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December 27, 2017

Diana Miles  
Acting Chief Executive Officer  
Equity & Diversity Initiatives  
130 Queen St W, Toronto, ON M5H 2N6

cc: All Ontario Members of Parliament

**Re: Open Letter to Law Society of Upper Canada - Request that LSUC stop facilitating crimes that include arrest by racists and racism sympathizer public sector employees**

Further to correspondence relating to your exercise of s69 Courts Justice Act statutory power re Criminal Rules Committee, I received a letter dated December 18, 2017 from a person acting for the Ontario Attorney General, stating that contrary to their racist and racism sympathizer position of defrauding the Police Act 138 Constitutional Question, Prosecutorial Immunity Constitutional Question, and Judicial Immunity Constitutional Question at the Ontario Human Rights Tribunal, they will not intervene to defraud rights to the LSUC application and constitutional question.

I believe that racists and racism sympathizers within your organization who have thus far refused to intervene at the Ontario Human Rights Tribunal, and avoided self-incrimination by not responding to requests to know when the Constitutional Question will be heard, will seek to find a way to defraud my rights to this constitutional question, therefore, I hereby advise that in consideration of the information links below, refusing for any reason to hear the application on merits, is a breach of s21b Criminal Code that will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

[https://adeolumideonline.files.wordpress.com/2017/12/letter\\_ottawacitycouncil2.pdf](https://adeolumideonline.files.wordpress.com/2017/12/letter_ottawacitycouncil2.pdf)

<https://adeolumideonline.files.wordpress.com/2017/12/open-letter-to-ontario-mpps1.pdf>

I would like to send exhibits and present oral evidence for the hearing of the application and constitutional question, please provide a hearing date ASAP.

All of which respectfully submitted by Ade Olumide

Excerpts Of Application and Constitutional Question to the Law Society of Upper Canada  
Ade Olumide (Applicant)

And

Law Society of Upper Canada (Respondent)

....

1) Take Notice that ... November 15 relief that includes; "...can you please provide a letter of support for 6i below? "I. ... Court rule that "any person requesting arrest and assault of any person at the court, must file a justification report in writing to .. Police or affected security service provider AND Ontario

Attorney General, stating why “there is reason to believe that the person poses a security risk”, and that reason must be immediately provided upon request by the victim”.

...

Complainant Hereby Seeks The Following 3 Declarations;

2) Canadian Doctors for Refugee Care v. Canada (Attorney general), 2014 FC 651, R. v. Smith (Edward Dewey), [1987] 1 SCR 1045 particularized s12 Charter test; LSUC 21b party to arrest, assault, extortion of right to prosecute Canadian Judicial Council causation for destruction of a 15 year political career / loss of job / loss of home / \$100,000 costs reprisals fraud;

I. ...goes beyond what is necessary to achieve a legitimate Interpretations Act objective

II. ...is unacceptable to a large segment of the population

III. ...does not have any social purpose such as reformation, rehabilitation or deterrence

IV. ...does not accord with public standards of decency or propriety

V. ...is of such a character as to shock general conscience

VI. ...is unusually severe, degrading to dignity and worth

3) Declaration that LSUC lacks jurisdiction to use statutory power to dismiss a complaint with mens rae to violate s52(1) Constitution Acts 1867 to 1982, s21b, s22.2, s25.1(9)(11b), s380(1a) Criminal Code, preamble objects and s7 s9 s10 s12 Charter of Rights, preamble objects and s2(b,e) Canada Bill of Rights against criminals' revictimization of victim with mens rae to retain proceeds of crime principle of fundamental justice, s2 objects, 6, 9, 10, 16 Canada Victims Bill of Rights, s11 s12 s13 s21 s34 Canada Interpretation Act; Rule of law that vested inalienable right to equal protection from the law against arbitrary arrest, assault and extortion cannot be destroyed by any government legislation, Rule of law that a criminal should not be permitted to keep the proceeds of his crime, Rule of law against absurd statutory interpretation, Rule of law against arbitrary application of statutory power, Rule of law against elevating statutory power above the constitution, Rule of law against using statutory power in bad faith, Rule of law that Parliament did not intend to give LSUC the power to exceed the constitution, Rule of law against unconstitutionally overbroad statutory power.

