

CHAPTER TWO

Although it would be advantageous to the reader if I were to dissect the *British North America Bill 1867* it could form the subject of a book in its own right so I have opted to highlight certain sections. The *British North America "Act" 1867* was an attempt by the *Imperial Parliament* to concentrate the Duke of Newcastle's personal debt of three Provinces of *Canada, Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* into a single entity, the "federal" governing structure and to create the four Provinces of *Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*. Bank loans, taken out in order to build debt-creating railways, were maturing in December 1867. This formed the main reason for the concentration. It was expeditious to form a new corporation, the *Dominion of Canada*, rather than manage the mounting interest due to the loans. Interest is taboo according to the *Imperial Parliament* version of Scripture not to mention Elizabeth Windsor's Laws prohibit usury.

The *British North America Bill 1867* was brought about for the purpose of concentration and not a confederation to create an independent, sovereign nation. The *British North America Bill* was a concentration of debt and a confederacy from *Imperial Parliament* debt creation to independent debt creators. It is in this context alone "confederacy" must be viewed. But, there was another reason for the concentration. The concentration taking place this year was the merging of the *Indian Fund* into the *Consolidated Revenue Fund*. Let us not forget, the Unemployment Insurance scheme was concentrated into the *Consolidated Revenue Fund* also as a money-laundering scheme. To find the true intent of the *British North America Bill 1867* you can turn to the *House of Commons and House of Lords Debates, U. K., Volume 185, 1867*. (Track "12" *British North America Bill*; Track "13" *Canada Railway Loan Bill*).

In this volume you will note the monarch, Victoria, opened the session of the Parliament of Great Britain by addressing the *Houses of Commons and Lords* with a speech. In the opening session of the Parliament of February 5th, 1867, Queen Victoria addresses, among other things, the issue of the Provinces of British North America when she speaks to the Houses. In her speech, relative to the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, she says;

"Resolutions in favour of a more intimate Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have been passed by their several Legislatures; and Delegates duly authorized and representing all Classes of Colonial Party and Opinion have concurred in the Conditions upon which such an Union may be best effected. In accordance with their Wishes a Bill will be submitted to you, which, by the Concentration of the Colonial Interests and Resources, will give Strength to the several Provinces as Members of the same Empire, and animated by Feelings of Loyalty to the same Sovereign."(Track "11")

As you can see, there was no mention of "*Confederation*". It was a concentration. It is not until you read the debates of the *Bill* you find the politician calling the *Bill* a "*constitution*" and "*confederation*". Victoria was not calling for a constitution or confederation she was calling for a concentration. But, as you will note in a later chapter, the monarchs since 1660, were useless puppets whose only mandate was and is to serve the whim of the debt creating machine, the *Imperial Parliament* and "its" creation, the *Bank of England* and secret shareholders. As you can

see by definition, and instruction, a “confederacy” is not what one would expect in view of Victoria’s message of giving;

“...Strength to the several Provinces as Members of the same Empire, and animated by Feelings of Loyalty to the same Sovereign.” (Track “11”)

With the *Civil List* the sovereign submits to the *Imperial Parliament* and acts as a diversion or front. A confederacy is something done without consent not unlike the actions of the so-called patriots of the *United States* in their “confederation” from George the Third regarding taxation. You can also see this in action with the Haudenosaune of the Six Nations Confederacy. Also, in consideration of the several Treaties in existence at this time it would be a slap in the faces of the Indians if Victoria were to have allowed a confederacy. A confederacy would operate in a manner consistent with colony busting at the expense of the Indians thereby breaching Victoria’s, or the *Imperial Parliament’s* so-called contractual or Treaty obligations with the Indians. I cannot imagine Victoria was authorizing the colonies to confederate from Imperial debt reliance to self-administrated debt creation so it would have to have been the financiers, the creditors, giving this instruction. The *Canada Railway Loan Bill* provides some valuable insight.

Let us assume the *British North America Bill 1867*, was valid legislation, and upon review of *s. 91 and 92* you will note section 92 provides “*Local and Private Matters*” and “*Property and Civil Rights*”. Those two examples are exclusive Provincial jurisdictions and cannot infringe upon the classes of subjects enumerated in section 91, which are subjects reserved exclusively to the parliament. Conversely, the parliament has its exclusive jurisdictions and parliament’s classes of subjects cannot infringe upon Provincial jurisdictions. Neither the parliament nor the Provincial Legislatures can inter-delegate their statutory authority to each other. This raises further proof of the invalidity of the *British North America Bill 1867* as if it were properly authorized, and passed, the junior, “federal”, governing structure in Ottawa would be *estopped* from encroaching on exclusive Provincial jurisdictions. It becomes clear, in 1867, if the Indians were “*Canadians*” then, and not sovereign Tribal people, they would fall within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures. But, the Indians are found within the exclusive jurisdiction of the parliament therefore; section 92 does not apply to them at all, in theory anyway.

