relied upon.

7. CONSTITUTION ACT, 1867

Declaration of Executive Power in the Queen

- 9. The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen
- 15. The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen. Marginal note: Seat of Government of Canada
- 16. Until the Queen otherwise directs, the Seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

CONSTITUTION ACT, 1982 (80) 1982, c. 11 (U.K.), Schedule B PART I CANADIAN CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

52. (1) The Constitution of Canada is the supreme law of Canada, and any law that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution is, to the extent of the inconsistency, of no force or effect.

Rights and freedoms in Canada

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

Fundamental Freedoms

- 2. Everyone has the following fundamental freedoms:
- (a) freedom of conscience and religion;
- (b) freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication;
- (c) freedom of peaceful assembly; and
- (d) freedom of association.

Rights to gain livelihood

- 6. (2) Every citizen of Canada and every person who has the status of a permanent resident of Canada has the right
- (b) to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province.
- 9. Everyone has the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned.
- 12. Everyone has the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment.

8. **Solution**

Remedy is to get the Police to do their jobs and protect them as they protect us, or make them CRIMINALY and PRIVATELY LIABLE if they do a lousy job from this point on. **RESET ON - operation freedom**.