



Statement of Principles - Presenter's Guide/Support Package

In recent years, and indeed stretching back decades, a great deal of emphasis has been placed on our differences rather than the core beliefs, values, and principles that we share in common.

The main goal of [The Glorious Revival 2034](#) is to revive the common principles that have served as the foundation of our society and to have those principles restored as the basis for action in our communities and as the guides that direct and control governments in our country.

At the foundation of [Civis4Reform](#)'s and The Glorious Revival's efforts is a "Statement of Principles" that draws on the great heritage of our past and outlines the "Rights of All Persons and the Duties of Governments." It is these principles that have underpinned sound, united, and prosperous societies throughout history.

Because these rights and duties are increasingly ignored, dismissed, or actively set aside, it is important to make as many persons as possible aware of them, and commit to them, so that we can look forward to having our society return to a principled foundation. Such a foundation is essential in any society that aims to ensure that free persons can live together in justice, peace, and prosperity.

This guide provides some background and outlines an approach that may be useful for those who wish to discuss these core principles with family, friends, and neighbours, groups of various kinds, local businesses, as well as with politicians and government officials with a view to raising awareness of our rights and of the duties of governments to protect them.

Because any such discussion can easily be diverted into a debate about particular policies or about the actions of particular political parties or politicians, the guide aims to assist you in keeping the focus on the principles that must guide and control all laws, regulations, policies, practices, and actions of governments and public officials without being drawn into debates about the specifics of any of those.

Our intention is to focus on the areas where we are united—on the principles that almost all persons share and that almost all would agree must be used to judge whether the laws, regulations, policies, practices, and actions of governments are sound. **Our intention is NOT to be drawn into debate about particular policies because such discussions can be endless and counter-productive. The purpose is to focus on the principles themselves. (At a later stage, all future policies should be created within the framework of the "Statement of Principles," and older policies reviewed within that framework.)**

When attempting to initiate a conversation on the "Statement of Principles," it may be helpful to start by asking whether the person feels governments are protecting their rights or harming them.

To keep the discussion at a high level and to keep it from being derailed into a debate about specific policies, it is more constructive to focus on the shared consensus that rights are being undermined and that governments are not living up to their duty to protect those rights.

The general outline of the approach is as follows:

- A. Open the Conversation by asking questions
- B. Transition the discussion to a conversation about the "Statement of Principles"
- C. Read the "Statement of Principles" (aloud if you are presenting to a group)

- D. Transition the discussion to a conversation about how to get these principles revived and at the heart of our society and our government
- E. Focus on what individuals can and must do if the principles that made Canada such a desirable place to live are to be restored
- F. FAQs
- G. Additional ideas

A. Open the Conversation by asking questions:

We offer a range of sample questions that might be asked to start a discussion are listed below. The questions are listed under general headings that reflect some of the major concerns that are increasingly being discussed by members of the public. You can select one to three questions that you feel would be relevant to the context of your presentation and any related topics being covered. The goal is to get a conversation going and thus to warm up to a presentation of the “Statement of Principles.” All of these questions are yes or no questions, not discussion questions; they can be used to gauge the room. While a couple of questions should be enough to get things going, we’ve provided a lot of questions under a variety of headings in case you need to fall back on other options.

Referencing the headings that point to other questions might be helpful in order to get your audience to realize that the “Statement of Principles” is not focused on any single issue, but rather is intended to guide all government actions.

The questions that are asked should be chosen on the basis of a judgement about what would get the particular person or group to engage in a discussion about the “Statement of Principles.”

The purpose is to lead to a discussion of the “Statement of Principles” and to encourage persons to support it so that all government policies and actions will be guided by and assessed with reference to those principles.

Here is a list from which the first few questions might be chosen—but you may find that other questions are more appropriate for the particular discussion or audience.

1) General questions about government

- a. Do you believe that our governments act in the best interests of the people?
- b. Do you feel that governments have a duty to represent the public and to protect the rights of all citizens?
- c. Do you believe that your rights are being disregarded, violated/removed by the government?
- d. Do you feel that citizens are getting proper representation in government?
- e. Do you feel that the rights of members of the public are respected at any level of government?
- f. Do you feel that citizens have an adequate say in the policies that are set by government?
- g. Do you believe that the public should have more say in, or more control over, the decisions taken by government?
- h. Did you know foreign organizations, private companies, and non-government lobby groups have a strong influence on the policies set by our Federal, Provincial, and Municipal Governments?