Furthermore, in placing the Indians under the exclusive jurisdiction of the parliament, the Indians were then “statutized” meaning, they have been converted into corporations created by men and not the Creator. This enables the “state” to assume ownership of the Indians thereby usurping the Treaty making process in favour of the creditors. You will note, the “loan” undertaken by the Duke of Newcastle came from “Fleet Street”, in the sovereign-inner-city-state of London, a foreign jurisdiction to the rest of the “British Isles”.

Parliament and only parliament has the authority to legislate in favour of the Indians and not to pass laws over them. Parliament is supposed to be entrusted with upholding of the pledges of the *Royal Proclamation 1763* and to manage the royalties due the Indians and the monarch. Parliament’s mandate would include a judicial arrangement where Indians could take their grievances for such things as property encroachment by non-Indians, protecting the lands referred to in the *Royal Proclamation 1763* which were recognized as being Indian Territory and

other laws operating in a positive manner towards the Indians. The Superintendent for Indians used to perform this function. However, section 91.24 did not give the parliament the authority to legislate over the Indians and to turn them into slaves. The parliament has been in breach of the pledges since its so-called inception in 1867.

It may have been the intent of the *Imperial Parliament* to enslave the Indians to satisfy fictitious debts, invented by its own treasury, due to its creation the *Bank of England*, the parliament of *Canada* was not formally given the authority to enslave the Indians, to cheat them out of land, resources and royalties in order to pay off fictitious debts. If this does not meet with their objectives, outright murder is the order of the day as exemplified with the premeditated murder of Dudley George, who was alleged to be under the direct protection of Elizabeth Windsor, by the standing army, the *Ontario Provincial Police*. Insofar as the *Ontario Provincial Police* are concerned, one look at their corporate design reveals a crown. Absent the letters “ER”, for Elizabeth Regina, the crown on the *Ontario Provincial Police* logo clearly represents another crown, with nothing to do with Elizabeth Windsor. The *British North America Bill 1867* has two solitudes, Indians and Europeans and not English and French. To date, the parliament has enacted no legislation to restrain others from breaching the provisions specified by the *Royal Proclamation 1763*. This is “*prima facie*” evidence of a defect in the implementation of the *Royal Proclamation 1763* and gross breach of trust by the monarchs, past and current. I wish to also point out Prince Albert, Victoria’s husband, met an untimely death in 1861. In 1861 you have the American Civil War breaking out, the true intent may have been to create artificial debt against the agrarian southern people for they were in the “black” while the industrialized north was in the red. At this time, management of the Indian Trusts was transferred over to the Province of *Canada*. Shortly after Albert’s death Prime Minister Gladstone and Benjamin Disraeli “moved in” on Victoria. Although Victoria is reported to have not taken a liking to Gladstone, she did to Disraeli and he eventually became Victoria’s advisor. Disraeli was the head of the Exchequer. At this time England was undergoing its own financial stress purportedly because “...of centuries of wars.” Let us not forget how the Duke Newcastle set up the financial burden in 1862. When you consider the Provinces were encountering financial difficulties, because of useless, dangerous and needless railroad construction, the financing attached to their construction and maintenance, there was a concentration as opposed to a confederation, the Parliament of Great Britain had to debate a loan *Bill* for the Canadian railroads after the uncompleted *British North America Bill* debates at the same time Great Britain was undergoing their own financial difficulties due to centuries of war, one easily draws the conclusion there is something going on here rather than the “pomp and circumstance” the politicians give to the so-called great day in 1867 when the *Dominion of Canada* is alleged to have become a sovereign, independent nation. With that in mind, you have to question who the politicians are and whom they are really working for.

