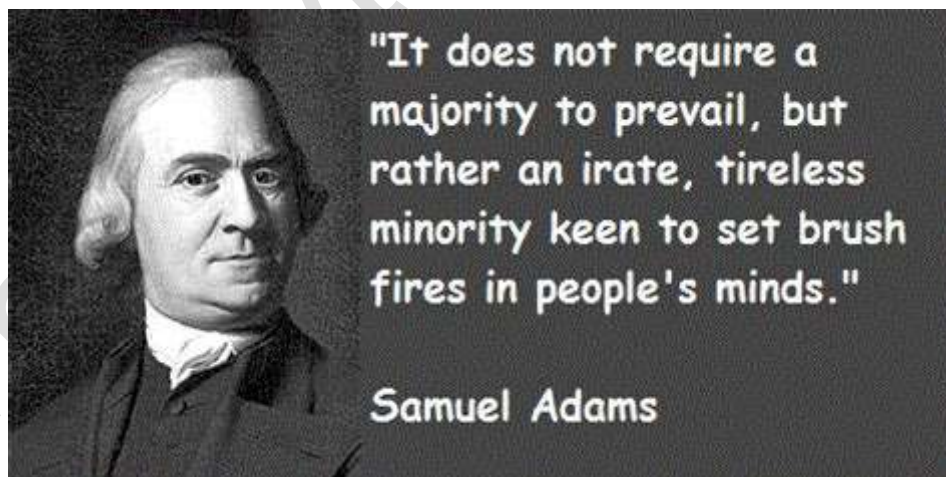


Constitutional Committees

A Constitution is a limitation on the government, not on private individuals—that it does not prescribe the conduct of private individuals, only the conduct of the government—that it is not a charter *for* government power, but a contract of the peoples' protection *against* the government.

Purpose of a government is the protection of an individual's unalienable rights; the source of the government's authority is "the consent of the governed", the government as such has no rights except the rights *delegated* to it by the people for a specific purpose.



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The Myth is Canada

Introduction

When Elizabeth Powel of Philadelphia asked Dr. Benjamin Franklin, “What have you given us?” (Referring to the nation, newly independent of any government power over individuals, he replied, “A republic, madam — if you can keep it.”

If you can keep it.

What did this founding father mean by this?

Dr. Franklin knew that for the people to keep their freedoms, it meant they would need to be committed to the primary and continuous quest to assume more self-responsibility over every aspect of their lives.

If we are to have a constitution that protects us against government overreach, it stands to reason that there must be a foundation of self-governance (responsibility) in as many aspects of our wellbeing as possible.

At first glance, it's seemingly wonderful to think that some centralized entity should take care of these aspects, but be mindful that the moment governance (responsibility) is surrendered, freedoms are sacrificed and if left unchecked, rights will be violated. We see demonstrable examples today where the provincial and federal governments here in Canada have miserably failed to provide adequate standards of wellbeing and in many cases are willfully disregarding unalienable rights and freedoms which are the hallmarks of civility.

How does one gain responsibility over aspects of our lives where government overreach has become so prominent? Start in areas that you and your communities may have strengths.

This manner of cooperation found within and between communities is precisely how the greatest of nations have thrived with prosperity and peace. Why is this?

The people practice daily the mindset and principles that work hand-in-hand with the constitution that they crafted to safeguard their freedom.

1) Creating a Constitutional Committee

The committee can be elected from within the community or people can volunteer.

The purpose of this committee is to organize delegate(s) to represent the community at a constitution convention. Also the committee will compile a package for the delegate(s); this package will include what form of government via the type of government structure created in a constitution, an outline of a bill of rights, what courts and jurisdictions of the courts will be structured within a constitution and other clauses to be included.

The committee should hold several meetings with all the community members to present an overview of their research into the types of government, bill of rights, courts and other clauses to be included so as to get input from the community as what they want.

The committee needs to communicate with other communities and their committees, sharing information on each other's process and type of government/constitution they are constructing.

2) Delegate(s)

Delegate(s) should be trusted members of the community and chosen by a community vote.