- i. Do you believe that lobby groups or international organizations should be able to set the agendas of our governments?
- j. Do you believe that foreign entities should have more influence on the Government than you?
- k. Do you believe that lobby groups and foreign organizations should be allowed to dictate the policies of government or to give money to our governments on the condition that they adopt policies and programs that are dictated by those organizations even if those policies are opposed by the Canadian citizens who are affected?
- l. Do you believe that governments are adopting policies that divide Canadians and cater to special interest groups rather than providing equal treatment for all?
- m. Do you believe that the government should freeze the bank accounts of persons who donate to those initiatives expressing concern about the policies imposed by government?
- n. Do you believe that governments should treat persons differently based on their racial, religious, or ethnic origins?
- o. Do you believe that the powers given to mayors, municipal councils, and senior municipal officials are used in ways that affect your rights?

2) Questions about the openness and accountability of government

- a) Do you believe that Canadian citizens have an effective say in the statutes, regulations, policies, and programs that are adopted and imposed by our governments?
- b) Do you believe that governments are open and accountable?
- c) Do you believe that governments provide sound and honest information to the public about decisions that governments are taking or policies that they impose?
- d) Do you believe that governments are exercising too much control over what information is available to the public by funding and controlling the mainstream media, censoring social media, and conducting surveillance on the internet?
- e) Do you believe that governments should meet with those who have concerns that the policies they are considering will affect their rights?
- f) Are you concerned about the increase in surveillance cameras in your neighbourhoods?
- g) Are you concerned about changes in zoning and by-laws affecting agricultural lands, residential areas, or other areas?
- h) Are you concerned about the types of development agreements being permitted in your municipality?

3) Questions about economic issues

- a) Do you feel that governments are doing what is required to ensure a sound and prosperous future for Canadians?
- b) Are you ok with how the Government is spending our tax dollars?
- c) Do you believe that your job security (or business) is at risk?

- d) Do you believe that you will be able to find and/or keep adequate housing?
- e) Do you believe that your and your children's economic future is secure?
- f) Do you believe that governments are spending more than can be supported by the wealth-generating segment of the economy?
- g) Do you believe that the government will protect your rights to and upon the property that you own?

4) Questions about availability and quality of essential services

- a) Do you feel that you have secure access to medical services?
- b) Do you feel that our school system is giving an adequate/suitable education to our youth?
- c) Do you feel that our schools are indoctrinating our children with beliefs and values that are unsound?
- d) Do you agree to the government's access to your health information?

5) Questions about access to justice

- a) Do you feel that our justice system protects all persons equally?
- b) If your rights were violated by a rich or powerful person or organization or by a member of a special interest group, would you trust the "justice system" to deliver justice?
- c) Could you afford to make a claim to protect your rights through the justice system?
- d) Do you feel that our justice system gives privileged treatment to those who belong to particular/special interest groups?

6) Questions about safety and security

- a) Do you feel safe in all parts of your town or city?
- b) Do you feel that your children are safe using public transit, public parks, shopping centres and other public spaces?
- c) Do you feel that you can rely on the police and the courts to protect your property?

7) Questions about immigration

- a) Do you believe that immigration levels to Canada are inappropriately harming the ability of Canadian citizens to get access to affordable housing, health care, and schooling?
- b) Do you believe that adequate measures are taken to ensure that those who come to Canada will not bring with them the grievances that led them to leave their own country, but to encourage them to act in accordance with the core beliefs, values, principles and laws that have made Canada free, safe and secure?

8) Questions about your knowledge of your rights and the duties of government

- a) When you were in grade school, were you involved in discussions about your rights and about how to ensure that they are protected?
- b) During your schooling, were you involved in discussions about the duties of government?
- c) Do you think that governments exist to protect your rights or to impose the agendas that they want you to follow?
- d) Do you believe that there is a sound and meaningful discussion of the rights of all persons and the duties of government in our education system?
- e) Do you think that governments are increasingly becoming more like a boss who tells you what to think and what to do than like a defender of your rights?
- f) Do you think that governments are trustworthy?
- g) Do you think that corruption is increasing in government?
- h) Do you believe that the powers of government are increasingly being abused/corrupted?

9) Questions about Health Canada

- a) Do you believe Health Canada is working in your best interests?
- b) Do you think that Safety Code 6 (which measures EMF radiation) is safe?
- c) Do you think the Vitamin D recommendations are sufficient?
- d) Do you believe that high dose Vitamin C can help to remedy various health conditions?
- e) Do you believe Ivermectin is dangerous?
- f) Do you believe that mRNA technology is “safe and effective”?
- g) Do you think there should be vaccine mandates for daycares and schools? For hospitals?

