S-217586 Vancouver Registry

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE A. ROSS)

Vancouver, B.C. May 31, 2022

BETWEEN:

ACTION4CANADA, KIMBERLY WOOLMAN, THE ESTATE OF JACQUELINE WOOLMAN, LINDA MORKEN, GARY MORKEN, JANE DOE #1, BRIAN EDGAR, AMY MURANETZ, JANE DOE #2, ILONA ZINK, FEDERICO FUOCO, FIRE PRODUCTIONS LIMITED, F2 PRODUCTIONS INCORPORATED, VALERIE ANN FOLEY, PASTOR RANDY BEATTY, MICHAEL MARTINZ, MAKHAN S. PARHAR, NORTH DELTA REAL HOT YOGA LIMITED, MELISSA ANNE NEUBAUER, JANE DOE #3

PLAINTIFFS

AND:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT BRITISH COLUMBIA,
PRIME MINISTER JUSTIN TRUDEAU, CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER
THERESA TAM, DR. BONNIE HENRY, PREMIER JOHN HORGAN,
ADRIAN DIX, MINISTER OF HEALTH, JENNIFER WHITESIDE, MINISTER OF
EDUCATION, MABLE ELMORE, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY FOR SENIORS'
SERVICES AND LONG-TERM CARE, MIKE FARNWORTH, MINISTER OF PUBLIC
SAFETY AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

BRITISH COLUMBIA FERRY SERVICES INC. (OPERATING AS BRITISH COLUMBIA FERRIES), OMAR ALGHABRA, MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, VANCOUVER ISLAND HEALTH AUTHORITY, THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE (RCMP), AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CANADA, BRITTNEY SYLVESTER, PETER KWOK, PROVIDENCE HEALTH CARE, CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION, TRANSLINK (BRITISH COLUMBIA)

	DEFENDANTS
PROCEEDINGS IN CHAMBE	RS
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	DEFENDANT
PROCEEDINGS IN CHAMBERS	

APPEARANCES:	
Counsel for the Plaintiffs:	R. Galati (video)
Counsel for the Provincial Defendants:	M. Witten
Counsel for the Federal Defendants:	A. Gatti D. French
Counsel for Island Health and Providence Health Care:	T.J. Wedge L. Miller (video)
Counsel for TransLink and Peter Kowk:	T. Delaney J. Hamilton
Counsel for B.C. Ferries:	C. Bildfell

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              (THIS TRANSCRIPT CONTAINS A LARGE NUMBER OF
5
              MISSED WORDS DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE REMOTE
6
              AUDIO)
7
8
    THE CLERK: In the Supreme Court of British Columbia,
9
         at Vancouver, this 31st day of May, 2022, calling
10
         the matter of Action4Canada et al versus Her
11
         Majesty the Queen [indiscernible] et al.
12
    THE COURT: Thank you.
13
              Could I have introductions, please?
14
    CNSL M. WITTEN: Good morning, Justice Ross. It's Mark
15
         Witten. Witten is spelled W-i-t-t-e-n. I am here
16
         on behalf of the defendants, applicants on the
17
         strike application, Her Majesty the Queen, Dr.
18
         Bonnie Henry, Premier John Horgan, Adrian Dix,
19
         Jennifer Whiteside, Mike Farnworth and Mable
20
         Elmore.
21
    THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Witten.
22
    CNSL A. GATTI: Good morning. My name is Andrea Gatti.
23
         This is Olivia French. We both use the pronouns
24
         she/her. We are here representing Canada, and
25
         that includes the RCMP and also the named elected
26
         officials and that would be Prime Minister Justin
         Trudeau, Chief Public Health Officer Teresa Tam,
27
28
         and the Minister of Transport Omar Alghabra.
29
    THE COURT: Thank you.
30
    CNSL T. WEDGE: Good morning, Mr. Justice. Wedge, W-e-
31
         d-g-e, initials T.J., and on Teams is my
32
         associated Laura Miller, counsel for Vancouver
33
         Island Health Authority, and for Providence Health
34
         Care, applicants today.
35
    THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Wedge.
    CNSL T. DELANEY: Justice, Tim Delaney, D-e-l-a-n-e-y.
36
37
         With me is Justin Hamilton, H-a-m-i-l-t-o-n, and
38
         we are counsel for the defendant applicants
39
         TransLink and Peter Kwok.
40
    THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Delaney.
41
    CNSL C. BILDFELL: Justice Ross, it's Connor Bildfell.
42
         That's B-i-l-d-f-e-l-l, first initial C. My
43
         pronouns are he and him. I'm here for B.C.
44
         Ferries.
45
    THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Bildfell.
46
    CNSL R. GALATI: Is that it for the defendants, Justice
47
         Ross?
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Proceedings

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1
    THE COURT: I see no-one else standing.
2
3
              (VIDEOCONFERENCE COMMENCES)
4
              (CNSL R. GALATI AT REMOTE LOCATION)
5
6
    CNSL R. GALATI: Okay. My name is Rocco Galati, R-o-c-
7
         c-o, G-a-l-a-t-i. I appear on behalf of all the
         plaintiffs. And sitting around me at my
8
9
         conference table here are two of my juniors and my
10
         law clerk, in case I need some physical help with
11
         some of the material. So, if you hear rustling,
12
         it's them. They will not be participating.
13
         will [indiscernible].
14
    THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Galati.
15
              Mr. Witten, are you leading the charge?
16
    CNSL M. WITTEN: Yes, Justice. I just received notice
17
         from Mr. Galati that there may be some sort of
18
         objection to the one affidavit that is in the
19
         materials. My suggestion would be that if Mr.
20
         Galati wants to make an admissibility objection,
21
         he simply do that in the course of his
22
         submissions, and then I can respond in reply, if
23
         necessary. I do believe he wanted that noted on
24
         the record at the outset.
25
              Is that correct, Mr. Galati?
26
    CNSL R. GALATI: That's correct. I'm in your hands,
27
         Justice Ross. I think it's a matter that should
28
         be quickly dealt with, as a preliminary matter,
29
         but if you wish to hear my friend out and then
30
         I'll address it in response. It's all the same to
31
         me, I'm sure. And I'm sure you're more than
32
         capable in parsing it, if you [indiscernible].
33
    THE COURT: My wife tells me I'm very good at
34
         forgetting things so if you just -- Mr. Galati,
35
         why don't you flag for me where -- what tab you
36
         will be objecting to, so that --
37
    CNSL R. GALATI: [Indiscernible] I believe it's Tab 19
38
         of my friend's material?
39
    THE COURT: Rebecca Hill Number 2?
40
    CNSL R. GALATI: Yes, that's correct. Essentially all
41
         it is, is a better affidavit attaching
42
         [indiscernible] partial printouts of my client's
43
         website and the website of which my Executive
44
         Director and Founder, with other
45
         co-directors of the Constitutional
46
         [indiscernible]. I have two basic objections to
47
         it. One, I don't see how it's admissible or
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Proceedings

relevant in a motion to strike. Two, it's unfair to me 'cause it almost requires telepathy to know why it's there. I don't have a hint as to what my friends intend to do with this material. Thank you for that. I will keep THE COURT: Okay. that in mind when submissions are made in relation to it, if submissions are made in relation to it. CNSL R. GALATI: Thank you. THE COURT: Mr. Witten? CNSL M. WITTEN: Thank you, Justice.

SUBMISSIONS FOR PROVINCIAL DEFENDANTS BY CNSL M. WITTEN:

CNSL M. WITTEN: So, as I indicated, I will leading us off today. The majority of the allegations in the notice of civil claim, I think it's fair to say, are directed towards the group of provincial defendants. I anticipate being around an hour in my submissions. Then, after that, the other applicant defendants will speak to their strike applications. There's significant overlap between the applications and then Mr. Galati has agreed that he will simply respond to all of these applications, likely in the afternoon session. And he has filed a joint application response to all of the applications.

In my submissions I will be largely tracking the Province's notices of application, which can be found at Tab 4 of the first volume of the Application Record, and then I'll also take you through the Hill affidavit and also, the notice of civil claim of the plaintiffs, as well, in the course of my submissions. So, if you turn to paragraph 1 of the factual basis, you can see there that we've set out that this is a 391-page notice of civil claim that attempts to challenge the scientific and legal basis for the entirety of British Columbia and Canada, and the other defendants, various responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. And part one of the claim contains over 1,300 paragraphs and subparagraphs.

Paragraph 2 simply sets out the many defendants. I won't take you through that. But fundamentally our submission is that this claim is a prolix convoluted document that is replete with

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groundless accusations against public official,
1
2
         inflammatory language and it also contains
3
         numerous what can only be called conspiracy
4
         theories. The claim -- just to provide one
5
         example, the claim characterizes the COVID-19
6
         pandemic as a false pandemic that was designed and
7
         implemented for improper and ulterior purposes, at
8
         the behest of the World Health Organization,
9
         controlled and directed by billionaire, corporate
10
         and organizational global oligarchs --
11
    CNSL R. GALATI: [Indiscernible] --
12
    THE COURT: Mr. Witten. Could I just get you to pause
13
         for a moment.
14
              Mr. Galati?
15
    CNSL R. GALATI: Yes, sir?
    THE COURT: I'm not sure if it's your microphone that
16
17
         we're picking up, or somebody on MS Teams, but
18
         could I get you to mute your microphone while
19
         you're not speaking? I'm happy to have you unmute
20
         whenever you wish to say anything.
21
    CNSL R. GALATI: I can say that as my wife refers to me
22
         most times, I [indiscernible] muted.
23
    THE COURT: Okay. We seem to be ad idem on that, Mr.
24
         Galati.
25
    CNSL R. GALATI: Yes, sir.
26
    THE COURT: I'm sorry. Madam Registrar, I'm not sure
27
         where we're getting --
28
    THE CLERK: [Indiscernible].
    THE COURT: Oh, great. Thank you very much, Madam
29
30
         Registrar.
31
              Sorry, Mr. Witten. I was getting some voices
32
         in and I understand that some of the participants
33
         were not muted.
34
    CNSL M. WITTEN:
                     Justice, if I could just have one
35
         moment? My -- a member of my staff has a document
36
         for me. If I could just have one moment?
37
    THE COURT: Certainly.
38
    CNSL M. WITTEN: So, I believe where I was ticking off
39
         was paragraph 4, I had just read, organizational
         and global oligarchs such as Bill Gates, in order
40
41
         to install a new world economic order. And that
42
         is a theme that runs throughout the notice of
43
         civil claim. So, what I'd like to do is take you
44
         briefly through a few basic pleadings principles.
45
         Then I'll go to the notice of civil claim, take a
         tour through that, and then I'll come back to the
46
47
         more substantive submissions on 9-5 and its
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Submissions for Provincial Defendants by Cnsl M. Witten

various subsections.

In summary, our position is that the plaintiff's claim is deficient in form and substance. It is a scandalous, frivolous and vexatious pleading, as those terms are understood under Rule 9-5(1). It fails to meet the basic requirements for pleadings and it is an abuse of the court's process. And for these reasons, we say the claim should be struck under Rule 9-5(1), without leave to amend.

At paragraph 6 we have replicated some sections from the *Supreme Court Civil Rules* setting out some basic rules for pleadings. You'll be familiar with these. Rule 3-1 provides that a notice of civil claim must do the following:

(a) set out a concise statement of the material facts giving rise to the claim;(c) set out a concise summary of the legal basis for the relief sought.

Rule 3-7 provides that pleadings must not contain evidence, and as you'll see, there are dozens of very lengthy quotes throughout the notice of civil claim from various commentators on COVID, as well as hundreds of footnotes. Sub 9, cannot plead conclusions of law and general damages and sub 14 must not also be pleaded. There is a range of dollars figures that are being claimed on behalf of the various plaintiffs.

Paragraphs 8 and 9 set out a couple of leading paragraphs that are oft sited in strike applications. The first is a classic citation from Homalco Indian Band [as read in]:

The function of pleadings is to clearly define the issues of fact and law to be determined by the court. The plaintiff must state, for each cause of action, the material facts. Material facts are those facts necessary for the purpose of formulating the cause of action. The defendant then sees the case to be met and may respond to the plaintiff's allegations in such a way that the court will understand, from the pleadings, what issues of fact and law it

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will be called upon to decide.

And in my submission the long, convoluted, speculative, conspiratorial narratives that are found in the notice of civil claim are in no sense a pleading of material facts that is required. And a very helpful paragraph that was recently provided by Justice Voith, the Court of Appeal, in the Mercantile Office Systems case, is replicated at paragraph 9. And there Justice Voith says [as read in]:

None of a notice of civil claim, a response to civil claim and a counterclaim is a story. Each pleading contemplates and requires a reasonably disciplined exercise that is governed, in many instances, in mandatory terms by the rules and the relevant authorities. Each requires the drafting party to concisely set out the material facts that give rise to the claim, or that relate to the matters raised by the claim. None of these pleadings are permitted to contain evidence or argument.

And again, I would say that the 400- page claim is replete with evidence and argument.

Turning over the page, paragraph 8, under the heading 'Application to Strike', simply sets out 9-5(1). We are relying on sub a, b, and d, as I believe the other applicants are. The claim discloses no reasonable claim or defence, unnecessary, scandalous, frivolous or vexatious. And sub (d), otherwise an abuse of the process of the court. And of course, the standard is the plain and obvious standard, the standard from the Imperial Tobacco.