4) Declaration that refusing to grant the letter of support for the above mentioned criminal rule, is unconstitutionally overbroad because it purports power to; act contrary to Law Society Act “principles to be applied by the Society 4.2”, violate; s52(1) Constitution Acts 1867 to 1982, s21b, s22.2, s25.1(9)(11b), s380(1a) Criminal Code, preamble objects and s7 s9 s10 s12 Charter of Rights, preamble objects and s2(b,e) Canada Bill of Rights against criminals' revictimization of victim with mens rae to retain proceeds of crime principle of fundamental justice, s2 objects, 6, 9, 10, 16 Canada Victims Bill of Rights, s11 s12 s13 s21 s34 Canada Interpretation Act; Rule of law that vested inalienable right to equal protection from the law against arbitrary arrest, assault and extortion cannot be destroyed by any government legislation, Rule of law that a criminal should not be permitted to keep the proceeds of his crime, Rule of law against absurd statutory interpretation, Rule of law against arbitrary application of statutory power, Rule of law against elevating statutory power above the constitution, Rule of law against using statutory power in bad faith, Rule of law that Parliament did not intend to give LSUC the power to exceed the constitution, Rule of law against unconstitutionally overbroad statutory power.

Grounds

I. s52(1) Constitution Acts 1867 to 1982, s21b, s22.2, s25.1(9)(11b), s139(1)(2)(3a), s380(1a) Criminal Code, preamble objects and s7 s9 s10 s12 Charter of Rights, preamble objects and s2(b,e) Canada Bill of Rights against criminals' revictimization of victim with mens rae to retain proceeds of crime principle

of fundamental justice, s2 objects, 6, 9, 10, 16 Canada Victims Bill of Rights, s11 s12 s13 s21 s34 Canada Interpretation Act; Rule of law that a criminal should not be permitted to keep the proceeds of his crime, Rule of law against absurd statutory interpretation, Rule of law against arbitrary application of statutory power, Rule of law against elevating court or tribunal adjudicative power above the constitution, Rule of law against using statutory power in bad faith, Rule of law that vested inalienable right to equal protection from the law against arbitrary arrest, assault and extortion cannot be destroyed by any government legislation, Rule of law that Parliament did not intend to give LSUC the power to exceed the constitution, Rule of law against unconstitutionally overbroad statutory power, supersedes the common law doctrine of judicial immunity, is an LSUC positive obligation to issue a policy that raising common law question of judicial immunity before commencement of a court (judicial) proceeding, is unconstitutional because;

a) judicial independence is a constitutional doctrine, while judicial immunity is a common law doctrine with exceptions (bad faith, assault and extortion of right to criminal code mandatory proceedings, Alberta, PEI, Manitoba legislative acknowledgement of bad faith, lack of jurisdiction exceptions)

b) neither constitutional judicial independence nor common law judicial immunity can be engaged before commencement of a criminal court (judicial) proceeding.

c) neither judicial independence nor judicial immunity can overcome s139 obstruction of justice, s25.1(9)(11b) administration of law criminal code offences.

d) the receiving of information is a "ministerial act", it is not a judicial act, any "judicial or adjudicative immunity" that includes arrest, assault and extortion of access to criminal court administrative office in order to do indirectly (prevent the ministerial act commencement of a criminal court proceeding) what he had no power or jurisdiction to do directly, is unconstitutionally overbroad.

II. Assault And Extortion Of S504 Is A Crime

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III. LSUC Positive Obligation To Grant Relief Sought

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IV. Criminal Code Right To Prosecute Any Court, Crown, LSUC

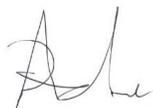
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V. Bad Faith / Lack Of Jurisdiction Judicial Immunity Exceptions

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All of which respectfully submitted by complainant Ade Olumide, November 29, 2017

Sincerely,



Ade Olumide