10) Questions about what you can do

- a) Do you feel that your concerns are yours alone or do you believe that they are shared by other Canadians?
- b) Would you like to know about a grass-roots initiative that aims to have Canadians discuss and reassert the rights of all persons and the duties of government that Canada was founded upon?
- c) Would you like to get involved in a national initiative to have our voice heard?

B. Transition the discussion to a Conversation about the “Statement of Principles”

Begin by explaining where the “Statement of Principles” comes from. For example,

A group of grass roots Canadians has developed a “Statement of Principles” that re-asserts the principles of government upon which Canada was founded, specifically the rights of all persons and the duties of government.

Those principles were articulated, refined, and defended over thousands of years as the essential underpinnings of societies in which free persons could live together in peace and prosperity.

From time to time during our long history, those who were entrusted with protecting the rights of all persons have abused the powers of the offices that they held so as to impose their will on others. When that happened, members of the public have repeatedly re-asserted and clarified those rights and eventually brought governments back to their proper role.

It is a long-standing principle that those who hold public office have a duty to protect the rights of all persons. One can find a confirmation of that principle from ancient times, including in the Magna Carta, which King John of England was forced to sign in 1215. One of the clauses in that document says the following:

“The barons shall ... keep, and cause to be observed with all their might, the peace and liberties confirmed ... by this charter.

If we, our chief justice, our officials, or any of our servants offend in any respect against any man, or transgress any of the articles of the peace or of this security ... they shall come to us ... to declare it and claim immediate redress. If we ... make no redress ... the ... barons ... may ... assail us in every way possible, with the support of the whole community of the land, by seizing our castles, lands, possessions, or anything else ... until they have secured such redress as they have determined upon.”

The “Statement of Principles” is drawn not only from that assurance, but also from the many various articulations of the rights of all persons and the duties of government that appear in our long history—from the time of Babylon, through Ancient Greece and Rome, through the Middle Ages and into and beyond the Age of Enlightenment.

The statement reasserts the core foundation of all societies where persons are free and equal—the principles that all persons have unalienable rights and that those who hold public office in Government have the duty to protect those rights, equally, for every person.

C. Present the “Statement of Principles”

Prior to reading the “Statement of Principles,” note that its intent is to set out the core principles that almost all members of our society might agree to.

Note, too, that the “Statement of Principles” identifies principles – not policies – and that the principles are to be used to evaluate the laws, regulations, policies, or programs that governments might put in place with the purpose of determining whether they are compatible with the principles—and thus, whether government can legitimately put them in place.

That is, the “Statement of Principles” sets out a set out a standard—a core set of beliefs, values, and principles—that must be used to determine what governments can do and can not do, and what governments must do and must not do. It sets out the common ground upon which all can agree.

So, when individuals are considering the “Statement of Principles,” it is useful to ask them whether they agree with the principles that are set forth—and to avoid entering into debates about other principles that some might want to include because such discussions often lead to proposals that would give governments

the “right” to impose policies that would then affect the rights of others. The aim is to set out principles that all can agree should be used in evaluating government policies—not to enable governments to impose policies that would undermine the rights of others.

The questions to ask as the principles are read are: “Do I agree with this principle?”; “Is this a principle that all persons should follow?”; and “Should governments be required to uphold this principle?”

Then read the “Statement of Principles.” (Note, we have slide shows available.)

D. Transition the discussion to a Conversation about how to get these principles revived and at the heart of our society and our government.

After reading the “Statement of Principles,” then attempt to engage the public in a discussion about their rights and about the need for all persons to insist that governments must respect and protect them by:

- a. Publicly stating those principles when commenting on the actions of government;
- b. Replacing politicians who do not support the “Statement of Principles” with those who do support them, and who will formally commit to representing the public and to protecting the rights of all persons rather than following the dictates of a political party, a lobby-group, an ideology or a cause; and
- c. Taking steps to press governments and those in the public service to be truly and fully transparent and fully accountable to the people.

It may help to get into that discussion by considering two questions:

- a. Are our Federal, Provincial, and Municipal governments and our Courts and other public institutions acting in accordance with those principles? and
- b. What can be done to get our governments to act on the basis of those principles?

Restatement of the Goals of both the Presentation and Re-affirmation of these Principles

The expectation is that by re-affirming these principles and raising public awareness about the importance of these principles, we can bring about change in our government institutions by ensuring that they act on them rather than on some personal, partisan, or political agendas.