Delegate(s) should NOT be former or active politicians or administrators of the de facto government, BAR carded attorneys or so-called lawyers, members of a Law Society or employees of the de facto court system, i.e. Judges, etc. or academics i.e. university or college professors, graduates of the "woke" agendas taught at the colleges or universities and former or present school board members, members of secret societies or overt globalist NGOs or private committees, i.e. Trilaterals, Bilderbergs, CRF, WEF and its affiliates, etc.

Church and State must remain separate, so no religious leaders should be delegate(s).

How the delegate(s) are chosen is by vote or appointment.

Seven Principles for Free Government

By John W. Whitehead

The following seven principles are a good starting point for understanding what free government is really all about.

First, the maxim that power corrupts is an absolute truth. Realizing this, those who drafted the Constitution and the Bill of Rights held one principle sacrosanct: a distrust of all who hold governmental power. As James Madison, author of the Bill of Rights, proclaimed, "All men having power ought to be distrusted to a certain degree." Moreover, in questions of power, Thomas Jefferson warned, "Let no more be heard of confidence in man,

but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution.” As such, those who drafted our founding documents would see today’s government as an out-of-control, unmanageable beast.

The second principle is that governments primarily exist to secure unalienable rights of the individual, an idea that is central to constitutionalism. In appointing the government as the guardian of the people’s rights, the people give it only certain, enumerated powers, which are laid out in a written constitution. The idea of a written constitution actualizes the two great themes of the Declaration of Independence: consent and protection of equal rights. Thus, the purpose of constitutionalism is to limit governmental power and ensure that the government performs its basic function: to preserve and protect our rights, especially our unalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and our civil liberties. Unfortunately, the government today has discarded this principle and now sees itself as our master, not our servant. The obvious next step, unless we act soon, is tyranny.

The third principle revolves around the belief that no one is above the law, not even those who make the law. This is termed rule of law. Richard Nixon’s statement, “When the President does it, that means it is not illegal,” would have been an anathema to the Framers of the Constitution. If all people possess equal rights, the people who live under the laws must be allowed to participate in making those laws. By that same token, those who make the laws must live under the laws they make. However, today government officials at all levels often act as if they are royalty with salaries and perk that none of the rest of us are afforded. This is an egregious affront to the citizenry.

Fourth, separation of powers ensures that no single authority is entrusted with all the powers of government. People are not perfect, whether they are in government or out of it. As history

makes clear, those in power tend to abuse it. The government is thus divided into three co-equal branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Placing all three powers in the same branch of government was considered the very definition of tyranny. The fact that the president today has dictatorial powers would have been considered a curse by the Framers.

Fifth, a system of checks and balances, essential if a constitutional government is to succeed, strengthens the separation of powers and prevents legislative despotism. Such checks and balances include dividing Congress into two houses, with different constituencies, term lengths, sizes and functions; granting the president a limited veto power over congressional legislation; and appointing an independent judiciary capable of reviewing ordinary legislation in light of the written Constitution, which is referred to as “judicial review.” The Framers feared that Congress could abuse its powers and potentially emerge as the tyrannous branch because it had the power to tax. But they did not anticipate the emergence of presidential powers as they have come to dominate modern government or the inordinate influence of corporate powers on governmental decision-making. Indeed, as recent academic studies now indicate, we are now ruled by a moneyed oligarchy that serves itself and not “we the people.”

Sixth, representation allows the people to have a voice in government by sending elected representatives to do their bidding while avoiding the need of each and every citizen to vote on every issue considered by the government. In a country as large as the United States, it is not feasible to have direct participation in governmental affairs. Hence, we have a representative government. If the people don't agree with how their representatives are conducting themselves, they can and should vote them out. However, as the citizenry has grown lazy and been distracted by the entertainment spectacles of modern

society, government bureaucrats churn out numerous laws each year resulting in average citizens being rendered lawbreakers and jailed for what used to be considered normal behaviour.

Finally, federalism is yet another constitutional device to limit the power of government by dividing power and, thus, preventing tyranny. In America, the levels of government generally break down into federal, state and local branches (which further divide into counties and towns or cities). Because local and particular interests differ from place to place, such interests are better handled at a more intimate level by local governments, not a bureaucratic national government. Remarking on the benefits of the American tradition of local self-government in the 1830s, the French historian **Alexis de Tocqueville** observed:

"Local institutions are to liberty what primary schools are to science; they put it within the people's reach; they teach people to appreciate its peaceful enjoyment and accustom them to make use of it. Without local institutions a nation may give itself a free government, but it has not got the spirit of liberty."