So, with that -- with those principles in mind, I'd like to now turn to the claim itself, which is set out at Tab 1 of Volume 1 of the application record. And what I'm going to do is it's simply too large to go through in any detail, but I'm going to take you through the major headings and provide a little bit of summary. So, if you could turn to the claim at page 5, it's a section called 'The Parties'. And I should note that there is a notice of discontinuance in

respect of two plaintiffs, that we received just a 1 2 couple of days ago. We've appended that at Tab 3 94, at the very back of Volume 3. I just note 4 that. 5 But what is contained in --6 CNSL R. GALATI: I'm sorry to interrupt you, but -- I 7 normally don't. With respect to the two parties 8 that have been discontinued, Justice Ross, there 9 will be a fair discontinuance. Mr. Parhar has 10 passed away, one of the plaintiffs. But I have 11 [indiscernible] but I will be in short order. 12 I'm sorry for the interruption, Mr. Witten. 13 THE COURT: Thank you for that, Mr. 14 Galati. 15 CNSL M. WITTEN: And so, in this section titled 'The Parties', this is essentially a running narrative 16 17 of the individual plaintiff's experiences and 18 encounters with various COVID measures, 19 residential care facilities, hospitals, police 20 officers, and it is full of evidence, quotations. 21 And if anything, it resembles an affidavit. It's 22 more in the nature of an affidavit and it's very 23 extensive. That's the first eighty pages of the 24 claim. 25 If you could turn to page 85, there's a 26 section titled 'The Facts'. Sub (a), COVID-19 27 Timeline. 28 THE COURT: Just give me one sec, if you would, Mr. 29 Witten? 30 CNSL M. WITTEN: So, page 85, 'The Facts'? 31 THE COURT: Yes. 32 CNSL M. WITTEN: And here, the first fact is that in 33 2000 Bill Gates steps down as Microsoft's CEO and 34 creates the Gates Foundation and launches the 35 global alliance for vaccines and immunization. 36 And this fact section contains many, many 37 allegations about Bill Gates, Bill Gates' funding 38 of vaccine initiatives and research. And, also 39 infused is another theme here. Paragraph 45 is Gain of Function Research. So, there's some 40 41 unidentified scientists, in 2002, in paragraph 45, 42 who are said to have engaged in gain of function. That's essentially genetic modification of natural 43 44 45 And so, this section weaves together Bill 46 Gates' philanthropic efforts with gain of function 47 research. And, it goes on for a number of pages.

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Submissions for Provincial Defendants by Cnsl M. Witten

And ultimately, this fact section ends with the emergence of COVID and the Bill and Melinda Gates' funding for COVID research. And I'll just take you to paragraph 155, under -- yeah, paragraph 155 on page 121, just for an example, just to give you a flavour of the content here. So, if you have paragraph 155 --

THE COURT: I'm there.

CNSL M. WITTEN: The plaintiffs state and the fact is that the illegal actions and decrees issues by the defendants and other public officials who are unnamed, were done in abuse and excess of their offices, knowingly to propagate a groundless and falsely declared pandemic and generate fear and confusion on the ground, not only with the citizens, but further and moreover with enforcement officials who are pursuing, detaining, ticketing for perfectly legal conduct because of the contradictory laws and conduct of these public officials, all the while their own personal conduct clearly manifests the knowledge that the pandemic is false, the measures phony, designed and implemented for improper and ulterior purposes, at the behest of the World Health Organization, controlled and directed by billionaire corporate and organizational global oligarchs.

And that leads us to the next section, also on page 122. C, ignoring and failing to address medical experts' evidence. This is a 40-page section that includes numerous lengthy quotations from various COVID skeptical scientists and commentators, on a very wide range of topics, everything from the efficacy of masks, ventilators, PCR testing, and even the impacts of the seasons on COVID morbidity. And so, just to give you a quick example, if you could turn the page, just over to page 128 and 129, you'll see an example of the -- there's, I think, four or five pages in a row of long quotations and citations to various doctors and commentators, and that's something that comes up again and again in this claim, the pleading of evidence.

If you turn to page 160, it's the next major section of the claim. This section is titled, 'The Science and Medicine of COVID-19'.

THE COURT: Page 160?

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CNSL M. WITTEN: Page 160. This is a 20-page section. It's, in many respects, quite similar to the previous one, lengthy quotes and footnotes from COVID skeptics or COVID-19 measure skeptics, downplaying the seriousness of the virus, criticizing the measures or saying that they are unscientific. That's the flavour of this section.

Let's skep over to -- in the interest of time, page 188, Section F. And so, Section F is titled 'Global Political Economic Agenda Behind Unwarranted Measures'. And so, it starts off at paragraph 207. The plaintiff say that the fact is that the World Health Organization is not, nor ever has been an objective, independent medical body, but is riddled with overreaching socioeconomic and political dictates of its funders who inexplicably, over and above the nation states who fund it, is heavily funded and directed through its WHO Foundation and GAVI, by international billionaire oligarchs and oligarch organizations such as Bill Gates, GAVI, The World Health Economic Forum. I won't go through, but there's much more along a similar line.

I'll ask you to turn next to paragraph 208, which is just a few pages later, at page 194. So, continuing in this vein, in paragraph 208, the plaintiffs state [as read in]:

The fact is that the nonmedical aims and objectives to declare the pandemic where something is not beyond one of many annual season viral respiratory illnesses, was to, inter alia, effect the following non-medical agendas by using COVID-19 as a cover and pretext, that it's to effect a massive gain, stock market bailout, needed because the banking system was poised to again collapse.

That's sub (a). I won't take you through sub (a) 1, 2 and 3, but I'll skip over to (b) on the next page [as read in]:

The fact is that the pandemic pretense is there to establish a new normal of a new economic world order with a concurrent neutering of the democratic and judicial institutions, and an increase in dominance of

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the police state, massive and concentrated push for mandatory vaccines of every human on the planet Earth, with concurrent electronic surveillance by means of proposed vaccine chips, bracelets and immunity passports, contract tracing via cellphones, surveillance with the increased 5-G capacity, the elimination of cash currency and the installation of strictly digital currency to better effect surveillance, the near complete revamping of the educational system through virtual learning, closure of schools. plaintiffs state and the fact is the benefactors of these goals and agendas are the global oligarchs who control and profit from vaccines, the technical infrastructure of information and communication such as Bill Gates, his companies and organizations, for [indiscernible] vaccination of profits with a global shift to virtual economy.

Paragraph 210 [as read in]:

The plaintiffs state that the fact is that this agenda is well on its way to virtualizing, corporatizing and isolating even parliament and the courts to an embarrassing and debilitating degree.

Some evidence of this corruption of the court, sub (b) [as read in]:

The Supreme Court of Canada announced virtual Zoom hearings of its appeals, its first virtual hearing on about June 10th, 2020.

This section goes on for many pages and if we go on to page 212, it goes from World Health Organization, Bill Gates, and the link is now made to Canadians, this title, paragraph -- sorry, paragraph 220 on page 212, the title is, 'The World Health Organization, Gates, Trudeau, Dr. Teresa Tam and Dr. Bonnie Henry'.

So, you can see there, in the first sentence, at paragraph 220, 220, the plaintiff state that [as read in]:

1 The fact is that the connection and common 2 agreement between Gates, Trudeau, Tam, in 3 addition to their statements and actions in 4 furthermore of that agreement, as outlined. 5 6 And there's various citations as evidence of that. 7 So, this section tries to draw the Canadian Public 8 Health officials, like Dr. Bonnie Henry and Dr. 9 Teresa Tam, into this global conspiracy. 10 If you turn to page 221 there's a very 11 lengthy section on Dr. Bonnie Henry. It contains some -- it can only be characterized as wild and 12 13 spurious allegations against her. If you turn to 14 page 240, paragraph 293, now, that simply contains 15 a quote that 82 percent of women --16 Just give me on second, if would, Mr. THE COURT: 17 Witten? Sorry. Page 240? 18 CNSL M. WITTEN: Carry on to paragraph 293. Paragraph 19 293 on page 244. 20 THE COURT: I'm there. 21 CNSL M. WITTEN: So, this is another theme that runs 22 throughout the claim. Bonnie Henry was in Pakistan, working with the World Health 23 24 Organization to [indiscernible] eradicate polio in 25 2000, and through this -- this, through a 26 vaccination program without the informed consent 27 of the recipients. And this, notwithstanding the 28 fact that according to the World Health 29 Organization every polio case, since 1979, has 30 been the result of the polio vaccine itself and 31 not naturally occurring. And I'm not going to get 32 into that, but don't believe polio to have been 33 eradicated. But more importantly, this allegation 34 around international work is again picked up at 35 paragraph 299, where it is said to be experimental 36 medical treatment contrary to the Nuremberg Code, 37 the Helsinki Declaration. It constitutes a crime 38 against humanity under the Criminal Code. And 39 then paragraph 300 also says that Dr. Bonnie 40 Henry, by authorizing vaccines for children age 41 twelve to seventeen, without the need for their 42 parent's consent, sub (d) goes on to say that in 43 the absence of informed consent, this is also 44 medical experimentation and a crime against 45 humanity, a violation of the Criminal Code, and 46 also the War Crime and Crimes Against Humanity 47 Act, and that's an allegation that's repeated

47

Submissions for Provincial Defendants by Cnsl M. Witten

later in the claim more explicitly. To be clear, 1 these are spurious, baseless allegations. 3 THE COURT: Please continue, Mr. Witten. 4 CNSL M. WITTEN: Yes. I will continue. I will skip 5 over sub (g). It's just a brief section on 6 consequences and violation of constitutional 7 rights. The next major section is sub (h). It 8 picks up at page 254 [as read in]: 9 10 COVID-19 vaccine -- we do not get back to 11 normal until we have a vaccine. 12 13 The section is --14 THE COURT: Just give me one second, Mr. Witten. Thank you. Go ahead. 15 16 CNSL M. WITTEN: That was page 254. Excuse me. 17 THE COURT: I'm there. 18 CNSL M. WITTEN: [As read in]: 19 20 We do not get back to normal until we have 21 the vaccine. 22 23 This section canvasses a range of topics about 24 vaccines, theories about vaccine dependency for 25 society. It gets into topics like microchipping 26 and total surveillance. 27 If you turn to paragraph 308, just a couple 28 pages over, there is a section titled -- this is 29 on page 259, paragraph 308. 30 THE COURT: Yes. 31 CNSL M. WITTEN: [As read in]: 32 33 Microchipping, community passports, social 34 contact, vaccines, surveillance and 5-G. The 35 plaintiffs state that, and the fact is, this 36 global vaccination scheme which is being 37 propelled and pushed by the defendants is 38 with the concurrent aim of total and absolute 39 surveillance of the plaintiffs and all 40 citizens. 41 42 There is a brief section on the media, pages 303 43 to 308, and then there is a summary that starts at 44 page 309, so you're going to have to skip about 45 forty pages ahead, in the claim. So, this is a

summary, beginning at page 309 [as read in]:

Submissions for Provincial Defendants by Cnsl M. Witten

In summary, the plaintiffs state that the COVID-19 legislation, regulation, bylaws, etc., violate constitutional rights.

And then there's some examples [as read in]:

Conduct of Justin Trudeau, the British Columbia Premier John Horgan, and other co-defendants constitute a dispensing of parliament under the pretense of royal prerogative, contrary to the plaintiff's constitutional rights to a parliament.

I'll get into this in the Legal Basis section, but I think this is -- this is what we would characterize as really an incomprehensive submission that's guised in constitutional and legal language. But there's really no way to respond to that using known doctrines of law.

Sub (b) and sub (c), over on the next page, allege various Charter violations, division of powers violations. So, there is certainly reference to legal doctrines and legal language there. But then sub (b) gets back into conspiracy. Sub (d), that the COVID pandemic was pre-planned and executed as a false pandemic, through the World Health Organization, by billionaire corporate organizational oligarchs. I believe I've taken you through those allegations already. Various aims such as de facto elimination of small businesses, concentration of power, and even sub (6), the neutering of the parliament and the courts is all wrapped up in this alleged global scheme.

So, that is -- that is part one. That's part one of the claim. Part two begins on page 312. And this section -- this is the relief sought section. It seeks over two hundred orders, I believe, if you include all of the subparagraphs. And what these orders seek is declarations endorsing the various theories that have been advance in part one, declaring *Charter* breaches or that there's no emergency, and also matters of science, of policy, declarations, masks don't work, or PCR testing is false, declarations that the measures are causing more harm than good. It goes on through seeking mandamus orders,

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prohibition orders, hundreds of thousands of 1 2 dollars for the plaintiffs. There is a truly 3 enormous range of declarations that are sought and 4 the section is very repetitive, very confusing to 5 make your way through it, and really unwieldly as 6 a legal document. 7 The legal basis starts at page 256 and it's 8 quite similar to part two. 9 THE COURT: Page 256? 10 CNSL M. WITTEN: Three hundred and fifty-six, Justice 11 Ross. 12 THE COURT: Thank you. 13 Page 356 is the legal basis section, CNSL M. WITTEN: 14 which continues on to page 391. It seeks a wide 15 variety of declarations again, some relating to 16 legal concepts like Charter breaches, others 17 seeking endorsement of the theories, such as the 18 global conspiracy or that various measures are 19 unscientific or don't work. And I think there's 20 really only one other paragraph that I'd like to 21 take you to. It picks up on the theme, the 22 allegations against Dr. Bonnie Henry. This is 23 actually back in part two, paragraph 293. Flip 24 back to paragraph 293, which is on page 319. 25 I'm actually not going to read this aloud. I'm 26 going to let -- I'm just going to let you read 27 this paragraph, paragraph 293. 28 THE COURT: I've read it. 29 CNSL M. WITTEN: Thank vou. 30 So, that concludes the tour of the notice of 31 civil claim. And so, I'd like to turn back into 32 the Province's notice of application, which was at 33 Tab 4 of Volume 1. So, I'll pick up with Rule 34 9-5(1)(a). This is our submission, that the 35 notice of civil claim discloses no reasonable 36 claim. The first few paragraphs here, we deal 37 specifically with allegations that are simply 38 non-justiciable, that are allegations of 39 violations of the Criminal Code or doctrines 40 unknown to law, or international law that simply 41 can't be adjudicated in a domestic court. And so, 42 I will deal first with that set of allegations, 43 which are, again, sprinkled throughout the 44 400-page claim. 45 So, picking up at paragraph 11, we say [as 46 read in]:

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1 The claim is premised upon non-justiciable 2 questions and relies heavily upon 3 international treaties, Criminal Code 4 provisions and unknown causes of action that 5 are simply incapable of disclosing a 6 reasonable cause of action. 7 8 Paragraph 12 sets out some examples [as read in]: 9 10 Declarations pertaining to questions of 11 science, public health and conspiracy 12 theories that are simply not justiciable --13 14 -- are the type of allegations that I'm concerned 15 with here, and these are set out at sub (a) 16 through (e). A number of examples. 17 So, sub (a) [as read in]: 18 19 A declaration that the science and 20 preponderance of the scientific world 21 community is of the consensus that A, masks 22 are completely ineffective in avoiding or 23 preventing transmission of an airborne 24 respiratory virus. 25 26 It's simply not justiciable in a Canadian domestic 27 court. 28 Sub (b) [as read in]: 29 30 Declaration that the declared rationales and 31 motives, execution of COVID measures by the 32 World Health Organization are not related to 33 a bona fide, nor an actual pandemic, but for 34 other political and socioeconomic reasons, at 35 the behest of the organizational oligarchs. 36 37 It's simply not justiciable, not something that 38 this court can or should entertain. It doesn't 39 pertain to a doctrine of law. And then sub (c) --40 I won't go through all of these -- a declaration 41 that administering medical treatment without 42 informed consent constitutes experimental medical 43 treatment. So, those are some of the 44 non-justiciable allegations. I won't go through 45 sub (d) and sub (e).

