

NAME:

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...safeguarding the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code - PSA 1.2.

I should not be here asking the police to do that! POLICE - Will you please safeguard the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code - PSA 1.2. As you can see - I begged the police to safeguard the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Human Rights Code - PSA 1.2.

Because I had to beg, just as an abused victim has to beg for the abuser to stop abusing them - you must now either detain and question and charge the LG and P for the criminal code violations I am about to talk about - or you have to be criminally and civilly responsible for every amount of pain and suffering since Mar 17/20 - that is in the billions or trillions \$\$

EITHER you the police, or the LG and P are committing RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT OF CHILDREN (s218), CHILD ABUSE, ELDER ABUSE, HEALTHY PEOPLE ABUSE, INHUMANE ACTS ON CIVILIAN POPULATIONS (CAH), BODILY HARM, FAILING TO OBEY A STATUTE (s126), TORTURE (s269.1), Domestic Terrorism, HOAX - regarding Terrorism.

Where there is uncertainty about the law in force, it is incumbent on them to make the inquiries that are reasonable in the circumstances, for example by suspending their activities in order to consult with a prosecutor or by rereading the relevant provisions & the available documentation.

The English word "virus" is based on a Latin word for "poisonous secretion," and early on it often kept to its original meaning of "venom," either the literal or figurative kind.

In Middle English, the word "coroner" referred to an officer of the Crown, derived from the French couronne and Latin corona, meaning "crown". ... The person who found a body from a death thought sudden or unnatural was required to raise the "hue and cry" and to notify the coroner.

The word corona in coronavirus means 'crown' in Latin.

"Over 45 institutions and offices around the world have been queried through Freedom of Information requests for records containing proof that the alleged SARS-COV-2 virus in fact exists or has even been isolated. The responses have yielded in total NO RECORDS. Canadian public health officials, including the Public Health Agency of Canada, Health Canada, the National Research Council of Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Health have ZERO legitimate evidence to support their story of a "COVID-19 virus" let alone a "COVID-19" pandemic. The virus is unproven and purely theoretical. They have committed FRAUD on the population."

THEREFORE, nothing has been DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED. THEREFORE, the Lieutenant Governor and Premier failed to obey a statute, a criminal code violation, section 126, DISOBEYING A STATUTE. Time in prison.

The duty of the Police is to detain and question the Lieutenant Governor and Premier by lawfully taking into custody the Lieutenant Governor and Premier.

<https://files.ontario.ca/moh-covid-19-report-en-2020-06-26.pdf> page 14

"Deaths are included whether or not COVID-19 was determined to be a contributing or underlying cause of death as indicated in the iPHIS field Type of Death."

CC s83.01 (1)(b) = Domestic terrorism, s83.231 (1) = Hoax Regarding Terrorist Activity

Mischief s430(1) renders property useless, inoperative or ineffective, Intimidation s423

"There is no question that there will be a challenge to the coming administration in the arena of infectious diseases," Fauci said during a speech at Georgetown University, adding, **"the thing we're extraordinarily confident about is that we're going to see this in the next few years."**

The DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY was part of a UN and WHO system-wide training and simulation exercise of a deliberate release of a lethal respiratory pathogen.

Police - regarding Criminal Code Sections 83.01 (1) (b) and 83.231 (1) - Domestic Terrorism, and HOAX regarding Terrorism

The Lieutenant Governor and Premier did cause public intimidation with regards to its security including economic security, causing persons to do or refrain from doing any act, such as freedom of assembly, freedom of the right to the gaining of a livelihood, freedom to not breathe in ones own carbon dioxide, among other things.

The Lieutenant Governor and Premier recklessly endangered the lives of children, elderly, the vulnerable, and the healthy segment of the population. The Lieutenant Governor and Premier also caused serious disruption and interference of essential services.

One example of a very significant essential service that was seriously disrupted and interfered with is access to a Justice of the Peace by any member of the population. This has happened. The "JP" office is closed or was closed to the population to at least November 1, 2020.