3) Elements of a Constitution

Preamble

Structure of Government

Structure of Jurisdictional Courts

Bill of Rights within

Other Clauses

4) The Preamble

The Preamble from the US Articles of Confederation, 1777:

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting.

Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

The Preamble from the US Constitution:

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The preamble of the BNA Act 1867 aka Constitution Act, 1867:

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick and the Government thereof; and for Purposes connected therewith.

{By reason of the request of the Colonies for a Federal Government. It is expedient therefore that they have laws and regulations to guide them;} **Removed by Lord Thring, 1867**

Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion (**colony**) under the Crown of the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom:

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire:

And whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion (**colony**) be provided for, but also that the Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared:

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual Admission into the Union of other Parts of British North America:

Be it therefore enacted and declared 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. (Repealed in 1893)

You can see the differences in the three Preambles above, please take note the first two give credence to "the consent of the governed" while the third does NOT.

5) Types of Government

There are several types of government the constitutional committee can research and present to the community;

Democracy/Direct Democracy: where 51% rule over 49%, you must remember all forms of democracy end in tyranny.

Constitutional Monarchy: the elites ruling over the peasants.

Monarchy: one elite via bloodline ruling over everyone.

Fascist/Communist dictatorship: psychopaths ruling over all.

Anarchy: Rules without rulers

Democratic Republic: based upon the rule of law as expressed within the constitution created by the people.

Confederation: primarily any league or union of people or bodies of people. The term in modern political use is generally confined to a permanent union of sovereign states for certain common purposes.

There are other forms of government that can be researched by the committee and presented to the community.

The community via the committee will need to decide whether to create a bicameral or unicameral structure of government.

Bicameral: house and senate

Unicameral: house only

6) Jurisdictional Courts

When creating jurisdictional courts for the constitution it is very important to keep them separate.

Some jurisdictional courts the committee may want to consider;

Anglo-Saxon Common law: this type of Law is used for Criminal Matters, hence Criminal Law that deals with men and women as perpetrators and victims.

Constitutional, Kings and English Common Law - precedent law or more commonly known as Judge created law. Hence a criminal code.

Equity: a system of law originating in the English chancery and comprising a settled and formal body of legal and procedural rules and doctrines that supplement, aid or override precedent and statute law and are designed to protect rights and enforce duties fixed by substantive law.

Maritime Law.... Deals with matters on bodies of water as defined within the constitution. Deals with legal fictions.

Admiralty Law.... Military; army, navy, air force, usually done through their own court system. Deals with legal fictions.

Civil Law.... Civil law **countries** can be divided into:

- those where Roman law in some form is still living law but there has been no attempt to create a civil code: Andorra and San Marino
- those with uncodified mixed systems in which civil law is an academic source of authority but common law is also

influential: Scotland and the Roman-Dutch law countries (South Africa, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka and Guyana)

- those with codified mixed systems in which civil law is the background law but has its public law heavily influenced by common law: Puerto Rico, Philippines, **Quebec** and Louisiana
- those with comprehensive codes that exceed a single civil code, such as France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Spain: it is this last category that is normally regarded as typical of civil law systems, and is discussed in the rest of this article.

A prominent example of a civil-law is the **Napoleonic Code** (1804).

The code comprises three components:

- the law of persons
- property law
- commercial law

Rather than a compendium of statutes or catalogue of case law, the code sets out general principles as rules of law. The body of private law developed from Roman law, as set forth in the Justinian code.

7) The Bill of Rights

A Bill of Rights for a constitutional government should be based upon the unalienable rights of men and women, a good example is the 1776 Virginia Bill of Rights included below.

Privileges are not rights;

Examples:

Driver's License

Birth Certificate

Social Insurance Number

Hunting Licenses

Fishing Licenses

Boating Licenses

Automobile Licenses

Business Licenses

Etc., etc., etc.