Paragraph 13 deals with another category of

claim that simply cannot be adjudicated in a civil

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action, and these are the numerous allegations in respect of the *Criminal Code*. It's trite law that cannot pursue *Criminal Code* allegations in a civil action. We've cited one case there, the *Simon v. Canada* case that stands for that proposition.

So, there are again, a number of examples provided in the sub (a) through (f). I'm providing some examples of this with citations. Crimes against humanity under the Criminal Code of Canada — that's an allegation that's made repeatedly, an allegation that there's medical experimentation the constitutes criminal acts pursuant to the War Crime and Crimes Against Humanity Act, and also that sub (d), extra suicides and drug overdoses tied to the COVID measures constitute criminal negligence causing death. None of these disclose a reasonable claim that can be adjudicated in the B.C. Supreme Court.

Paragraph 14 deals with yet another set of non-justiciable questions, and these are violations of international legal instruments, unwritten constitutional principles and causes of action that are unknown to the law. So, sub (a) provides an example. This is a reference to an international legal instrument. Vaccine mandates violate the Universal Declaration of Bioethics and Human Rights, the Nuremberg Code, Professional Codes of Ethics, and all Provincial Health Acts. So, in respect of the international legal instruments we have a dualist system in Canada. Unless international law is expressly implemented it is not actionable in a domestic court. So, we've cited one case for that proposition, which is the Li v. British Columbia case, the 2021 BCCA 256 cite in paragraph 14.

Sub (b) is another example of allegations in respect of international legal instruments. The Helsinki Declaration of 1960, and the Nuremberg Code. So, I won't spend any more time on that. Sub (c) is an allegation in respect of unwritten constitutional principles, so there's an allegation of the measures vesting in indefinite emergency power in various defendants. It constitutes a constitutional violation of dispensing with parliament under the pretence of royal prerogative, contrary to the English Bill of Rights, as read into our unwritten constitutional

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rights, through the preamble of the Constitution Act 1867. And as the Supreme Court of Canada recently held in the Toronto v. Ontario case, these are not independent constitutional doctrines. It cannot simply violate an unwritten constitutional principle and be entitled to a Charter remedy under s. 24 or 52. So, that's the Toronto v. Ontario case, paragraph 5. And the remaining examples are simply more examples of unknown causes of action or international legal instruments that are alleged to have been violated, and I will not take you through those specific examples.

Paragraphs 15 to 17 deal with what I would say are attempts to plead causes of action that are known to law -- Charter breaches of s. 7 or 15, division of powers breaches. And so, in respect of these allegations that are also sprinkled throughout the claim, we say the claim fails to set out material facts which, if true, support these claims. Now, I'm not saying that it's not possible to challenge various COVID measures. Our office is defending ten other constitutional challenges in respect of various COVID measures, some very broad claims, some more narrow. So, that's not my submission. I really have two points in respect of these allegations that do concern real actionable legal documents.

The first is that -- this is set out in paragraph 16 --

THE COURT: Yes.

CNSL M. WITTEN: The general rule that facts pleaded should be accepted as true for the purposes of a strike application does not apply in -- and this is a quote from the Willow v. Chong case [as read in]:

A case like this where the notice of civil claim is replete with assumptions, speculation and in some instances outrageous allegations, the law is clear that allegations based on assumption and speculation need not be taken as true.

And in my submission that reasoning applies in this case. That's the Willow v. Chong case.

But more fundamentally and more importantly,

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in my submission, the reason why this very extensive pleading does not raise a reasonable claim is because the plaintiffs have failed to plead the concise statement of material facts that is necessary to support any complete cause of action. The *Charter* claims are inextricably bound up in a prolix argumentative, speculate narrative of grand conspiracy that is simply incapable of supporting a viable cause of action. And this is, again, a quote. This is a quote from the *Fowler* case, which I will take you through [as read in]:

It is impossible to separate the material from the immaterial, the fabric of one potential cause of action or claim from another, or conjecture and conspiracy from asserted facts.

And so this the one case that I will ask you to turn up. It's contained in Volume 2 of the application record, at ^ab 23. This is the Fowler v. Canada case. It's a decision of former Associate Chief Justice Cullen. We'll pick up at paragraph 51, on page 7 of nine. This is a claim in negligence, harassment and defamation. Picking up at paragraph 51:

The present case in my view represents the circumstance in which no coherent cause of action can be discerned from the pleadings or responses to the demand for further and better particulars and, in any event, those documents are so prolix, over-broad, and reliant on irrelevant recitations of evidence or narrative as to be impossible to respond to in any meaningful way. In the result, I conclude that the plaintiff's pleadings fall afoul of Rule 9-5(1)(a) and (b).

Paragraph 52:

While it appears that the plaintiff is seeking to make claims of negligence, harassment and/or defamation, even assuming the tort of harassment, or the conduct said to constitute it can amount to a cause of action in British Columbia, as the applicant notes, the plaintiff has not pleaded material facts which would in any event establish any such cause of action whether framed as harassment or as the intentional infliction of mental suffering.

As to the prospect of the defamation claim being successful, I agree with the applicant's submissions that the plaintiff's pleadings and responses simply do not reach the standard of particularity, clarity or care necessary to establish such a cause of action or even enable a reasonable response.

The apparent claim in negligence is similarly compromised as it relies on the plaintiff's lengthy narrative-like response to demand for particulars in which it is impossible to separate the material from the immaterial, the fabric of one potential cause of action or claim from that of another, and the conjecture and opinion from the asserted fact.

The go on to say that the pleadings simply do not meet any standard which enables or requires them to be responded to, and the claim was struck. And so, I would say that that reasoning applies with full force in this claim, in respect of the 391 pages before you. So, those are my submissions on sub (a). We say it is plain and obvious that the claim, as pleaded, fails to disclose a reasonable cause of action.

So, I'll move on to 9-5(1)(d) [as read in]:

The notice of civil claim is scandalous, frivolous and vexatious. Paragraph 19 we set out that a pleading is scandalous if it does not state the real issue in intelligible form and would require the parties to undertake useless expense to litigate matters that are relevant to the claim.

That's the Gill v. Canada case. [As read in]:

A claim is also scandalous or embarrassing if it is prolix, includes relevant facts, argument or evidence such that it is nearly impossible for the defendant to reply to the pleading and no [indiscernible/quiet voice] to be met.

Pleadings that are so prolix and confusing that it is difficult, if not impossible to understand, should be struck.

And that's again, the *Gill* case. And so, at paragraph 21 we set out that this is a scandalous

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pleading because it is prolix, confusing, nearly impossible to respond to. Some of this will now be guite familiar to you. It's a 391-page claim. It seeks over 200 declarations. There are extensive passages of completely irrelevant information the long timeline, starting with -from 2000, in respect of Bill Gates and his funding efforts. Bill Gates is not a party to this action. The lengthy narrative about the global political agenda and the detailed 81-page running narrative of the plaintiff's interactions, in addition to the Criminal Code allegations, the raising of convoluted legal arguments. That's [indiscernible]. And then, of course, there are a wide range of allegations against individuals who are simply not a party to this claim -- Facebook, Amazon, Goggle, Yahoo, Bill Gates. They're all addressed. It's all entirely irrelevant and it all goes to this being a scandalous pleading under 9-5(1)(b).

Paragraph 22 we set out that it also fails to meet the basic requirements. It's over 1,500 paragraphs. It is by no means a concise statement of the factual or legal basis. Dozens of quotations from various commentators, extensive pleading of evidence and citations to websites, articles, policy documents. And also under sub (b) is this word 'frivolous', and there's a whole other body of case law about what is a frivolous pleading. I provide a couple principles at paragraph 23 [as read in]:

A pleading is frivolous if it is without substance, is groundless, fanciful, trifles with the court or wastes time.

We say that this claim is a frivolous pleading because it promotes fanciful, ungrounded conspiracy theories about the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic, the efficacy of COVIC-19 measures, and the motivations, the personal conduct of the provincial defendants. I've provided four examples in the subsection (a) through (d), of this allegation, the plaintiffs state -- this is sub (a) [as read in]:

The plaintiff state the fact is that the

illegal actions and decrees issued by the defendants and other public officials were done in abuse and excess of their offices, knowingly to propagate a groundless and falsely [indiscernible] pandemic, for improper purposes at the behest of the organizational global oligarchs.

I won't go through the sub (b) and sub (c). It's more about the new world economic order, the objective of an absolute total surveillance state. It's groundless allegations that are frivolous, they trifle and they waste the court's time.

Rule 9-5(1) (b) and (d) are what are dealt with in the next section, and so we have lumped together the assertion that the claim is both vexatious and an abuse of process. That's under -- and there's actually a typo there. It should say Rule 9-5(1) (d), not sub (a).

THE COURT: B and D?

CNSL M. WITTEN: B and D. Yes. And so, the reason why we have lumped these two together is because, in the *Dixon v. Score* [phonetic] case, it was said that there is little distinction between a vexatious action and one that is an abuse of process. The two concepts have strikingly similar features. Abuse of process is -- this is paragraph 26 [as read in]:

It is not limited to where a claim or an issue has already been decided in other litigation. It's not just about res judicata, issue estoppel. It is a flexible doctrine applied by the court to values fundamental to the court system.

And so, we've included a citation from the CUPE [phonetic] case from the Supreme Court of Canada where the court says [as read in]:

Canadian courts have applied the doctrine of abuse of process to preclude re-litigation in circumstances where the strict requirements of issue estoppel are not met, but where allowing the litigation to proceed would nonetheless violate such principles as judicial economy, consistency, finality, and

the integrity of the administration of justice. Vexatious actions include those brought for an improper purpose, including the harassment or oppression of other parties by multifarious proceedings brought for purposes other than the assertion of legitimate rights.

And this is a quote. This is based off the *Lang Mischner* [phonetic] case, which is oft cited in vexatious litigant cases [as read in]:

Where it is obvious that an action cannot succeed, or if the action would lead to no possible good, or if no reasonable person can reasonably expect to obtain relief, the action is vexatious.

So those are some basic principles in respect of abuse of process and vexatiousness. And so, I'll move now to application, which begins at paragraph 28. And we say there is — there are a multitude of bases upon which to conclude that the claim is an abuse of process. And these include [as read in]:

The attempt to use the judicial process to adjudicate non-justiciable conspiracy theories, to seek declarations on non-justiciable questions, medical science, public health policy. These are improper purposes.

But more concerning -- more concerning --

And this is at paragraph 29, we say that [as read in]:

The claims bears the hallmarks of a vexatious and abusive claim that is intended to harass and oppress the parties.

As well as non-parties, I would add. And so, in this respect, we say the claim advances against the Provincial Health Officer, without factual fact or foundation, spurious allegations of crimes against humanity in relation to the implementation

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of COVID-19 measures and international public health work in the early 2000's. The claim also contains numerous irrelevant allegations about alleged conflicts of interest or hypocritical conduct relating to the private lives of both parties and non-parties. I'm not going to repeat those allegations in court, but they are all cites there for you, at paragraph 29 sub (d). There are broad, sweeping criminal allegations, which are not actionable in a domestic court. But of course, that fact is probably lost on the majority of the public. But, they are not actionable in a civil action and they are made against both named and unnamed government employees and officials. So, again, we've provided a number of citations, and I won't take you through them all, at paragraph 29 sub (c). And then, in sub (d) we also say that the claim contains numerous instances of inflammatory and inappropriate language to describe the actions of the defendants.

In sum, we say that this claim has been brought for an improper purpose. To come back to that language from the Lang Mischner case that I spoke of just before, the plaintiffs and their counsel must -- counsel must know, or they ought to know, that a 391-page claim, seeking over 200 declarations, around criminal conduct and the efficacy of public health measures -- this is a quote -- "cannot succeed and would lead to no possible good". And I just add here, parenthetically -- I'm not going to ask you to turn up any of these cases, but Tabs 78 to 94 are all cases involving plaintiff's counsel with -many with similarly sprawling pleadings, all of which were struck out in approximately the last six to ten years. So, some guidance -- you may find some guidance in respect of this nature of pleading from those cases, which are at Tab 78 to 94.

Paragraph 32 we say that the claim is intended, at least in part, to intimidate and harass public officials and politicians, including the Provincial Health Officer, by advancing spurious public allegations of criminal conduct, conflicts of interest, ulterior motives. And again, I'll just add, parenthetically, one of

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those cases that I just referenced, at Tab 76 to 86 is the *Gill v. McIver* [phonetic] case, and that case was actually struck. That was a COVID case. That was case was struck under Ontario's anti-slap legislation. It was found to be a strategic lawsuit against public participation, essentially. It was brought for improper motives. So, that's the one of those set of cases, one case that also dealt with the COVID-19 pandemic.

And so, we say that this intention is apparent from the nature of the pleadings and what is alleged, but it is also further corroborated, in our submission -- this is still at paragraph 32 -- by the plaintiff Action4Canada's simultaneous campaign to encourage individuals to serve government officials and politicians with notices of liability for their actions in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. And these are documents that, to a layperson, might look like a real legal document. Hundreds of them have been served in the past months and a number of these are set out -- and a number of these are contained in the affidavit of Rebecca Hill. And so, I'll just take you through now, the Hill affidavit, which is found at Tab 19 of Volume 1.

And so, if you have Tab 19, the affidavit of Rebecca Hill, we can start by turning to Exhibit A. This is a printout from the Action4Canada website, and I'm actually going to -- I'm going to take you through a couple of printouts in relation to the statement of claim before I actually get to these notices of liability, but I'm just going to go through this affidavit altogether, just in the interests of time. So, starting with page 2, you can see there [as read in]:

Action4Canada is a grassroots movement reaching out to millions of Canadians, uniting our voices in opposition to the destructive policies tearing the fabric of this nation. God keep our land glorious and free. Action4 --

The part I'm looking for is in relation to the statement of claim. That's the second last paragraph [as read in]:

Statement of Claim Filed: Legal action against the government officially commenced. Action4Canada has commenced legal action against the B.C. and federal government. We have retained Rocco Galati, a top constitutional lawyer, who's willing to take on the defence of our *Charter* rights and freedoms in response to the extreme and destructive emergency measures of COVID-19.