The Lieutenant Governor and Premier never supplied sworn records or sworn proof of the criteria and circumstances for a Declaration of Emergency and never disclosed which resources or which circumstances existed in section 7.0.1 (3) 2. It is deemed to be a HOAX without such sworn under oath DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED proof required by section 1 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The Lieutenant Governor and Premier acted with intention and wanton and reckless disregard for the lives of the population, causing severe hardships, reckless child endangerment, and suicides.

The report on the 129 day Declaration of Emergency did not divulge the criteria and circumstances for the declaration of Emergency nor was it ever divulged under oath to the population at any other point. It can easily be said that the resources in question in section

7.0.1 (3) 2 were staples or paper clips.

The Lieutenant Governor and Premier failed to disclose sworn records containing proof that the alleged SARS-COV-2 virus in fact exists.

The duty of the Police is to detain and question the Lieutenant Governor and Premier by lawfully taking into custody the Lieutenant Governor and Premier.

"Deaths are included whether or not COVID-19 was determined to be a contributing or underlying cause of death as indicated in the iPHIS field Type of Death."

This is life in prison especially since a death has occurred. I know there have been suicides, including many attempted suicides by teenagers.

"There is no question that there will be a challenge to the coming administration in the arena of infectious diseases," Fauci said during a speech at Georgetown University (July 2017), adding, "the thing we're extraordinarily confident about is that we're going to see this in the next few years."

terrorist activity means

83.01 (1) (b) an act or omission, in or outside Canada,

(i) that is committed

(A) in whole or in part for a political, religious or ideological purpose, objective or cause, and

(B) in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public, or a segment of the public, with regard to its security, including its economic security, or compelling a person, a government or a domestic or an international organization to do or to refrain from doing any act, whether the public or the person, government or organization is inside or outside Canada, and

(ii) that intentionally

(A) causes death or serious bodily harm to a person by the use of violence,

(B) endangers a person's life,

(C) causes a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or any segment of the public,

(D) causes substantial property damage, whether to public or private property, if causing such damage is likely to result in the conduct or harm referred to in any of clauses (A) to (C), or

(E) causes serious interference with or serious disruption of an essential service, facility or system, whether public or private, other than as a result of advocacy, protest, dissent or stoppage of work that is not intended to result in the conduct or harm referred to in any of clauses (A) to (C),

and includes a conspiracy, attempt or threat to commit any such act or omission, or being an accessory after the fact or counselling in relation to any such act or omission, but, for greater certainty, does not include an act or omission that is committed during an armed conflict and that, at the time and in the place of its commission, is in accordance with customary international law or conventional international law applicable to the conflict, or the activities undertaken by military forces of a state in the exercise of their official duties, to the extent that those activities are governed by other rules of international law.

Hoax Regarding Terrorist Activity

Marginal note: Hoax — terrorist activity

83.231 (1) Every one commits an offence who, without lawful excuse and with intent to cause any person to fear death, bodily harm, substantial damage to property or serious interference with the lawful use or operation of property,

(a) conveys or causes or procures to be conveyed information that, in all the circumstances, is likely to cause a reasonable apprehension that terrorist activity is occurring or will occur, without believing the information to be true; or

(b) commits an act that, in all the circumstances, is likely to cause a reasonable apprehension that terrorist activity is occurring or will occur, without believing that such activity is occurring or will occur.

"The resources normally available cannot be relied upon without the risk of serious delay. The resources may be insufficiently effective to address the emergency. It is not possible, without the risk of serious delay, to ascertain whether the resources can be relied upon."

The Report on the 129 day Declaration of Emergency does not touch on this at all. It can be deemed that they knew or ought to have known it is a HOAX.

Marginal note: Causing death

(4) Every one who commits an offence under subsection (1) and thereby causes the death of any other person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life.

I ask POLICE to detain and question the LG and P for 83.01 (1) (b), 83.231 (1), 126, 218, 245, 269.1, 176, 122 (trust), 139 (obstruction)

PCR not a certified test, therefore invalid numbers. Emerg not DJ. No virus isolation - ever.

Where there is uncertainty about the law in force, it is incumbent on them to make the inquiries that are reasonable in the circumstances, for example by suspending their activities in order to consult with a prosecutor or by rereading the relevant provisions & the available documentation.