By having these principles re-asserted as the foundation of our society when presentations are made to elected and appointed officials, we hope to bring these foundational principles to the fore in all discussions about actions and proposals of government so as to give a solid and principled foundation to arguments for or against particular acts of government—and so that laws, regulations, policies, programs, and actions of public officials are judged on the basis of whether they comply with the core values that have underpinned our society and our civilization—rather than with back-room, partisan, political agendas or other reasons that are used as the basis for what public institutions do and what they impose.

If we can have those who stand for public office firmly commit to these principles before they are elected—and by putting mechanisms in place to hold them to account—we will restore our ability to ensure that those who work in the public service put their duty to protect the rights of all persons at the heart of all of the actions that they take.

E. Focus on what individuals can and must do if the principles that made Canada such a desirable place to live are to be restored

Government institutions have become large, powerful, and increasingly self-directed. Increasingly, the rights of all persons are set aside as those in government, in bureaucracy, and in lobby groups have managed to control the agenda and to abuse the powers of government to impose their will.

If we are to regain our rights and to have government live up to its duties, the public must understand the principled foundation upon which our society and our system of government was founded and become actively involved in asserting those principles as a common foundation that will get our governments back to respecting and upholding the beliefs and values that have underpinned all enduring societies of free persons where peace, prosperity, and justice have been able to prevail.

The alternative is to allow our government institutions to claim more power and to dictate more and more what we must believe and how we must live.

F. FAQs

a. “Where do these rights and duties come from?”

The purpose of the “Statement of Principles” is to outline rights and duties—not to debate the source of those rights.

Those rights and duties have been articulated, refined, and defended in the long heritage of our society.

The rights outlined are fully compatible with the unalienable rights that are seen by various persons to have been given to every person by God, by Natural Law, or by Sound Reason.

b. “Why do you not include more rights and duties? Should you not also include another principle?”

If one attempts to expand the list, it is easy to run into a problem in that one right may be seen to conflict with another—and that leads one beyond the principles into a discussion of policy.

Policy choices do raise difficult questions—but in facing those choices, it is better to face them by starting with a clear statement of principles on which all can agree than on the basis of personal preferences.

By getting widespread agreement on the principles set out in the “Statement of Principles,” we will have a sound common foundation for discussing and debating whether statutes, regulations, policies, and programs that governments propose or undertake are compatible with the principles—and that is a vast improvement over having governments impose demands on the people on the basis of personal preference, electoral prospects, or deeply-entrenched ideology.

The “Statement of Principles” is drawn from the principles that have been articulated again and again over history as the foundations upon which sound policy and sound government action must be based if society is to continue on a civil, civilized, positive, and prosperous course.

c. “Why do you use the word Persons?”

The word “person” is used to mean an individual human being.

The word “persons” is used to mean a number of individual persons—each with a separate identity, and each with the same rights.

The word “persons” is used to distinguish the individual identity of each human being—an individual identity that can be lost when the word “people” is used—since the word “people” is often used to refer to a group of persons in which the individual identity is lost. Person is a singular noun. It is a concrete noun—it refers to one real person that you can see and touch—a person who has thoughts, feelings, and a life of their own.

Persons is a plural noun. It is a concrete noun—it refers to a number of persons. People is a singular noun. It is an abstract noun—it refers to a group of persons. One can not touch a people. A people does not have individual identity, thoughts, feelings, or a life of its own. Peoples is a plural noun. It is an abstract noun; it refers to a number of groups.

Rights belong to persons—not to groups—and the rights of no person can be taken away by absorbing them within a group where individual persons may not agree with the majority of persons in that group.

Note: if you encounter questions regarding why the words Man and Woman are not used, or why “natural persons” are not distinguished from other legal categories such as “corporate persons,” our answer follows the same reasoning as above: *the answer, in every case, is that the “Statement of Principles” focuses on the common ground upon which ALL can agree—and on the rights that belong, equally, to every individual human being.*

d. Other questions that may arise

You may find, in presenting and discussing the “Statement of Principles” in a formal setting or by way of casual conversation, that other questions are raised, and that those questions may divert attention from the substance of the “Statement of Principles” itself.

If you should find yourself in such a situation, it would be useful to provide feedback so that constructive answers may be prepared to assist others who might be faced with similar questions.

G. Do you have additional ideas for the presenter’s instruction package?

The purpose of this guide is to provide context and background for those who wish to engage others in a discussion about the “Statement of Principles.”

This is a working document which will benefit from input from the experiences of those who have made such presentations or engaged in such discussions.

It is only by engaging constructively with members of the public and dealing with the questions that they raise that we will be able to restore these principles to the heart of our society and to the actions of governments. Therefore, feedback about what approaches were successful and about what questions or approaches led to the presentations drifting away from the intended focus on the “Statement of Principles” and its implications is welcomed.

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