And then there's a 'Donte Now' button. And the evidence appears to suggest that there was fund raising efforts for this action. If you turn over to page 16 you can see this is in Exhibit D, at page 16. You can see that Action4Canada reached a hundred percent of the legal fund financial goal. They've announced the filing of the statement of claim. There's a press conference video with Mr. Galati. And again, the promotion of the full 391-page claim in a link.

And so, the point here, leading up to the notices of liability is submitted. There is a --nothing has happened in court on this file, up until this day, but there has been promotion. It has been promoted online and there has also been this simultaneous campaign by Action4Canada to serve notices of liability.

And so, moving now, continuing through the Action4Canada website to the notices of liability, which I guess would be the second prong of their campaign against COVID-19 measures, you can see, at page 29 in Exhibit F, some information on the notice of liability. You can see there in the picture, notice of liability, serve your employer today. And there's a pdf. Of an employer vaccine notice of liability [as read in]:

Employers, whether medical or not, are unlawfully practicing medicine --

This is the employers.

-- by prescribing, recommending and/or using coercion to insist employees submit to the experimental medical treatment for COVID-19, namely being injected with one of the experimental gene therapies commonly referred

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to a vaccine. According to top constitutional lawyer Rocco Galati, both government and private businesses cannot impose mandatory vaccinations. Mandatory vaccination in all employment context would be unconstitutional and/or illegal, and/or unenforceable and there's a recommendation to notify your employer today that you will hold him personally liable for any financial injury and/or loss of your personal income and ability to provide food and shelter for your family if they choose to use coercion or discrimination against you, based on your decision not to participate in the COVID-19 experimental treatments.

And then there's some explanation on how to serve this notice of liability on your employer [as read in]:

Take action. Print it out.

And if you turn over to the next page you can actually see that there's a recommendation to video-record the serving of an employer with this -- with this document, which to a layperson would look like a legal document. And we have included just a selection of the notices of liability that made their way to the Attorney General's office, by no means a comprehensive list of them. I think we've included something like eighty, but even that was simply a selection and it only goes up to November. But just to show you an example of this document, if you could turn to page 92 of Exhibit H. So, this is the vaccine notice of liability. You can see there, at the bottom, it says, 'Source Action4Canada.com'. That's the plaintiff. And they all contain that source identifier.

And so, you can see that this is served on a Clint Parker in the Coastal Fire Centre. And so there are dozens and dozens, hundreds of these that have simply been served on various public servants and if you look at the language of the document, to a layperson this would, of course, be intimidating, perhaps stressful [as read in]:

You are unlawfully practicing medicine by prescribing, recommending, facilitating, advertising, mandating, incentivising and using coercion to insist employees submit to any vaccine including the experimental gene therapy injections for COVID-19, commonly referred to as a vaccine.

And if you turn over to page 96, it's the last page of this notice of liability. And there's a quote, paragraph 96. Mr. Galati -- that's the third last paragraph, and then the very last paragraph [as read in]:

I hereby notify you that I will hold you personally liable for any financial injury and/or loss of my personal income and my ability to provide food and shelter for my family.

And it goes on. So, in my submission this is an intimidation tactic. It's clear to a person with legal training that there's no legal validity to the document, but it is oppressive, intimidating for civil servants to be receiving these documents. And of course, many of them are directed towards high-ranking public officials, Dr. Bonnie Henry or the Health Minister, but many of them were simply delivered as was recommended by Action4Canada to a supervisor, and often in person. And so, we say that corroborates that this action is being brought for an improper purpose, to intimidate and to harass.

And then moving on to paragraph 33, we also submit that this claim is intended, the notice of civil claim, to consolidate, publicize --

THE COURT: Just give me one second to get back there, Mr. Witten, if you would? Thank you.

CNSL M. WITTEN: Actually, if you're still in the Action4Canada, or sorry, the affidavit of Rebecca Hill, you could just turn to the very end, Exhibit K. It should be the last tab in that binder.

THE COURT: I'm there.

CNSL M. WITTEN: And so, this is -- Ms. Hill deposes in her affidavit that she went to Mr. Galati's Twitter account and simply printed it out and appended it to an affidavit. I understand Mr.

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Galati may take issue with that. And this affidavit is cited for this purpose in our application response. And so, we note here that Mr. Galati has 58,000 Twitter followers and that the notice of civil claim, if you turn over the next page, it was promoted, sent out to his 56,000 Twitter followers. Attached is the statement of claim, notice of civil liability filed in B.C. Supreme Court, covering a comprehensive challenge to COVID measures, currently working on an injunction on vaccine passports in B.C. And this simply goes to my point that this is a legal document. It has a court stamp on it. Nothing has happened in the last eight months. I mean, Mr. Galati -- in fairness to Mr. Galati, he's had notice that we're bringing strike applications. But this is the first time we've been in court. But there has been much going on with the claim in terms of its promotion, social media and the internet.

And so, we say that is at least part of the reason why this claim was filed and that is an improper purpose. Because, of course, that court stamp, to a layperson, does give a veneer of credibility to the allegations. It looks -- or, it is an official court document. And so, we say these are improper purposes to file and prosecute a civil action. We say there can be no question that the claim is an abuse of process and permitting this litigation to proceed would violate the principles of judicial economy, the integrity of the administration of justice. And we say that providing the plaintiffs with an opportunity to redraft their pleadings would only further this abuse of the court's process. And so, that is why we are not only asking for the claim to be struck in its entirety, with costs. We are asking for no leave to amend.

And subject to any questions, those are my submissions on behalf of the provincial defendants.

CNSL M. WITTEN: So, thank you, Mr. Witten. I may have questions for you after I hear from all the parties.

Ms. Gatti?

CNSL A. GATTI: Justice Ross, my thought is I might be able to cut some of these submissions if we could

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take the morning break early. I hate to be
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         repetitive if I don't have to be.
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    THE COURT: Very well. We'll take fifteen minutes.
    CNSL A. GATTI: Thank you very much.
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              (VIDEOCONFERENCE CONCLUDES)
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              (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)
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              (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)
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    THE COURT: Ms. Gatti?
    CNSL A. GATTI: Justice Ross, again, I am Andrea Gatti
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         and I am here for the Federal Crown, and that
         does --
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    THE COURT: Excuse me, Ms. Gatti.
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    CNSL A. GATTI: Yes.
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    THE COURT: Could I have quiet in the gallery, please?
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         Thank you.
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    CNSL A. GATTI: And I am, indeed, also representing the
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         federal public officials who have been personally
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         named in the claim.
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    SUBMISSIONS FOR FEDERAL DEFENDANTS BY CNSL A. GATTI:
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    CNSL A. GATTI: So, Canada does have a strike
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         application before you in the material. I don't
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         propose you turn to it, but for the sake of the
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         record, I just inform you that that is at Tab 9 of
         the joint record.
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    THE COURT: Could I have quiet in the gallery, please?
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         People who won't respect the court or the -- I'm
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         continuing to hear somebody talk, while I'm
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         admonishing people not to talk. They will be
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         required to leave.
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                  Gatti, if you would just grant us one
              Ms.
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         moment?
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    CNSL A. GATTI: Of course.
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    THE COURT: Thank you. So, Tab 9?
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    CNSL A. GATTI: For the record, that's where it is.
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         You don't need to turn to it. I won't be
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         referring to it.
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    THE COURT:
                Thank you.
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    CNSL A. GATTI: Canada does adopt the submissions of my
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         friend from British Columbia and I only have a
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         handful of submissions to add to those. And as I
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Submissions for Federal Defendants by Cnsl A. Gatti

said prior to the break, I'll endeavour not to be repetitive.

In Canada's submission the pleadings should be struck for all the reasons identified by British Columbia, but my -- the focus of my submissions is actually on the question of whether and to what extent the pleadings could even be litigated on. And it's really more of a practical problem. I intend to be maybe fifteen or twenty minutes and I'll take you, I think, to one or two cases.

Before we begin, I should note that Canada has not filed a defence in this matter and Canada's position was that the claim was just not capable of anything more than a proforma response and Canada opted to wait to see what would happen with the strike application. So, in the event that the court doesn't strike the claim and the claim proceeds in some form, Canada would seek to have the claim parties, the causes of action and the material facts clarified significantly, and of course, the time for serving and filing Canada's defence would have to be noted and extended.

As my friend, I think, very capably demonstrated in his submissions, the claim is long and it contains a number of pleadings that are convoluted and very difficult to follow. appears to contain numerous irrelevant pleadings and it describes a vast panorama of characters and events, and several lengthy narratives. And the precise problem with this degree of breadth and the scope of it is it would engage -- it would draw all of the parties and in this case, not just the defendants, but the plaintiffs, as well, into a highly unproductive and expansive style of litigation. My submissions in this may focus a bit on the term 'scandalous', as a quality of the proceedings. And of course, that's part of the grounds to strike under Rule 9-5. But scandalous as it's defined in the case law, which is, you know, a lesser used, I think, prong of that 9-5 test, doesn't necessarily mean what it does in the vernacular, this like sense of moral outrage. But, my friend took you to the Fowler case and Justice Cullen does refer to a definition of scandalous. I won't -- we don't have to go back to Fowler but I note for you that it's at

Submissions for Federal Defendants by Cnsl A. Gatti

paragraph 41.

And it says in paragraph 41 that [as read in]:

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Scandalous means so irrelevant that it would involve the parties in useless expense and would prejudice the trial of the action by involving the parties in a dispute, apart from the issues.

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And so, what's notable about that idea and that definition is that if we take all the facts as true, as we may or may not be bound to on a motion to strike of this kind, and even if buried in these hundreds of pages, there are properly pleaded causes of action and meritorious prejudicial claims. The very structure and the form of the claim in the proceeding hides that. And then that way the pleadings are prejudicial to both sides. And so, in that respect, as I noted earlier, Canada's specific concern is quite practical and that this pleading just simply doesn't reach a standard of clarity and care that's necessary to carve a path through litigation, and even to enable, in Canada's submission, a reasonable response.

My friend has taken us on a tour, as he described the pleadings, but I just ask you to look at it and look through the table of contents. There is such a long list of narratives that this claim touches upon that it really is impossible for anyone, I expect, except those who have drafted it and were very familiar with it, to separate what's material from not material, one cause of action from the other. And my friend has noted that there seems to be, at least, a fair amount of advocacy and conjecture to sift through. And in that Fowler decision Justice Cullen does refer to another decision, which is the Homalco Indian Band v. British Columbia. That decision is at Tab 26 of the joint record. But I'd like to just read a quote from that, because I find it's very helpful in this case.

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So, I'm reading from paragraph 8 and it's not long. It says [as read in]:

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It appears the material facts of some of the

Submissions for Federal Defendants by Cnsl A. Gatti

causes of action are separated in the pleading and can be found only with careful study and by meticulous attention to the many internal cross-references. As well, in some instances allegations against one defendant are contained in the same paragraphs as allegations against the other defendant. Moreover, particulars are sometimes mixed with material facts and often serve as particulars of more than one material fact. Again, the nature and effect of these particulars must be discerned, if that's possible, but only through torturous analysis of the document.

And what the court reasons in Homalco, and what Justice Cullen, I believe, discusses in Fowler is who's responsibility should that be? I mean, does that fall on the court and on the defendants to effectively sift through this material and determine what's meaningful and what is the subject of proper litigation? And in that respect, I mean, this could be the subject of discovery. With discovery, document discovery alone, on this type of pleading, would have such breadth and it would take so long to even determine what's relevant, that there's no way that that would be efficient or practical for anyone. So, in Canada's view, you know, if we assume that there are meaningful and important claims within this, we need a practical solution, and the first would be, in Canada's submission, to have this omnibus claim struck and if there are abuses of power at the hands of government, then those matters should be properly litigated and not hidden, effectively, in a thicket of weeds for us to all try to figure out. And that favours everyone, including the court, the defendants and the plaintiffs.

And so, the one case I'd like to take you to on that, and that's at Tab 32 of the joint record, and my friend did refer to this earlier. So, this is a B.C. Court of Appeal case entitled *Mercantile Office Systems*. It's from 2021, so it's recent.

THE COURT: Sorry. I'm at Tab 32 and I've got Moosa [phonetic].

CNSL A. GATTI: Hmm. Let's strike that out.

Submissions for Federal Defendants by Cnsl A. Gatti

THE COURT: Tab 31.

CNSL A. GATTI: Thirty-one? Thank you.

So, this is a successful appeal of a chambers judge decision dismissing a motion to strike. And I admit readily that the pleading that underlies this litigation is different than the one in many way, or in many respects, in what we're looking at here, but I take you first to the summary of the reasons of the chambers judge. And that is at paragraph 8. And I read from the second sentence. She concluded that:

She referred to a number of relevant authorities that identified the role or function of pleadings. She concluded that the application alleged "technical deficiency 'in the air'." By this she meant that the applicants had not identified specific paragraphs as nonresponsive, argumentative or containing evidence.

And so, clearly, that's distinguishable from what the parties are arguing here. But nevertheless:

She was of the view that the application before her was "structure-driven," in that the applicants sought to have Warranty Life organize its pleadings differently. She considered that she was being asked to "micro-manage Warranty Life's pleading style".

And I take the court to this in the event that the court should find itself at a similar crossroad, which is that if the court is not sufficiently convinced of the substantive laws of the claim, then Canada would like to highlight that the claim can still be stuck, based on these structural formal laws. And the B.C. Court of Appeal in this decision goes through a lengthy analysis to justify that reasoning. And so, that begins at paragraph 9 and it moves through analysis of the formal requirements of a pleading and the rules and culminates at paragraph 20.

And I read from paragraph 20:

I have addressed these various Rules and

Submissions for Federal Defendants by Cnsl A. Gatti

their accompanying forms at some length because they establish how comprehensive and prescriptive the requirements for specific categories of pleadings are. These formal and content-based requirements are neither anachronistic nor technical. Instead, they are necessary and serve to further the purposes of the *Rules*. Those purposes and their importance have been expressed on numerous occasions by both this Court and by trial judges.

Pleadings are foundational. They guide the litigation process. This is true in relation to the discovery of documents, examinations for discovery, many interlocutory applications and the trial itself.

And so, the analysis goes on in light of the structural requirements under the rules and ultimately overturns the dismissal of the chambers judge. But what is important about the reasoning is the very high degree of emphasis it places on the formal requirements for pleadings, and emphasizing that they're not technicalities. In apply that here, it's of Canada's view that this claim has to be struck on that basis. It merely is impractical to continue or to ask the parties to engage in a litigation of this kind that would no doubt be costly, time-consuming, and involve us in a number of pretrial motions.