The Declaration of Emergency under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act was revoked on July 24, 2020. There was 129 days of a declared emergency. It was **never DJ ever**.

The orders under the Emergency Management & Civil Protection Act are valid only in times of a "declared emergency"-per section 7.0.2(1) of the Act. Emerg **never DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED**.

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 & Freedoms.

Those orders became under the Reopen Ontario Act. Those orders still have a termination date of July 24, 2020 because those orders are only meant to be orders in a time of a "declared emergency". Therefore, those orders are no longer lawfully in force under any Act. Still **never "DJ"**.

The Declaration of Emergency & all orders under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act terminated July 24, 2020. All so called "emergency orders", regardless of which act they may be under, "TERMINATE" along with the termination of the "Declaration of Emergency" (July 24 2020).

Therefore, all orders related to the emergency “terminated” along with the termination of the Declaration of Emergency (July 24 2020).

There is no “declared emergency”, therefore, there are no emergency orders that are lawful. Any orders that others are trying to enforce are UNLAWFUL.

Let's make life great starting now.

We must segregate those who have committed criminal code conduct, like the Premier and the Lieutenant Governor. Be reminded that there never was any DEMONSTRABLY JUSTIFIED evidence in the first place - March 17, 2020.

Breach of trust involves abusing a position of authority for self-benefit and against the interests of the person to whom you owe the duty of trust.

Breach of trust by public officer

122 Every official who, in connection with the duties of their office, commits fraud or a breach of trust, whether or not the fraud or breach of trust would be an offence if it were committed in relation to a private person, is guilty of

- (a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years; or
- (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Why Fight Fraud & Breach of Trust Charges?

Breach of trust upon conviction can attract some of the most severe sentences of imprisonment for first offenders of any offences.

You (the police) intentionally committed the offence. You did not commit simple carelessness, or simple negligence or simple recklessness when carrying out the offence. Your actions are not a "mistake" - they were intentional.

Every one can seek justice and compensation for losses suffered by them as a result of the criminal acts of the Police in committing "breach of trust".

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.**

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.**

Criteria for emergency orders

(2) **During a declared emergency, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make orders** that the Lieutenant Governor in Council believes are necessary and essential in the circumstances to prevent, reduce or mitigate serious harm to persons or substantial damage to property, if in the opinion of the **Lieutenant Governor** in Council it is reasonable to believe that,

- (a) the harm or damage will be alleviated by an order; and
- (b) making an order is a reasonable alternative to other measures that might be taken to address the emergency.

Limitations on emergency order

(3) Orders made under this section are subject to the following limitations:

- 1. The actions authorized by an order shall be exercised in a manner which, consistent with the

objectives of the order, **limits their intrusiveness.**

2. An order shall only apply to the areas of the Province where it is necessary.

3. Subject to section 7.0.8, an order shall be effective only for as long as is necessary.

Reopening Ontario (A Flexible Response to COVID-19) Act

It comes into force on a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor.

Orders continued

2 (1) The orders made under section 7.0.2 or 7.1 of the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act that have not been revoked as of the day this subsection comes into force are continued as valid and effective orders under this Act and cease to be orders under the Emergency Management and Civil Protection Act.

3 (1) An order continued under section 2 ceases to apply 30 days after it is continued under section 2, subject to extension under subsection (2).

Extension of orders

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order, before it ceases to apply, extend the effective period of an order for periods of no more than 30 days.

Power to revoke orders

5 The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order revoke an order continued under section 2.

Emergencies Act

AND WHEREAS the Governor in Council, in taking such special temporary measures, would be subject to the **Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Canadian Bill of Rights** and must have regard to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, **particularly with respect to those fundamental rights that are not to be limited or abridged even in a national emergency;**

“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

We now have an EMERGENCY because of the Premier and Lieutenant Governor and all of the order followers.