To apply is to beg, one who begs, begs with full knowledge.

Privileges are things that you can do for free, but now the "government" calls a privilege and charges you a fee.

You do not have the right to a job or work; you have an unalienable right to your labour.

You do not have the right to free health/medical care; you have the unalienable right to your body and its autonomy.

You do not have the right to anything the government takes for someone else to give to you.

Virginia Bill of Rights

A Declaration of Rights (June 12th, 1776)

Made by the Representatives of the good People of Virginia, assembled in full and free Convention, which rights to pertain to them and their posterity as the basis and foundation of government.

I. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

II. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amendable to them.

III. That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation, or community; of all the various modes and forms of government, that is best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that, when a government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

IV. That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in

consideration of public services, which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator, or judge to be hereditary.

V. That the legislative, executive and judicial powers should be separate and distinct; and that the members thereof may be restrained from oppression, by feeling and participating the burdens of the people, they should, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be supplied by frequent, certain and regular elections, in which all, or any part of the former members to be again eligible or ineligible, as the laws shall direct.

VI. That all elections ought to be free, and that all men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to the community have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed, or deprived of their property for public uses, without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented, for the public good.

VII. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

VIII. That in all capital or criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favour, and to speedy trial by an impartial jury of twelve men of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; that no man be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers.

IX. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

X. That general warrants, whereby an officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of a fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, or whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are grievous and oppressive, and ought not to be granted.

XI. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury of twelve men is preferable to any other, and ought to be held sacred.

XII. That the freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic governments.

XIII. That a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free State; that standing armies in time of peace should be avoided as dangerous to liberty; and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

XIV. That the people have a right to uniform government; and therefore, that no government separate from or independent of the government of Virginia, ought to be erected or established within the limits thereof.

XV. That no free government, or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

XVI. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and

conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love and charity towards each other.

The Myth is Canada

8) Other Constitutional Inclusions

Examples of Constitutional Inclusions

- 1) No Corporatocracy or Corporate Personhood, all corporate charters must have limitations, i.e. time, personal responsibility of the stockholders and board of directors.
- 2) Penalties clearly written for not following the Constitution.
- 3) Clearly written jurisdictions of Law in separate paragraphs with separate courts for adjudication.
- 4) No Taxation of any kind.
- 5) No professional lobbying of any kind, this does not stop the individual from lobbying their government.
- 6) Term limits for Politicians, spending limits for running for office, No political parties, no one can donate to a politician who is or has run for office, spending caps on what a politician can spend to run for office, as a public servant the politician will receive only a token salary for his 2 weeks of work twice a year, if a politician lies to his constituents to get elected he/she is immediately remove from office.
- 7) All markets are free markets including money. No monopolies.
- 8) No laws can be written to limit what you can and cannot do with your body; it's yours and yours alone.
- 9) All bills passed by the government must pass with 100% consensus.
- 10) No Citizenship, only nationals, as we the people are the sovereigns.

11) Only _____ Born _____ generation men or women can vote in elections, hold government jobs or run for political office.

12) Immigrants must be educated and be fluent in English and the laws of _____ before they are allowed to immigrate to _____.

13) Free Speech. PERIOD, no "Hate Crimes" or "Hate Speech" laws or "social justice warriors" or Cultural Marxism permitted it will be considered a crime and dealt with in courts of law.

14) Government is constituted to protect the individual's unalienable rights and will do so at all times.

15) All charities must be based within the country, no foreign charities or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or money for local charities from foreign sources.

16) Any and all Amendments to the constitution must have ____% carry by the people not their political representatives.

17) All men/women are equal under the law.

18) Right to own guns and other weapons freely and unhindered by Government interference, no permits, no background checks, only one statute, if you are a first-time gun owner, you must take a privately run course on gun usage and safety.

19) Cultural Marxism/Political Correctness is NOT free speech; it is manipulative speech/brainwashing and is illegal and unlawful.

20) Communism, Collectivism, Marxism, Liberalism, Socialism are unlawful and illegal, these "isms" infringe upon the unalienable rights of the individual and anyone who would infringe upon those rights.

21) If you are a civil servant, government employee or politician, you cannot vote in any elections while employed or in service to the People.