And I think, subject to your questions, I'm prepared to conclude my submissions.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Gatti. I may have questions for you after I've heard from all counsel.

CNSL A. GATTI: Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Wedge?

CNAL T. WEDGE: Wedge, initials T.J., for the record, counsel for Island Health and Providence Health Care.

SUBMISSIONS FOR ISLAND HEALTH AND PROVIDENCE HEALTH CARE BY CNSL T. WEDGE:

CNAL T. WEDGE: Mr. Justice, I, too, will strive for brevity. The Health Authorities, as I'll term them, for ease in my submissions, do adopt the

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Submissions for Island Health and Providence Health Care by Cnsl T. Wedge

able submissions from my friends from Canada and British Columbia. But I will highlight a couple of items that are particular to the Health Authority defendants in this action, and applicants today. The Health Authority's notice of application is at Tab 13. I don't propose to take you there just yet. Indeed, I'm going to start at Tab 3, which is the Health Authority's response to civil claim. And we'll flip to page 2, and I'll get there in a moment.

As with the other applicants today, the Health Authorities do ask that this matter is struck in its entirety, pursuant to Rule 9-5. In addition to the long list of deficiencies with this notice of civil claim, highlighted by my friends, the Health Authorities observe from these submissions and from the notice of civil claim that the panoply of allegations are really focussed on the Charter effect of the legislation and orders brought in by government to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. Now, as you'll see at page 2 of the response to civil claim, Vancouver Island Health Authority is a regional health board that's a creature of statute, the Health Authority [indiscernible]. Providence Health Care is not a legal entity. It's actually the Providence Health Care Society and that's a society pursuant to the Societies Act, and it provides services in concert with the Provincial Health Services Authority and Vancouver Coastal Health Authority, which are health authorities.

They're more kin to Crown Agencies or Crown Corporations. They aren't government. They are not able to pass legislation and they're not able to issue the orders at issue before the court today. As such, to the extent that the plaintiff's issues are with the legislation and the constitutionality of the legislation, if one is able to glean it out of this pleading, that's not an issue which the Health Authorities should be involved in. They implement the legislation, as is set out at paragraph 8 on page 2 of the response to civil claim, as well as page 3, paragraph 15. Now, paragraph 15 also does deal with the statutory immunities in that legislation. We don't propose for you to consider that today, Mr. Justice, or address that. But the point is to

Submissions for Island Health and Providence Health Care by Cnsl T. Wedge

highlight that what the Health Authorities were doing and what appears, on our reading of the notice of civil claim, is implementing legislation as they're required to. So, to the extent that the issue is with the legislation and the constitutionality of that legislation, that's not an issue which the Health Authorities should be involved in.

Now, particularly in respect of the claim of Woolmans, Jacqueline Woolman and the Woolman Estate, which have been discontinued, as I understand, against all the defendants, as far as Vancouver Island Health Authority can tell, those were the only plaintiffs with particular claims against the Health -- the Island Health. going to take you there, but for your ease of reference, the claims against Island Health and the factual basis are found at pages 7 to 23 of the notice of civil claim. The claims for relief start at page 342. And those are the two areas where there's particularly -- a particular identification of the Health Authority and the plaintiffs with claims against them. In the case of Providence Health Care, it's pages 32 to 37, and the relief sought is at page 46. And there appears to be a bit of a drafting error, because in the factual basis the plaintiff with the claim against Province Health is John Doe, or Jane Doe Number 3, whereas in the relief sought section there -- it's Jane Doe Number 2, as far as we can tell. There is another Jane Doe number 3with additional claims that don't appear to be directed at either Health Authority.

So, simply put, the Health Authorities aren't government. They don't pass legislation. They didn't make the health orders. As the claims and allegations, as you'll see from the relief sought, appear to only be claims under the *Charter*, and in respect of Island Health it's measures are put in place to protect senior care homes from COVID, the masking requirements, visitation requirements, etc., and in respect of Providence Health Care in respect of masking requirements at St. Paul's Hospital. These are implemented pursuant to government order. The issue should be with the legislation and not the actions of the health authorities.

Submissions for Island Health and Providence Health Care by Cnsl T. Wedge

Now, I'm going to go briefly to the Health Authorities notice of application at Tab 13 and I'm going to move forward to page 6, paragraphs 22 and 23. So, in the submission of the Health Authorities, first the criterium prior to these two is the absence of a claim, others that were no reasonable cause of action, the Health Authorities submit that there is no reasonable cause of action against them on the basis that they aren't the ones passing the legislation and orders that appear to be at the heart of the issues before this court. But also, that this pleading is scandalous and embarrassing. In reading paragraphs 22 and 23, at 22 it's stated [as read in]:

A pleading is scandalous if it does not state the real issue in an intelligible form and would require the parties to undertake useless expense to litigate matters that are relevant to the claim.

Now, to the extent that there could be a conceivable claim against either Health Authority, and being this expansive claim with multiple plaintiffs against multiple defendants, Island Health would be necessarily involved in many portions of an action that would have no relevance to any claim against them. A claim is also -THE COURT: Mr. Wedge, I just want to understand

 CNAL T. WEDGE: Yes?

your --

THE COURT: -- what you've told me, and I know this is factual, but --

CNAL T. WEDGE: Yes?

THE COURT: -- am I to understand that it's the Woolman plaintiffs who have discontinued and they are the only two individuals with a claim against Vancouver Island Health?

CNAL T. WEDGE: The only discernible claim. Island Health is lumped in with -- as the defendants in other sections of this pleading. So, in the submission of Island Health, with the Woolman's claims gone, the only discernible cause -- stated factual basis of the claim against Island Health has been removed by the notice of discontinuance and in that regard, in respect of Island Health in

Submissions for Island Health and Providence Health Care by Cnsl T. Wedge

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         particular, we received confirmation of the court
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         if it isn't -- if you are inclined not to strike
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         the whole claim, Mr. Justice, that the claim is,
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         indeed, [indiscernible] against Island Health by
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         operation of this notice of discontinuance in the
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         absence of factual basis against Island Health.
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    CNSL R. GALATI: [Indiscernible] interrupt, Your
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         Honour, but in fairness to my friend, this
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         continuance was a recent development and I haven't
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         put the facts [indiscernible], but it may very
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         well be that my friend, Mr. Wedge, is correct and
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         over the lunch break I'll look at it closely, more
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         closely, and may be in a position to agree with
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         him with respect to his clients on the factual
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         substrata, as against his clients.
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    CNAL T. WEDGE: Okay.
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    THE COURT: And are you, Mr. -- thank you for that, Mr.
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         Galati. Are you referring to both Providence and
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         Vancouver Island Health Authority?
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    CNSL R. GALATI: Yes. [Indiscernible]. Yes, if the
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         factual substrata [indiscernible] then my friend
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         would be correct. There is no set, once this
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         continued, there's be no financial substrata, and
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         therefore, no cause of action against his client.
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    THE COURT: Thank you for that, Mr. Galati. We can
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         address that after lunch.
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    CNAL T. WEDGE: Thank you. And for clarity, from our
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         perspective, our understanding is that the
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         Woolman's case is only Island Health.
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         separate from that of Providence Health Care.
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    THE COURT: I understand that, as well. Thank you, Mr.
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         Wedge.
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    CNAL T. WEDGE: And then returning to page 6, paragraph
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         23, also a claim is scandalous and therefore
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         embarrassing if it prolix and includes irrelevant
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         facts, argument or evidence, such that it is
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         nearly impossible for the defendants to reply to
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         the pleadings, or know the case to ...
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              And part of the issue, as is highlighted
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         about the issue with the discontinuance against
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         Island Health, is given that the claims against
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         the Health Authorities may have specific sections
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         devoted to them, the manner in which the pleading
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         is drafted, with so many areas where the
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         allegations are lumped into as being against all
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         defendants, including the entire legal basis, it's
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         not possible for the Health Authorities, or any of
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Submissions for Island Health and Providence Health Care by Cnsl T. Wedge

the other non-governmental parties, to tease out what particular claims might be against them.

So, in summary, Health Authorities seeks that this matter should be struck, A, because there's no actual reasonable claim against them because they're not the ones who instituted the legislation and the orders which appear to be the heart of this matter. But B, the pleading cannot be deciphered as between which defendants ought to be actual and proper parties and what claims are made against them, which is at the heart of the pleadings itself, the ability for a defendant to respond to a pleading and only being involved in an action where the claims are actually directed at them..

Subject to any questions, those are our submissions.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Wedge. And I may have questions for you after I've heard from Mr. Galati.

CNAL T. WEDGE: Thank you, Mr. Justice.

THE COURT: Mr. Delaney? CNSL T. DELANEY: Yes.

SUBMISSIONS FOR TRANSLINK AND PETER KWOK BY CNSL T. DELANEY:

CNSL T. DELANEY: Justice, my clients are TransLink and Mr. Peter Kwok. TransLink, strictly speaking, isn't a legal entity. It's more of a trade name. The actual legal entity that operates the public transportation system in the lower mainland is the South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority. TransLink is more of a trade name.

The allegations against my client are basically that they required one of the plaintiffs, Foley, to wear a mask while on a Sky Train and she was wrongfully arrested for that reason. There's nothing actually at all in the legal basis where I can see that my clients are specifically identified. Instead, the allegations and legal basis are more generic type allegations that things like masks aren't effective and those sorts of allegations. And the relief sought is for breach of *Charter* rights and two million dollars.

So, I adopt and will not repeat the

Submissions for TransLink and Peter Kwok by Cnsl T. Delaney

submissions of my friends so far, but I'm going to make just one submission to you, Justice, and I won't take you to my notice of application, but it's at Tab 16, so you know where it is in the materials. But the one submission I do want to make is just to pick up on what Mr. Witten was saying with respect to, well, the usual rule is that pleadings must be taken as true. That doesn't apply where the allegations are based on assumption and speculation. And the one case I do wish to take you to, Justice, is at Tab 27. It's the Codere [phonetic] v. Canada Attorney General case. And you have it, Justice?

THE COURT: I do.

CNSL T. DELANEY: All right. So, this is a decision just from earlier this year and in this case the court took judicial notice of the fact that COVID was in existence and there'd been a pandemic and things of that sort. You'll see at paragraph 1, the plaintiff in that case, Mr. Codere, sought judicial review of the federal government's requirement that all its employees be vaccinated against COVID-19. He asserts this requirement is unreasonable because he believes the virus that causes the disease does not exist. And if you go to -- over the page, to page 3, paragraph 14, this was an application to strike [indiscernible] and in fact, the pleadings were struck. And at paragraph 14 the court notes [as read in]:

The rule that allegations must be taken to be true does not extend to facts that are manifestly incapable of being proven.

Refers to the *Imperial Tobacco* case, and then also makes the same point that my friend, Mr. Witten made in the quote from *Operation Dismantle*, that it does not require that allegations based on assumptions and speculations be taken as true. And if you go over to paragraph 23, the court then -- this is -- undertakes a review of judicial notice and at paragraph 23 notes [as read in]:

The facts may be notorious, even when the decision maker cannot ascertain them personally. For example, in *R. v. Colaja* [phonetic] [which was a Supreme Court of

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Submissions for TransLink and Peter Kwok by Cnsl T. Delaney

1 Canada decision], the Supreme Court of Canada 2 took judicial notice of the war in 3 Afghanistan, even though it's highly unlikely 4 its members, like most Canadians, travelled 5 there to witness the hostilities. 6 evidence of the war is nevertheless notorious 7 because over the years trusted sources of 8 information have repeated mentioned it. 9 Thus, a reasonable person would not doubt 10 that there was a war in a distant country. 11 12 And then, if you go to paragraph 43, you'll see 13 that the court -- actually, it begins at paragraph 14 40, but onwards, the court reviews a number of 15 what I'll call COVID cases and paragraph 43 notes 16 [as read in]: 17 18 Courts across the country have reached 19 similar conclusions. In Menzori [phonetic] 20 the Ontario Superior Court of Justice took 21 judicial notice of the fact that COVID-19 is 22 caused by the SARS COVID 2 communicable and 23 highly contagious virus. The Alberta Court 24 of Queen's Bench noted that since early 2020 25 Canadians have been living in the midst of a global pandemic caused by SARS COVID 2 virus. 26 27 We take judicial notice of this fact which is 28 so notorious and indisputable as not to 29 require proof. 30 31 And then at paragraph 45 it says [as read in]: 32 33 Thus, Canadian courts have taken judicial 34 notice of the fact that COVID-19 is caused by 35 the SARS virus. While these cases are not, 36 strictly speaking, binding on me, they are 37 persuasive authority. 38 39 And I submit, Justice, you can do the same here 40

and take judicial notice of these notorious facts. And I submit you should.

And those are my submissions.

THE COURT: Sorry. Just with respect to that, you say that I can take judicial notice of the existence of the pandemic, COVID. Thus --CNSL T. DELANEY: And that it --

THE COURT: Sorry, for interrupting.