Perhaps the correct question to ask would be to find out which “Crown” claims commercial monopoly with the Indians over Turtle Island? Elizabeth Windsor? The Parliament of Great Britain, the Crown Temple acting as agents for the monarch or the *Imperial Parliament* or both? There is another possibility and that would have to include the *Crown Concordat*, or the “Crown Conquer Dat”, which I shall dissect later. “They” have given us a hint. In the absence of any *bona fide* Treaties in the Toronto area, and the administrative arm of the corporation “ONTARIO” situated on the Indian Territory, the crown appearing on the license plates for cars

and truck has a crown but is void of the “ER” associated with Elizabeth Windsor and her capacity to act as “Queen of Canada”. There is the “*Lateran Pact*” which re-established VATICAN as a city-state kingdom in 1929 and Trudeau attempted to put us all under the big toe of POPE in 1969 when he gave the impression he signed our birthrights away to the VATICAN by opening Diplomatic relations with it.

Trudeau could not do this for Canada is not a sovereign state and the Original People were not involved. At first glance it would appear the Parliament of Great Britain was responsible for Canadians and Indian issues were reserved to the Queen. This is evident in the *Royal Proclamation 1763* as the *Proclamation* was a Royal pledge, emanating from the King at St. James Palace as opposed to the seat of Parliament. St. James Palace is where the King or Queen carries on their personal business and if you read the *Royal Proclamation* you will find the lands not subject to Treaty, session or surrender were recognized as being reserved to the Indians and any Treaty, session or surrender would have to go through “royal channels”. The responsibility to manage the monarch’s business arrangements with the Indians was transferred first to the Province of Canada in 1861 then to the junior authority in Ottawa under s. 91.24 with the *Concentration Bill of 1867*. The management of the Indian’s royalties may have been transferred to subcontractors, the London bankers or the Crown Temple possibly in 1861. However, it could have also fallen to the financiers of the so-called English Revolution of 1657 whom I believe to be the PAPACY. I provide criteria in a later chapter. The last statement of the *Lateran Pact 1929* is quite interesting. (Track “35”)

With the *Civil List*, the *Imperial Parliament* and its creditors all coming into play here we have the proverbial shell game. We have the monarch sitting as a deception and it is, in reality, the *Imperial Parliament* playing the monarch. With the invention of the *Bank of England* by William and Mary or by the *Imperial Parliament* or by the unseen creditors, or the *Civil List* it is a question as to who actually said what. Clearly, one has to follow the money. When you follow the money the roads lead to the *Bank of England*. But, the *Bank of England* appears to be some sort of Divine Authority entrusted to own the planet through banking irregularities. One can only speculate about exactly who owns the *Bank of England* as those in the know are not talking and no one is forcing this issue. Insofar as the *Civil List* is concerned I will cover this in a later chapter.

As noted from the *British North America Bill*, the *Imperial Parliament* went on to debate whether or not Great Britain ought to be acting as surety for a loan needed to support the financially strapped Canadian railroads. Since there was no need for a railway system at this time it could only be construed the railway construction and the financing thereof, had to have come about through fraud and this is the main reason the *Dominion of Canada* was founded. In furtherance to my point, the settlement of Upper and Lower Canada was such there was no real need for railroads but one of the many excuses the politicians used was to show concern there might be an invasion by the united States and if such an invasion were to occur in winter, there would be no way in which to expedite movement of British Troops from the east coast to Lower or Upper Canada let alone the maintenance of the rail line in regard to snow removal. There were, however, vast natural resources to be found within the Indian Territory necessitating the construction of railways in order to make commerce with this newfoundwealth. So, the railroads were being constructed to reap the natural resources, providing a reason for immigration as a means to bring the human resources needed to build the

railroads. After the railway construction the human resources could then be used to harvest the natural resources and at the end of the day, the Immigrants or “Canadians” and the Indians were saddled with the debt. It must also be pointed out there was no discussion regarding the Indians and the *Royal Proclamation* during those debates.

A classic example is played out every day. This is exemplified by the sports phenomena. The “taxpayers” finance the building of stadiums and “others” reap the benefits of the taxpayer contribution. The benefactors then steal the land, create more debt in the process and walk away with our equity. For example, the 1967 Expo in Montreal was only paid off in 2005. The “*Dome Stadium*”, now known as the “*Roger’s Centre*”, was constructed in the 1980’s at a taxpayer cost of some eight-hundred-eighty million dollars. In comparison, the 2010 Vancouver winter Olympics cost less. There must have been a lot of padding going on with the construction of the Domed Stadium. Ted Rogers was recently “sold” the stadium for thirty-five-million dollars. Assuming the debt for construction is front end loaded insofar as making interest payments, as opposed to principal payments, there should still be a substantial amount of debt outstanding from the construction of the stadium. And, who is going to pay for this? You are! And, for reasons unknown to me, Ted Rogers was “given” the gift of a lifetime. Exactly when was sports a productive part of society? Never! It is counter-productive entertainment with huge costs. Sports. Steroids. Fixed games. Huge debts. This is what the wholly Roman-Greco games may have been all about. Entertain the gods, under the guise of entertaining the people, while society is slowly destroyed through fictitious debts created by the politician.