22) All land in _____ will be held by men/women in allodium under land patents.

23) As a politician, under full disclosure, if you or any immediate family member, aid or advisor belongs to a private club (i.e. Bilderberg), think tank (i.e. Rand), BAR association, cartel (i.e. CFR, Chatham House) or closed-door discussion group, you and they are permanently disqualified from entering any election as a candidate or to vote in any election.

24) Government as a whole, anyone elected or working for the government as a direct employee or under contract, engages in lying or deploying misinformation or lying by omission, shall be held to account in a court of competent jurisdiction.

25) No membership in the WTO, WHO, UN, UNIDROIT, IMF, World Bank, Bank of International Settlement, UNESCO, NAFTA, etc., etc. as all of the entities infringe upon the unalienable rights of men and women.

26) Treaties, agreements between governments, etc. must be ratified by the people with a majority of 100% to become law within the borders; they must conform to the constitution to be considered by the people.

27) Proven fake scientific claims or consensus science is a fraud and will be dealt with that way.

28) Fractional reserve banking, usury, fiat currency is illegal and unlawful as it infringes upon the unalienable rights of the people.

29) Talmudic law, Noahide Law (Noahide Centres), Sharia Law, Ecclesiastical Law are religious based and due to the separation of “Church” and “State” shall not be considered.

30) No BAR associations, Law Societies, Legal Societies or any “club” or group with private membership that is detrimental to our society it is illegal and unlawful.

31) Anybody or group arguing in favour of eugenics or de-population, We the People believe it should be tried on those arguing in favour, first.

32) Term limit of 2x4 years for all judges in the lower courts and 2x5 years for the supreme or appellate courts, after which they can go back to their private lives. All court judges shall be elected by the people.

33) People of the country of _____ will be the sovereigns others from other lands holding paperwork from those lands as citizens will be excluded here in all aspects of governance. (No Dual citizenship, if you opt for nationalist)

34) Common Law is law of the land and criminal law.

35) Government employees, civil servants, judges, lawyers (prosecutors), politicians while holding employment with the government cannot hold a director’s position on any corporation, be a trustee on a public trust or hold citizenship of a foreign country.

36) Term limits for the political class.

37) NO central banks or banking, commercial banks can only lend money they have on deposit.

38) Corporations are NOT men or women in law and have NO rights, only privileges granted to them from their creator, We the people.

39) Marriage is NOT the State's business; people can marry whomever they want, provided it is between consenting adults.

40) Child rearing is the parents' job, NOT the State's; private child advocacy groups will oversee child welfare, NOT the State.

41) If a supreme court is created, only judges that have been elected into the lower courts can run for a seat on the Supreme Court for a maximum of 2 x 5 year terms

42) The state can only represent men or women, male or female homo sapiens if they were victims in crimes committed, the state cannot prosecute victimless crimes as they do not exist. They can prosecute crimes against the state, i.e. the people where the people are the victims.

43) All judges and state prosecutors must adhere to the written law of the land and if they exceed the law can and will be penalized under that law.

44) A treasury is constituted here within the constitution for the people and will be operated by the people elected, not appointed, to do so.

45) No GMO, No global agrochemical conglomerates i. e. Bayer/Monsanto or any other pesticide/herbicide companies' offerings.

46) No "Forever Chemicals" allowed into our country.

47) No 5G/6G cellular towers or 5G/6G Wi-Fi or "the internet of things" or digital central bank fiat currencies.

48) No untested vaccines. No mRNA vaccines or nano tech. Vaccines must have no adulterates.

49) Heritage Trusts or Generational Trusts can be created for resource management, education, medical care, health care, infrastructure, etc.

50) The right to self defence, the right of self preservation, the right to bear arms.

51) The right to privacy.

52) Voting is a right of the will of the people to elect their representative, not a right of the elected.

53) Transitional clauses from de facto government to de jure government.

54) Land for the de jure government, a clause within the constitution granting the government a small amount of land, say 2.5 acres in allodium, allowing a building for the Congress.

55) Provisions for amending the constitution.

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We do not charge fees, only donations, so please help us to continue on our journey in helping you and others;

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