Submissions for TransLink and Peter Kwok by Cnsl T. Delaney

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    CNSL T. DELANEY: Yeah.
    THE COURT: But that that -- taking such judicial
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         notice would be a countervailing force against the
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         assumption that the assertions in the notice of
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         civil claim are soon to be correct?
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    CNSL T. DELANEY: That's exactly my submission. Now,
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         we still face the same problem that there's --
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         it's quite a large, long, and you couldn't do that
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         for --
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    THE COURT: I understand that you're not focussed on
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         that issue.
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    CNSL T. DELANEY: Yes.
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    THE COURT: But that's your -- you say that that's one
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         route?
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    CNSL T. DELANEY: Yes.
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    THE COURT: All right.
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    CNSL T. DELANEY: Thank you.
    THE COURT: Mr. Bildfell?
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    CNSL C. BILDFELL: Justice Ross, I intend to be the
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         briefest of all. I don't know if there's a prize
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         for that, but there we have it.
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    SUBMISSIONS FOR B.C. FERRY SERVICES BY CNSL C.
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    BILDFELL:
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   CNSL C. BILDFELL: B.C. Ferries supports and adopts the
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         position of the applicants in this matter and we
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         consent to the order sought. And we have nothing
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         further to add.
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    THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Bildfell. I think you win
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         the prize, although Mr. Galati may surprise us.
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    CNSL R. GALATI: If I [indiscernible].
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    THE COURT: Mr. Galati? So --
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    CNSL R. GALATI: Yes, sir.
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    THE COURT: We have until 12:30 and then you'll have
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         the afternoon, but leaving some amount of time for
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         response or reply by the applicants.
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    CNSL R. GALATI: It's been [indiscernible]. I used to
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         have a satellite office out of Vancouver
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         [indiscernible] with Mr. [indiscernible]. But I
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         have to [indiscernible] my clock. It's now 3:00
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         o'clock in Toronto. So, could we break for lunch
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         until that time, [indiscernible].
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    THE COURT: Three thirty our time until 5:00 o'clock
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         your time. So, our time, 12:30 to 2:00 o'clock.
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    CNSL R. GALATI: Is the lunch?
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    THE COURT: Is the lunch.
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Proceedings

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CNSL R. GALATI: And it's 12:00 o'clock right now?
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    THE COURT: Yes.
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    CNSL R. GALATI: So, if we could break for lunch now, I
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         would agree to that. I'd [indiscernible] guicker.
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         If that's okay, with His Honour?
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    THE COURT: All right. Do you -- you want to take the
7
         lunch break now and then --
    CNSL R. GALATI: Yes.
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    THE COURT: -- I'm open. Do you want to resume at
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         1:30, Mr. Galati?
    CNSL R. GALATI: Sure. That would be [indiscernible]
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         in my time, yes. And then we take -- how much do I have [indiscernible]. I think it would be an
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         hour and half and that could leave my friends half
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         an hour for reply. Is that -- is that acceptable?
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                That seems fair to me, Mr. Galati.
    THE COURT:
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    CNSL R. GALATI: Thank you.
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    THE COURT: All right. We'll take this lunch break now
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         and resume at 1:30.
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               (VIDEOCONFERENCE CONCLUDES)
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               (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED FOR NOON RECESS)
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               (PROCEEDINGS RECONVENED)
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               (VIDEOCONFERENCE RECOMMENCES)
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    THE CLERK: We're back on the record.
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    THE COURT: Thank you.
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              Mr. Galati?
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    CNSL R. GALATI: Thank you, Justice Ross. For my
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         purposes, all we'll need is [indiscernible]
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         application record of the plaintiffs and the white
         bound book of authorities [indiscernible] 34
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         authorities [indiscernible]. If you have them
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         with vou?
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    THE COURT: Thank you. I will close up everything
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         else.
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    CNSL R. GALATI: Thank you. And I'm going to apply the
         very short, brief, clear written argument at Tab 9
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41
         of the application record. And I'll be -- I'll be
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         sticking along with that argument in my
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         [indiscernible] presentation.
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    THE COURT: All right. So, I'll open up that binder,
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         as well.
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    CNSL R. GALATI: Yes. Thank you. [Indiscernible].
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         It's a written argument. It's not the one that's
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Proceedings

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in the response. It's an [indiscernible] page
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         written argument. [Indiscernible].
                                              Thank you.
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         All right.
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    SUBMISSIONS FOR PLAINTIFFS BY CNSL R. GLATAI:
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    CNSL R. GALATI: So, [indiscernible], Justice Ross, is
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         first, Canada [indiscernible] as respondents and
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         then I will address some of the submissions,
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         mostly of Mr. Witten, [indiscernible] this
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         morning. But I don't want to continue to
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         [indiscernible] responses to him in my initial
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         presentation of the case. If that's acceptable to
14
         you?
    THE COURT: Absolutely.
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    CNSL R. GALATI: Okay. So, the first thing I would
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         like to, you know, in my written argument I
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         canvassed the general principles on a motion to
19
         strike. Before I get there I do want to raise
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         this issue of the applicants' affidavit. I'm now
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         have a better understanding of [indiscernible] to
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         the specific -- the specific submissions speaking
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         to the [indiscernible]. So, I'm going to take
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         Your Honour first to pages 1 to 5 of my written
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         argument which are the general principles on a
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         motion to strike.
                            [Indiscernible] to proceedings
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         against the Crown and cases against government
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         [indiscernible], but virtually all my cases are
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         met with motions to strike. They're just, fair
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         enough. You know? [Indiscernible].
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              So, the fact that I am [indiscernible] where
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         ten of my cases of the over 560 reported in the
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         jurisprudence, so we have close to 600 cases
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         recorded, federally and provincially, in three
35
         different province. The fact that my friends
36
         selectively choose [indiscernible] to strike is
37
         somewhat concerning to me along with the other
38
         [indiscernible] submissions my friend made
39
         [indiscernible].
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    THE COURT: Mr. Galati, sorry to interrupt you --
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    CNSL R. GALATI: Right.
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    THE COURT:
                -- but until you told me that I didn't know
43
         that.
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    CNSL R. GALATI: Okay.
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    THE COURT: I didn't understand from Mr. Witten that
         he'd included ten cases where your pleadings have
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been struck. I may have missed that.

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Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

CNSL R. GALATI: [Indiscernible]. 1 2 THE COURT: Oh, all right. 3 CNSL A. GATTI: [Indiscernible] thousand of cases in 4 the courts. But anyway, I'll come back to that 5 issue later. But the only reason I'm making this 6 point is that motions to strike in our system are 7 common [indiscernible] day-to-day issues 8 [indiscernible], especially against government 9 [indiscernible]. We know what the general 10 principles are that often lead [indiscernible], 11 and so [indiscernible] principles [indiscernible] 12 the Supreme Court of Canada [indiscernible]. And 13 so, pages 1 to 5 of the [indiscernible] principles 14 and at page 2 of my written argument my expert in 15 [indiscernible] and [indiscernible] reminds us and 16 states [as read in]: 17

I am of the view that the age of civil procedure should not act as an obstacles to a just and [indiscernible] resolution of the case.

With all due respect to my friends, [indiscernible], but the main thrust of what I heard was unsubstantiated conspiracy theories, spurious, negligent conspiracy theories. This would be too much work to try. The pleadings are complex and [indiscernible]. Of course, they are complex and [indiscernible]. They deal with the COVID-19 measures in a global - in a global [indiscernible] pandemic [indiscernible] in any other subject matter since I've been a lawyer. This is not the case of the milk truck hitting the bicycle. This is a case on the COVID measures that are applied provincially, federally, [indiscernible] World Health Organization. All my friends may talk about conspiracy theories. I have not led conspiracy theories. I have not led conspiracy theories. I have led conspiracies.

And you know, when I was in front of the justice I saw many a case of complex conspiracy, [indiscernible] conspiracy charge of illicit drug distribution, for instance, of illicit drugs. The notion of a conspiracy in Canadian law as a criminal and civil dimension are recognized since the assassination of Julius Caesar. Conspiracies happen. Just because [indiscernible] a

Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

conspiracy, that doesn't mean it's a conspiracy theory, 'cause you don't want to deal with it. And that's what my friends are doing -- are suggesting. Mr. Galati is off his rocker. Look at the things he's saying. Mr. Galati, on behalf of his clients says yeah, but I'm pleading facts.

The WHO is funded by GAVI and Bill Gates, number one and two founders. That's irrefutable. The WHO says that. Prime Minister Trudeau gave a billion Canadian dollars to follow his private, profitable vaccine agenda. That's indisputable. You can find that in his budget. That's not denied by the Federal Government or Prime Minister Trudeau.

Dr. Teresa Tam, our Chief Medical Officer, sat on three WHO [indiscernible] as our Chief Medical Officer. Dr. Bonnie Henry worked for the WHO. Dr. Bonnie Henry was in Pakistan in the year 2000 administering Bill Gates' polio vaccines, and in Pakistan, India and Africa, 486,000 children were injured and killed as a result of that vaccine.

The Indian Bar Association, which is not a boatload of lunatics, has filed criminal charges against Bill Gates for that vaccine campaign that was administered in 200, with the participation of Dr. Bonnie Henry. Are these unsettling allegations? Yes. Are they comfortable? No. My answer to that and the [indiscernible] conspiracy is too bad. That doesn't mean they're conspiracy theories.

We had a [indiscernible] between the WHO, Bill Gates, the [indiscernible], our Prime Minister, our Chief Medical Officer in Ottawa, and our Chief Medical Officer in British Columbia. [Indiscernible] both their actions and their statements which you must also [indiscernible] a conspiracy theory [indiscernible].

So, I take -- I take offence that I'm [indiscernible] dismissed just because Mr. Witten and his comments think this is all silly, made up stuff. Deal with the facts as pleaded [indiscernible] and then let's discuss the motion to strike. And I'm sure [indiscernible] my statement of claim on behalf of my clients. It's a [indiscernible] but everybody [indiscernible]. The COVID-19 pandemic is not a simple clear issue.

Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

[Indiscernible] cases in B.C. and elsewhere where the pleadings are being attacked [indiscernible]. So, you're damned if you, damned if you don't. Is this a [indiscernible] pleading? Of course not. [Indiscernible]. Is it so imperfect that it should be struck in whole or in part? Maybe in part. And I'll make submissions on that. But there's no way this pleading should be struck in whole.

And so, when my friends [indiscernible] civil procedure, we have to remember what Chief Justice Lamer from the Supreme Court of Canada said [indiscernible]. This is not [indiscernible], to which I can't respond. What is it -- what is my friend saying [indiscernible] conspiracy theory, that this is a vaccine [indiscernible]? I'm [indiscernible]. This is a vaccine [indiscernible]. Is this a pandemic? Maybe. say it's a false pandemic with alternative motives and the facts are open. [Indiscernible] Mr. Witten talks about skeptics, that I led in evidence. These aren't skeptics. These are internationally renowned world experts in their field. When I take you to the case law, I'll show Your Honour why, in their opinions, and necessary material for this statement of claim.

So, at the end of the day, now [indiscernible] page 3 of my written argument. But just because something is complex or novel is not a basis to strike. In the *Imperial Tobacco* case is a big extract at page 4, which really [indiscernible] at paragraph 21, Chief Justice McLaughlin says [as read in]:

The motion to strike is a tool that must be used with care.

And at the other paragraph [indiscernible]. The other appellate cases that I've extracted are [indiscernible] and that the statement of claim should not be struck just 'cause it's rather one sided [indiscernible]. Those cases are [indiscernible]. Your Honour, I'm not going to -- I'm not going to insult the court by taking you through the cases. You can look at them [indiscernible]. And then other cases [indiscernible]. And this is important, why the

Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

jurisprudence should not be disclosed at this stage of the proceeding, and that's [indiscernible].

And then lastly, in order to strike, the Ontario courts have said that [as read in]:

The defendant must be [indiscernible] decide the case directly on point from the same jurisdiction [indiscernible]. But no such case exists in whole or in part.

And that's the [indiscernible]. Now, [indiscernible] my final point in my submission.

So, what you have is [indiscernible], Justice Ross is a claim that [indiscernible] history in emergence [indiscernible] the virus. Then, scientific fact [indiscernible] and it must be taken as proven. No-one in the world has actually isolated the virus. The only evidence of the virus is the so-called screening test by using the PCR screening machine. [Indiscernible] page 186 of my claim. The Portuguese Court of Appeal, the Austrian Court and the German Courts have filled out the PCR machine and expert evidence that [indiscernible] it produces a 96.5 percent false positive. British Columbia [indiscernible] PCR [indiscernible] t between 45 and 47 cycles. That's [indiscernible]. And Justice Ross, these cycles are not augmented. They are exponential. So, with each cycle [indiscernible].

Now, these are not conspiracy theories. These are [indiscernible] determinations on expert evidence. Now, are you here, or is this court here [indiscernible] to determine the science [indiscernible]? No, you're not. But you are here and I'll take you to the jurisprudence -- you are here to determine and protect citizen's constitutional rights where the measures don't take into scientific inputs and opinions. That's been determined.

So, the science and the medicine that's pled is not there to ask the B.C. Supreme Court to determine that the defendants are wrong and the [indiscernible]. It's just to say, look, the legislation, the decrees, the measures and the damage has grossly overreached to the point the constitutional rights have been [indiscernible] as

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Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

pleaded. And so, that's the centre of [indiscernible]. I have [indiscernible] the history of the COVID virus, the [indiscernible] COVID virus, the history of the [indiscernible] of the pandemic, the science, the medicine, the politics and the legislation and decrees [indiscernible]. Why should the [indiscernible] make this unmanageably [indiscernible]? My God, I was involved in conspiracy [indiscernible], with boxes of evidence that [indiscernible]. One famous case in Toronto when I was working with the Department of Justice [indiscernible]. We're not suggesting every case necessitates that kind of energy and I'm not suggesting this would even come close to that. But, a hard case, a complicated case, a case that's too much work and a list of resources, according to the respondent Attorney General of Canada, is not a reason to strike. I'm now going to take you to -- my friends took you through it, but on pages 5 to 81, [indiscernible] essential material facts [indiscernible] personal circumstances for appeal from constitutional infringements suffered by the person [indiscernible] Jane Doe -- Jane Doe [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible] Justice Ross, indiscernible]. THE COURT: I'm sorry. We're getting some talking in the background. It appears that somebody who's on the -- who is linked by phone, or by MS Teams, doesn't have their microphone muted and is speaking. I apologize, Mr. Galati. CNSL R. GALATI: Okav. THE COURT: Madam Registrar, can we mute that person? Thank you. CNSL R. GALATI: And so [indiscernible]. So, what we have here, Your Honour, Justice Ross, is, the various plaintiffs are constitutionally challenging, not just provisions but executive actions and inactions with respect to the COVID measures, as [indiscernible] with respect to vaccines and coercive means to enforce vaccines, contrary to voluntary consent, masking, lockdowns, social distancing in gatherings and PCR tests. Those are the five things that the plaintiffs take

And so, they declare the COVID-19 pandemic

constitutional issue with.

Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

cannot be seen in isolation in the Province of British Columbia, from the federal jurisdiction of Canada, cannot be seen in isolation in Canada [indiscernible] of the pandemic, and to the advisory and the mandates put out by the World Health Organization, a UN Agency funded by a [indiscernible] private citizen, Mr. Gates and [indiscernible] GAVI. Now, that's a [indiscernible]. Now, I don't care about [indiscernible] business. They can do that. then to say that it's a spurious conspiracy theory to say, well, Mr. [indiscernible], who doesn't have [indiscernible] of instruction as a scientist, doctor, or vaccinologist, he has no expertise whatsoever, is funding the [indiscernible] agency that makes [indiscernible]. And that's a fact.

And then we have the other connections where I, on behalf of my clients, be able to prove, on a balance of probability, a civil conspiracy, actionable [indiscernible]. Maybe not. That doesn't mean you get to strike it [indiscernible]. It's not a [indiscernible]. I have pled the actions and statements of the [indiscernible]. So, when Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Horgan [indiscernible] from Bill Gates' quote [as read in]:

There is no going back to normal without the vaccines.