Criminal Code sections 126 (PSA 1.2, 80/81 (misconduct), Charter 52 (primacy of Charter), 1 (“DJ”), 2 (fundamental freedoms), 6-2-(b) (gaining a livelihood), 7 (life liberty security of person), 8 (searches), 9 (detained), 12 (cruelty), 15 (equal benefit & protection), cc176 (gatherings), 19 (ignorance), 21 (parties to offense), 218 (reckless child endangerment), 245 Noxious/toxic subst) (#74 Schedule 1), 269.1 (TORTURE - isolation, monopolization of perception, humiliation and degradation, exhaustion, threats, occasional indulgences, demonstrating omnipotence, forcing trivial demands), 269.1 (c) (no defense).

crime against humanity means murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, imprisonment, torture, sexual violence, persecution **or any other inhumane act or omission that is committed against any civilian population** or any identifiable group

a police officer who acts unlawfully cannot easily escape civil liability by relying on his or her ignorance or misunderstanding of the law.

Police officers are obliged to have an adequate knowledge and understanding of criminal and penal law, of the offences they are called upon to prevent and repress and of the rights and freedoms protected by the Charters.

Police officers cannot claim to carry out their mission — to maintain peace, order and public security and to prevent and repress crime and offences under the law and by-laws (Police Act, s. 48 para. 1) — without having an adequate knowledge and understanding of the fundamental principles of criminal and penal law, of the rights and freedoms protected by the Charters and of the offences they are called upon to repress, and without knowing the limits of their authority

They cannot rely blindly on the training and instructions given to them, nor can they mechanically follow internal policies, directives and procedures or usual police practices

"In the civil context, it is disobedience of an unlawful order that must be considered the normal conduct of a prudent and diligent person, and not the reverse".

A legal person established in the public interest generally incurs no civil liability where it makes or passes a regulation or by-law that is subsequently held to be invalid, unless its decision to do so was made in bad faith or was irrational

would have had no choice but to obey an unlawful order. This is not what is required of a reasonable, prudent and diligent person

This report focuses on the 129 days the declared provincial emergency was in effect and outlines the 47 orders the government issued and amended as needed to protect Ontarians.

..... judge concluded the premier was not entitled to immunity as a public official.

... the Supreme Court of Canada where the Court held that Maurice Duplessis, the actual Premier of Quebec, had overstepped his authority by revoking the liquor license of a Jehovah's Witness.

Current officials are stepping outside of statutory authority, big time, and are privately liable.

Justice Ivan Rand wrote in his often-quoted reasons that the unwritten constitutional principle of the rule of law meant no public official was above the law and so could neither suspend nor dispense it.

Disorderly conduct is any behavior that is likely to cause other people alarm, anger, annoyance, or an increased likelihood to engage in unlawful activity.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT

Action by police officer

17 Where a police officer has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a person is acting or has acted in a disorderly manner and has reasonable cause to believe that the person,

(b) has caused or is causing another person to fear bodily harm from him or her;

and in addition the police officer is of the opinion that the person is apparently suffering from mental disorder of a nature or quality that likely will result in,

(e) serious bodily harm to another person;

and that it would be dangerous to proceed under section 16, the police officer may take the person in custody to an appropriate place for examination by a physician.

O. Reg. 268/10: GENERAL under Police Services Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P.15, s2 (1) (c):

2 (1)(c) Neglect of Duty, in that he or she,

(vi) fails to report a matter that it is his or her duty to report,

(vii) fails to report anything that he or she knows concerning a criminal or other charge,

Report on emergency

7.0.10 (1) The Premier shall table a report in respect of the emergency in the Assembly within 120 days after the termination of an emergency declared under section 7.0.1 and, if the Assembly is not then in session, the Premier shall table the report within seven days of the Assembly reconvening. 2006, c. 13, s. 1 (4).

Content of report

(2) The report of the Premier shall include information,

(a) in respect of making any orders under subsection 7.0.2 (4) and an explanation of how the order met the criteria for making an order under subsection 7.0.2 (2) and how the order satisfied the limitations set out in subsection 7.0.2 (3); and

(b) in respect of making any orders under subsection 7.0.3 (2) and an explanation as to why he or she considered it necessary to make the order. 2006, c. 13, s. 1 (4).