One has to remember railroads were not part of any deals between the Indians and the so-called sovereign power, and in the instance of the *Canadian Pacific Railroad* the Indians were vehemently opposed to railway construction. Therefore, any so-called debt as a result of the railroads would have to be the burden of the politicians who undertook this initiative as well the Fleet Street financiers and *Imperial Parliament*. The people, and especially the Indians, ought not to be saddled with fictitious debts which were arranged in favour of the Fleet Street banking concerns using their agents, their “bought, sold and traded” politicians. But, if you peruse the finances of the Province of Canada before the concentration of 1867 you will find the royalties collected on behalf of and for the Indians were kept off the records. The Indians were not receiving the royalties they were promised in the Treaties because the money was diverted to pay for the railroads.

With respect to the railways, the Provinces granted land for the railways. The lands were not the Provinces to grant out. The Provinces were liable to the Indians for the land so granted as well as to any financing for the railway construction the Province may have acted as sureties for. With no population base to support railways and owning no natural resources to finance their construction a path was created for an eternal treadmill of debt.

With the Provinces becoming insolvent, a new corporate entity, the *Dominion of Canada*, having to be formed and Britain financially unstable one has to question who all this debt is owed to. I suppose it would be safe to ask that question today for a corporation cannot “own money” *per se*, rather, the owner is, or the owners are, the principal or principals, or the shareholder or shareholders. Who is, or who are, the principal or principals or the shareholder or shareholders benefiting from the financial indebtedness of the several Provinces and Great Britain? This is the

question remaining to be answered but, you can be sure there is a lawyer protecting the unseen hand, or wallet, through solicitor-client privilege.

There was no “Confederation” in 1867 and the reasons are two fold. First of all the word “confederacy” has certain implications. The so-called “Patriots” of the united States sought confederacy from George the Third’s taxes and were unsuccessful. Also, the act of confederation would be in opposition to the Indian Treaties allegedly concentrated into the hands of the sovereign power in 1763. Secondly, the Indians were needed in order to pay off the fictitious debts because the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were having financial problems due to railway construction. More importantly, it was a mechanism available to enlist the royalties due the Indians to pay for railway construction. This, in turn, would enable the corporate interests to further harvest resources situated in and on Indian Territory. Although there was an *Indian Fund* pre 1867, at the time of the 1867 concentration the fund was merged with the *Consolidated Revenue Fund* as a money laundering, and land laundering, scheme aimed at cheating the Indians out of their birthright, thereby making it more difficult to account which funds are royalties, which are taxes, which go to Victoria and which go to the Indians. Also, the railroad debt would not go on forever but the Indian royalties could only grow. With this in mind the Indians would start to become rich and such a windfall could not be tolerated.

As I have stated a more recent example of the shell game the politicians are playing on the people can be found in the Unemployment Insurance Fund, or the “*Employment Insurance Fund*”. What was once a specific fund, the “money” raised by this particular fund, is now being laundered through the *Consolidated Revenue Fund*, which is being used to pay down planned debt.

The politicians claim a “*Confederation*” occurred in 1867 probably because of some sort of conflicts of interests but now it could be sheer ignorance in that most politicians think the Indians were all defeated, notwithstanding the contrary is evidenced under section 25(a) of their *Charter*. The schools are teaching using “pass-the-word” methods without first researching. Whether or not this is done with genocidal intentions remains to be seen but I will say this much; the subject matter being taught in the higher schools of learning conflicts with historic reality. Currently, the government of Ontario is now committed to teaching “Canadian” history, post 1918. I trust you can see why. The Indians themselves are speeding this process along in their participation in the “democratic” scheme of elected Chief and council, keeping in mind there are as many forms of dem(on)ocracy as there are stars in the sky. The elective process violates Indian Customs and Traditions and most of those who are elected take full advantage of their control of the till. On the other hand, the traditional inherited Chiefs have lost their identities. They are disorganized, disenchanted and easily distracted. It does not appear the Traditional Chiefs will be returning any time soon as they are the true warriors but do not have the where-with-all to undertake any assertion of their birthright. As well, their grandfathers appear to have cursed them as I shall elaborate later. On the other hand, the corporate Chief in council have unlimited financial and media resources to thwart any attempt the Traditional Chiefs may make to return to their traditional societies.