So, am I imagining that? No. The Prime Minister and the Premier are saying that and they're giving [indiscernible]. It [indiscernible].

So, [indiscernible] doesn't examine the Charter infringements inflicted upon [indiscernible].

Now, let's apply the general principles in the COVID-19 context. As I've said to Your Honour [indiscernible] vaccine mandates, masking, Indiscernible] PCR testing. So, what I want to

now do is take you to the [indiscernible] -THE COURT: I think, Mr. Galati, you have -- You
indicated there were five things and when I wrote
it down it was four. You've just repeated those.

CNSL R. GALATI: I understand.

THE COURT: You're just repeated them as four.

47 CNSL R. GALATI: Sure.

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    THE COURT: And I just want to make sure I have
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         everything that you're saying.
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    CNSL R. GALATI: Okay. [Indiscernible] I slipped on a
4
         banana. The first one is vaccines and
5
         [indiscernible] measures.
6
    THE COURT:
               Yeah.
7
    CNSL R. GALATI: For vaccines. That's one.
                                                  The second
8
         is masking.
9
    THE COURT: Yes.
10
    CNSL R. GALATI:
                     The third is lockdowns, lockdowns,
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         business lockdowns [indiscernible]. The third is
12
         social distancing and [indiscernible]. And the
13
         other is the PCR testing.
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              Now, the various plaintiffs have personal
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         knowledge, personal interaction with all five
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         [indiscernible] take issue with. So,
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         [indiscernible] on the transit system viciously
18
         assaulted my client 'cause she wasn't wearing a
19
         mask, 'cause she had a perfectly legitimate and
20
         reasonable exemption, when she gets assaulted,
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         [indiscernible] from a transit police officer.
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         So, that's [indiscernible], direct Your Honour to
         [indiscernible] argument on whether or not this
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         relief is available. Well, paragraph 2
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         [indiscernible] and I say that that
         [indiscernible] threats of the constitutional
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         language [indiscernible]. And often people who
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         are not versed in constitutional law, think of
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         judicial [indiscernible] as a procedural avenue of
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         an application for judicial review. Judicial
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         review is simply [indiscernible] a review of
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         government legislation and action that will
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         [indiscernible]. It's still judicial review.
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              Paragraph 6 I state [indiscernible] asking
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         the Supreme Court of Canada stating that the
36
         [indiscernible]. I think the [indiscernible].
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         That case was abandoned [indiscernible]. And I
38
         extract that at paragraph 7. Then the Supreme
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         Court of Canada also reiterated [indiscernible]
         constitutionality of legislation has always been a
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         [indiscernible]. There's no such thing as an
42
         [indiscernible] question where constitutional
43
         [indiscernible] are being claimed. No such thing.
44
              But over the page, with respect to the
45
         [indiscernible] remedies [indiscernible] Supreme
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         Court of Canada. The first page is the
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         [indiscernible] v. Attorney General of British
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Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

Columbia case, a case that [indiscernible] the Supreme Court of Canada [indiscernible] to issue [indiscernible] taxes paid by Air Canada under the provisions of [indiscernible] constitution. In Canada v. [indiscernible], if you recall that case, CESIS agents [indiscernible] and the Supreme Court of Canada just issued [indiscernible] under s. 7 of the Charter.

Now, the idea of [indiscernible]. And then [indiscernible] in 2003, the Supreme Court of Canada [indiscernible]. Well, I say [indiscernible] to my friends, although there's a technical objection to it, is that there we are really seeking damages from a Charter infringement. The City of Vancouver v. indiscernible] case makes it very clear that those damages belong [indiscernible] Her Majesty the Oueen. [Indiscernible] infringed the constitution. [Indiscernible] what that case really sets out is that [indiscernible] need not be [indiscernible]. That's very clear, that the Supreme Court of Canada and the B.C. Court of Appeal in *Hunt v. Airy* [phonetic]. I'm sorry [indiscernible].

So that evidence and the issue of applying these general principles to COVID litigation. [Indiscernible] the areas that my clients are attacking. [Indiscernible] cases where the same objections and challenges have actually succeeded. And the first one is United States Supreme Court case with respect to church closings [indiscernible] Justice Ross. This is a case -there were two cases, actually, [indiscernible] the same thing, where Governor Cuomo -- Governor Cuomo of New York closed down the churches. And the judge [indiscernible]. And I just want to read in two passages from that case. The first is [indiscernible] of the [indiscernible] decision. At the bottom of the page, the Court states [indiscernible] [as read in]:

Members of this court are not [indiscernible] experts [indiscernible]. But even in a pandemic the constitution will not be [indiscernible].

THE COURT: Sorry. I'm at -- sorry, Mr. Galati. I'm

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trying to find -- are you in the Gorsich
1
         [phonetic] decision?
3
    CNSL R. GALATI: No, I'm in the [indiscernible] at page
         5.
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5
    THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
    CNSL R. GALATI: It's the third page and it's got
7
         [indiscernible]. You see it? It's the last
8
         paragraph.
9
    THE COURT: I see it.
    CNSL R. GALATI: Right. Then I'm going to the Gorsich
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11
         decision [indiscernible].
12
    THE COURT: Sorry. Which tab am I at now?
13
                    [Indiscernible].
    CNSL R. GALATI:
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    THE COURT: Right.
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    CNSL R. GALATI: [Indiscernible] page 2 of his
16
         decision, which is a page in.
17
    THE COURT: I have the Gorish [phonetic].
18
    CNSL R. GALATI: Okay. So, page 2, at the top of the
19
         page, he states [as read in]:
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21
              At the same time [indiscernible] passing
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              restrictions on certain businesses he
23
              consider "essential". And it turns out that
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              businesses together are considered essential
25
              [indiscernible] lawyers and insurance agents
26
              are all essential, too.
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         And then Justice [indiscernible] has a very harsh
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         comment there and he says [indiscernible] at page,
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         at the end of this decision, which is at page 7 of
31
         this decision we have this conclusion [as read
32
         in]:
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34
              It is time, past time to make way for all the
35
              pandemic versus [indiscernible] challenges.
36
              It is [indiscernible] in which the
37
              constitution formulates [indiscernible]
38
              churches, playgrounds and malls.
39
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         [Indiscernible] of the Supreme Court is very
41
         simple. Yeah, you can take whatever measures you
         want, but they better be constitutional
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43
         [indiscernible].
44
              The other [indiscernible] that actually digs
45
         less deeply into the evidence is the very recent
46
         decision of the Indiana Supreme Court, which is
47
         [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible]. And at Tab 28
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1 you have the recent [indiscernible] Supreme Court 2 decision that very clearly held two things. 3 Number one, mandatory vaccines or coercive 4 measures to try to force people to take vaccines. 5 [Indiscernible] which is indistinguishable from s. 6 7 [indiscernible] Supreme Court after this case. 7 Secondly, what the Indian Supreme Court also 8 decided, based on the scientific evidence that 9 [indiscernible] was because vaccinated people can 10 equally transmit and receive the COVID virus, 11 notwithstanding their vaccination, but to take 12 measures that discriminate as between the 13 vaccinated and non-vaccinated [indiscernible] 14 constitution. [Indiscernible] s. 7 of our 15 Charter. So, [indiscernible] is, yeah, you can take 16 17 measures but you can't force everybody to get a 18 vaccine, nor to enforce the recent measures to do 19 so [indiscernible] health workers, as well as 20 basic [indiscernible]. If they're not vaccinated 21 they can't access certain things, like 22 [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible] constitutional provisions that are indistinguishable from ours. 23 24 [Indiscernible]. 25 THE COURT: Mr. Galati, do you have -- sorry for 26 interrupting. On the Indiana Supreme Court case, 27 do you have paragraphs that I should reference, 28 or --29 CNSL R. GALATI: For sure. I'm going to read you some 30 [Indiscernible] if you want to note them down, 31 paragraphs 23, 41, 54, 57, and their conclusions 32 are neatly packaged at paragraphs 89 to the end. 33 I'll take you to paragraph 23 of that decision. 34 They start their analysis by stating [as read in]: 35 36 There is no doubt That this court has held 37 that [indiscernible] judgment, but whatever 38 decision of the authority is in regard to 39 [indiscernible] are taken based on this other 40 case. 41 42 But then they say [as read in]: 43 44 However, this does not mean the courts have 45 to [indiscernible], keeping in mind all the 46 relevant facts [indiscernible]. 47 They say [indiscernible] for their basic

motions of fairness, equality and constitutional [indiscernible].

At paragraph 83 the Canadian Supreme Court continues, and so, paragraph 41, the court states at 41 [as read in]:

The court may [indiscernible] it is necessary to consider whether the right to privacy of individuals [indiscernible] public health. [Indiscernible]. It is true that the [indiscernible] individual. [Indiscernible] by nature of the individual's rights to privacy [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible]. [Indiscernible] right of individuals to choose [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible] based on access to federal [indiscernible] and federal resources for unvaccinated persons [indiscernible] vaccination and [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible].

At paragraph 54 of the decision the court states [as read in]:

In any event [indiscernible] we're not here to be scientific or medical [indiscernible].

But then they say at paragraph 54 [indiscernible] has taken notes -- has taken notes of scientific and medical [indiscernible] and research findings in putting together its policy [indiscernible] vaccination of the [indiscernible] population. Now, my clients [indiscernible] world renowned, internationally recognized experts saying to the defendants [indiscernible]. Hold your horses. What you're doing is not right. And so, that whole [indiscernible] to the defendants' constitutional duty to consult. And this is a document [indiscernible] s. 7 of the [indiscernible] policy the government is under a constitutional duty to consult above and beyond [indiscernible] to consult. That's what the Indian Supreme Court is saying here. And that's why the pleading of the fact that so many international experts [indiscernible] conspiracy theories and purveyors of misinformation [indiscernible].

Lastly, at paragraph 57 of that decision we have the court saying [as read in]:

[Indiscernible] with respect to [indiscernible]. All vaccinated people [indiscernible].

The facts [indiscernible] pleaded in that case, even though they filed in August. These facts were [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible] that the vaccinated [indiscernible] in the city despite being vaccinated. [Indiscernible] access to [indiscernible] care for someone who is not vaccinated.

So, I'm going to continue on, but the point I'm making here, Your Honour, with all these cases, [indiscernible] it's a two and a half page summary at paragraph 89, at the end of that decision. How can my friends [indiscernible] vaccine, vaccine [indiscernible]? How can they sit there and say this case is bad beyond doubt when the [indiscernible] is actually [indiscernible] flagging the same thing as my clients? Only on a flat Earth could they argue [indiscernible]. So, with that, if I could direct Your Honour to page 9 of my written argument? The Ontario Court of Appeal in a case called Flemming [phonetic] in 1991, under s. 7 of the Charter said:

You cannot inject [indiscernible] patients without their consent [indiscernible].

And I'll just make you, at Tab 33, you have the Ontario Court of Appeal decision. I'll just read you the headnotes and you can read the case if you like. It's a unanimous decision, Tab 33, second page, after the L. The paragraph starts with common law.

THE COURT: Yes?

 CNSL R. GALATI: At common law [indiscernible] unwanted medical treatment. A patient, in anticipation of circumstances where he or she may be unconscious or otherwise incapacitated and wasn't able to contemporaneously express his or her wishes regarding a particular form of medical treatment, [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible] instructions

Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

even in emergency. These traditional common law principles [indiscernible]. The common law right to [indiscernible] what shall be done with [indiscernible]. And then, the next paragraph [indiscernible] [as read in]:

[Indiscernible] the appeal provisions of the act manifestly [indiscernible] s. 7 of the Charter. Real medical procedures are [indiscernible] which are often accompanied by severe and sometimes irreversible adverse side effects. Certification [indiscernible] COVID vaccines [indiscernible]. There are 38 pages published on Pfizer as to [indiscernible] permanent damage caused by the Pfizer vaccines. The constitutional right to refuse any and all medical treatment [indiscernible] informed consent, is a constitutional right.

If I could turn Your Honour's attention to Tab 34 [indiscernible] you'll find the Supreme Court of Canada decision of Carter v. Canada, an assisted suicide case of 2015. And at paragraph 67 of that decision the Supreme Court [indiscernible] that endorsement [indiscernible], which I just read to you, at paragraph 67 forward Chief Justice McLaughlin states as follows:

The law has long protected [indiscernible] in medical decision making.

And she cites A.C. v. Manitoba Director of Child and Family Services. That's the case where she sets out [indiscernible] policies [indiscernible] consult. [Indiscernible] stated that this [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible]. [Indiscernible] the patient's decision. It is this same principle that is at work.

Some of us may not like this decision.

Some of us may just want to do [indiscernible] and choose to make their own decisions as anti-vaccers, racists, on and on. This is not what our constitution mandates. This is not what our Supreme Court requires of us. And whether our Supreme Court has resoundingly accepted the arguments and the claims that my clients are

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putting forward. Now a couple of other great
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         cases before I break to [indiscernible] Mr.
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         Witten set straight. If I may refer you to Tab 30
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         of my book of authorities? Tab 30 is a case
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         [indiscernible] on constitution. Police officers.
6
         [Indiscernible] it's a request by the Attorney
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         General to dismiss - to dismiss it because it's
8
         spurious and vexatious. The court dismissed that
9
         request. At Tab 29 --
10
    THE COURT: Sorry. Sorry.
                                 Just clarify. They
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         dismissed - there was an application to dismiss
         and the way you described it, you said the court
12
13
         dismissed. But they dismissed the application,
14
         not your action; correct?
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    CNSL R. GALATI: They did. They dismissed the motion
16
         to strike [indiscernible].
17
    THE COURT:
                Thank you.
18
    CNSL R. GALATI: And at Tab - at Tab 29, similar
19
         [indiscernible] case, [indiscernible] a similar
20
         request was made to strike it because it was
21
         spurious and vexatious, and the Ontario Court said
22
         no, [indiscernible].
23
              So, the other two cases at paragraph 20 of my
24
         written argument I cite your court's recent case
25
         [indiscernible] versus Dr. Henry, this is only a
26
         few weeks ago, that was an action to strike on
27
         standing. And the Supreme Court of British
28
         Columbia, at Tab 31, dismissed the motion to
29
         strike as against the [indiscernible].
30
         [Indiscernible] the issues in this are complex.
31
         [Indiscernible].
32
    THE COURT: Mr. Galati, something has happened to your
33
         microphone.
34
    CNSL R. GALATI:
                     I'm sorry. Apparently I pushed the
35
         wrong [indiscernible]. Give me the last thing you
36
         heard, Your Honour.
37
    THE COURT: You were referring me to Justice Colville's
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         decision in - at paragraph 20.
39
    CNSL R. GALATI:
                    Yeah.
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    THE COURT: And then, I didn't hear you when you went
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         on, I take it, to paragraph 21?
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    CNSL R. GALATI: No, I [indiscernible] issues are
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         complex. At paragraph 15 Justice Colville says
44
         [as read in]:
45
46
              [Indiscernible].
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Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

And at paragraph 39 on the issue of [indiscernible] [as read in]:

[Indiscernible].

And then the case I really wanted Your Honour to read is the last case I'm going to refer you to. It's an Ontario Superior Court decision contained at Tab 82, which is a decision of Mr. Justice [indiscernible] -- I'm sorry. And in [indiscernible] is that contrary to Mr. Justice [indiscernible], Mr. Justice [indiscernible], with all due respect, has a lot of lofty statements that [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible] we all know that [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible] the pandemic. We can take judicial notice that there's a declared pandemic. We cannot take judicial notice of what the pandemic is [indiscernible], what the virus's competition is, who it's affecting, whether it's killed more people than not. We can't take judicial notice of [indiscernible].

Mister Justice, the Ontario Superior Court says exactly that. So, the reason this case is in court is that the issue of judicial notice on what the COVID-19 virus is, is not [indiscernible]. It's not a matter of judicial notice. It's not a [indiscernible]. So, at page 1 of this Ontario decision, the court starts off, and these are very profound, judicious statements [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible]. The Ontario Court says [as read in]:

When they become [indiscernible] to ask questions especially in the court, and then they become unfashionable for judges to receive answers, especially when children's lives are at stake.

This was a lengthy dispute over who was going to decide vaccination or non-vaccination. [indiscernible] should judges sit back [indiscernible] evidence? And it's this information, even [indiscernible] self-serving tool [indiscernible]. I would say the same holds for conspiracy theories. [Indiscernible] never acceptable in our adversarial system.

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Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

1 [Indiscernible] wrong. I don't even have to 2 explain [indiscernible]. 3 [Indiscernible] my friend, Mr. Witten, this 4 morning. [Indiscernible] conspiracy theories 5 without telling me why. Tell me why the 6 conspiracy theories and tell me why they're not 7 factually grounded, cause of action in civil 8 conspiracy. The Ontario Court then goes on to 9 say, at paragraph 10 [as read in]: 10 11 [Indiscernible] vaccination [indiscernible]. 12 13 Now, answer honestly. [Indiscernible]. 14 [Indiscernible]. Why don't these people just do 15 what the government tells them to do? 16 [Indiscernible] insists on evidence and that's my 17 great concern is my point for this court, the 18 statement of claim sets out statements of fact 19 and must be taken as proven. If you 20 [indiscernible] the positive action 21 [indiscernible]. Will you succeed? That's not an 22 issue today. That's for another day. 23 [Indiscernible] summary motion judgment 24 [indiscernible]. 25 B, at paragraphs 17 to 20, the Ontario Court 26 says [indiscernible] [as read in]: 27 28 29 [Indiscernible]. In contrast, the 30 [indiscernible] consideration. A, the 31 [indiscernible]. It seems to be 32 [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible]. 33 34 And then he goes to the affidavit evidence that is 35 provided. And then [indiscernible] and this is 36 important. [Indiscernible] says [as read in]: 37 38 [Indiscernible]. 39 40 [Indiscernible] the substance of the 41 [indiscernible] conspiracy theory [indiscernible]. 42 They just dropped them [indiscernible], 43 meaningless [indiscernible] against the action in 44 civil conspiracy. And [indiscernible] in its

entirety, but I want to take you now, because I

have half an hour left, I will do my best to

[indiscernible].

Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

1 I want to take you now to what the Ontario 2 Court says about judicial notice. Starting at 3 page -- paragraph 65 of the decision, the court 4 says --5 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Which case? 6 CNSL R. GALATI: The same case. The [indiscernible]. 7 THE COURT: Yes. 8 CNSL R. GALATI: The Ontario judgment of Justice 9 [indiscernible] at paragraph 65. It's at 10 Tab 32, Your Honour. 11 THE COURT: I'm there. 12 CNSL R. GALATI: And it starts by saying that's really 13 what many of these things belong to, to consider 14 how the evidence [indiscernible] paid judicial 15 notice of the fact that other children should be 16 vaccinated, A, because [indiscernible] judicial 17 resource [indiscernible] that all children should 18 be vaccinated [indiscernible]. But even if that's 19 not [indiscernible]. 20 And then he cites a case -- another case from 21 the Ontario Court [indiscernible] judicial notice. 22 And at paragraph 67, and this is what's important 23 here. My friends expressly and implicitly, as 24 every other government that's defended these 25 proceedings has said, hey, listen. Canada Health 26 [Indiscernible] official said so. says so. 27 [Indiscernible] evidence says so. You don't want 28 to read the internet when you're an expert and 29 consider it and respond to it. 30 Here's what the justice of the Ontario Court 31 had to say about that [as read in]: 32 33 Why should we be [indiscernible]. A, that 34 [indiscernible]. B, what about the 35 residential school system? In that case 36 [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible]. 37 And [indiscernible] 1950's Canada Public 38 Health promotion of smoking for pregnant 39 women for their own health. 40 41 So, my clients do not have to worship the dictates 42 of Canada - of public health officials. Even if 43 they did, the constitution does not ban 44 [indiscernible] of civil servants and just happen 45 to hold a medical degree as a public health officer, and [indiscernible] we do not have to 46

have a blind [indiscernible] of an approach where

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Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

[indiscernible] anti-vaccers [indiscernible] conspiracy case. That's offensive beyond the pale.

So, we end here in in decision in which the court has not only substantively considered the issues and the relief sought by my clients, but they've actually prevailed. So, where should this [indiscernible]. That's just how you're treating [indiscernible] in Canada. [Indiscernible]. [Indiscernible]. [Indiscernible]. That's getting better and better [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible]. The issue here is not the choice of COVID measures, per se. It's their enforced infringement of constitutional rights. That's what's at risk here.

So, I want to [indiscernible] my presentation [indiscernible]. And you know, I'm [indiscernible]. He says that international treaty provisions are not [indiscernible] in Canada. Well, in 1991 -- that's 23 years ago, [indiscernible] in a Supreme Court case [indiscernible] in a case called Baker. [Indiscernible] that all domestic legislation has to be [indiscernible] in accordance with international treaty provisions, whether or not they were ratified [indiscernible] in Canada. And at that [indiscernible] in the case was the conventional [indiscernible] which Canada had not implemented in Canada and the Supreme Court of Canada [indiscernible] best interests of the child under that treaty to [indiscernible]. A few years later another case [indiscernible]. A few years later [indiscernible] same thing, the Supreme Court of Canada in a case called Hape, H-a-p-e, ruled that if an international [indiscernible] that specific right, without [indiscernible] is the minimum standard and protection that is to be [indiscernible] of our Charter. So, what's my friend talking about, that international law provision were not [indiscernible]? They [indiscernible] specific enough [indiscernible] under Hape, as ruled by the Supreme Court of Canada.

The international rule of [indiscernible] in my statement of claim on behalf of my clients [indiscernible]. Now, in this case [indiscernible]. After that there's another [indiscernible] case called *R. v. Perry*, where the

Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

conduct of the RCMP [indiscernible]. I forget the name but [indiscernible] where the Supreme Court [indiscernible] extra territory.

So, when my friend talks about [indiscernible] international provisions, I'm afraid I have to state that this is [indiscernible]. The other thing that my friend talks about and confuses, he talks about how [indiscernible] constitutional principles are [indiscernible] litigation. I don't disagree with that. But my friend, unfortunately, doesn't understand the distinction between the unwritten constitutional principle of constitutionalism [indiscernible] unwritten recognized constitutional [indiscernible] recognized prior to the 1982 patriation.

The Supreme Court of Canada [indiscernible] constitutional rights [indiscernible] as follows. Sanctity and protection of the physical [indiscernible]. Habeas Corpus protected what [indiscernible]. We've seen that in [indiscernible] in the 1950's. The Supreme Court of Canada read in freedom of religions and free speech as a [indiscernible] constitutional right that the province [indiscernible]. So, I don't know what my friend has a problem understanding [indiscernible] unwritten constitutional rights, not principles -- rights, by recognizing prior to the Charter.

[Indiscernible] I may be [indiscernible] my friend [indiscernible] material on constitutional rights [indiscernible]. I have to take umbrage with these submissions [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible]. Well, I own some of the most seminal successful prosecution cases in the country. None of that is relevant. What's relevant is what my clients are asserting in this claim and the prosecution of [indiscernible] of their assertions. And this [indiscernible] transgression should be the messenger and not [indiscernible] Ontario Court in the case of [indiscernible]. We have to look at the evidence [indiscernible]. We can't just start -- Your Honour, we can't just start the allegations [indiscernible].

I apologize to the court [indiscernible] reading the statement in, but -- and I'm sure that

Submissions for Plaintiffs by Cnsl R. Galati

if you read it you'll see [indiscernible] not for any reason but to stay away from these allegations [indiscernible]. It's all grounded in fact. And even if you did want to [indiscernible] they're right. [Indiscernible].

And I'm going to end with this, Your Honour. Now, I -- listen -- I understand [indiscernible]. It's not very nice of comfortable. But the law has never been about [indiscernible], especially when it comes to constitutional. You know, my friends [indiscernible] affidavit, [indiscernible] client's website. We [indiscernible] as if I had anything to do with it. [Indiscernible] publicity of these issues [indiscernible]. I just need you - I just need you to know, Justice Ross, I filed this case on August 17th, 2021. My friends [indiscernible]. We finally got the thing on [indiscernible], and then my friends submitted their motion to strike. That's fine.

So, they filed it in January, returnable February 22nd, while Mr. Galati is in [indiscernible]. It's not as if I [indiscernible] at all. And so, as soon as I was sent home to fully recover, [indiscernible] of March, this date had been set [indiscernible]. I asked my friends for their indulgence and they said no. They didn't see [indiscernible]. Okay? [Indiscernible].

So, [indiscernible] and sat on the case, is out there. [Indiscernible]. And I say that with all due respect. So what if my clients are publicizing [indiscernible]? [Indiscernible] not to make public statements about our case, and I understand my friends' [indiscernible]. They probably are, too. But I'm not [indiscernible] professional conduct. Sometimes I [indiscernible] efforts, if I don't publicize for my client when there are vested issues of public interest. And [indiscernible]. And let's remember [indiscernible] did this [indiscernible]. Ms. [indiscernible] did this while she successfully petitioned the Supreme Court of Canada for assisted suicide. Ms. Carter did that while she successfully petitioned for assisted suicide. Ms. [indiscernible] did this[indiscernible]. There is nothing wrong with the plaintiffs taking issues of public interest. We're not in an army

1 here. The plaintiffs have rights to assert and 2 [indiscernible]. [Indiscernible] my friend, M. 3 Witten's sense of propriety? No. 4 [Indiscernible]. Like, what's it here for? You 5 know? 6 So, [indiscernible] notices of Okay. 7 liability. [Indiscernible]. And, yeah, they're 8 right. [Indiscernible] says you type in the name 9 Rocco Galati and this is what came up. A few 10 tweets [indiscernible] which I founded in November 11 of 2004 which [indiscernible]. It showed Rocco 12 Galati [indiscernible] over the lunch break, 13 757,000 recorded [indiscernible] hits. 14 [Indiscernible] this type of evidence is really -15 there's no place for this type of evidence. 16 This affidavit should be struck. It's 17 inadmissible. This doesn't happen and it's 18 really, with all due respect, it's offensive to me 19 [indiscernible]. I've litigated thousands of 20 cases successfully. And I have to put up with 21 this kind of aspersion in open court? 22 I'm sorry. You know, I'm not going to demand 23 Mr. Witten give me an apology, [indiscernible] 24 this type of [indiscernible] aspersion. Okay. 25 have [indiscernible]. So, nothing to do with the 26 case before me [indiscernible]. But I've got to 27 tell you [indiscernible] and I had seventeen 28 federal [indiscernible] judges [indiscernible] 29 legally [indiscernible]. 30 You know, sensationalizing the messenger does 31 not mean the messenger ain't right. And so, 32 [indiscernible]. This case has merit. The facts 33 really [indiscernible]. Now, I think Your Honour 34 [indiscernible]. I can accept that. 35 So, if you decide [indiscernible] in the 36 court, it should not be [indiscernible]. It 37 should be [indiscernible] on behalf of my client. 38 And with that, I thank you for your patience in 39 listening to me. If I sound [indiscernible] I'm 40 only concerned [indiscernible]. You know? And 41 thank you very much for [indiscernible]. 42 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Galati. 43 I note the time. We normally take a 44 fifteen-minute break at 3:00 o'clock. We started 45 early. So, we'll take a fifteen-minute break now. 46 Mr. Witten, do you think that you'll -- the 47 applicants will be able to complete any reply by

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1
         4:00 o'clock?
    CNSL M. WITTEN: Justice Ross, I don't have anything to
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         say in reply. I'm content to rest on my
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         submissions in the main. I'm not sure about the
5
         others.
    THE COURT: I'll go party by party.
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7
    CNSL A. GATTI: No reply [indiscernible] Canada.
8
    THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Gatti.
9
              Mr. Wedge?
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    CNAL T. WEDGE: Mr. Justice, no reply for
11
         [indiscernible] Health Authorities.
12
    THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Wedge.
13
              Mr. Delaney?
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    CNSL T. DELANEY: No reply.
15
    THE COURT: And finally, [indiscernible], it's going to
16
         be odd for you to talk now.
17
    UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: No reply.
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    THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. We are
19
         adjourned.
20
    CNSL R. GALATI: [Indiscernible]. Your Honour, I'm
21
         sorry. In terms of housekeeping, with Mr. Wedge,
22
         I promised I would [indiscernible].
23
    CNAL T. WEDGE: [Indiscernible].
24
    THE COURT: All right. I will reserve and we are
25
         adjourned.
26
27
              (VIDEOCONFERENCE CONCLUDED)
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              (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AWAITING DECISION)
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    TRANSCRIBER: M. Pedersen
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I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate transcript of the evidence recorded on a sound recording apparatus, transcribed to the best of my skill and ability.

M. Pedersen

Court Transcriber