

NOTICE OF APPEAL

ACTION

FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL

BETWEEN:

DSR Karis Consulting Inc.

hereinafter the "**Appellant**"

AND:

**The ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND
GEOLOGICISTS OF SASKATCHEWAN, VIRGIL THOMSON,
OWZW LAWYERS LLP, CHANTELE THOMPSON, JENNIFER
SCHMIDT, MARK CLEMENTS, CHAD GARTNER, BRAD
APPEL, IAN MCARTHUR, BRYCE BOHUN, KATHY IRWIN,
JASON PANCHYSHYN, CARY RANSOME, SGI AND JORDAN
OTTENBREIT.**

hereinafter each a "**Defendant**", and collectively, the "**Defendants**"

NOTICE OF APPEAL

TO THE RESPONDENT:

A LEGAL PROCEEDING HAS BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST YOU by the Appellant. The relief claimed by the Appellant appears on the following page.

THIS APPEAL will be heard by the Court at a time and place to be fixed by the Judicial Administrator. Unless the Court directs otherwise, the place of hearing will be requested by the Appellant.

IF YOU WISH TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, to receive notice of any step in the appeal or to be served with any documents in the appeal, you or a solicitor acting for you must prepare a notice of appearance in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules and serve it on the Appellant's solicitor, or when the Appellant is self-represented, on the Appellant, WITHIN 10 DAYS of being served with this notice of appeal.

IF YOU INTEND TO SEEK A DIFFERENT DISPOSITION of the order appealed from, you must serve and file a notice of cross-appeal in form 341 prescribed by the Federal Court Rules instead of serving and filing a notice of appearance.

Copies of the Federal Court Rules information concerning the local offices of the Court and other necessary information may be obtained on request to the Administrator of this Court at Ottawa (telephone 613-992-4238) or at any local office.

IF YOU FAIL TO OPPOSE THIS APPEAL, JUDGEMENT MAY BE GIVEN IN YOUR ABSENCE AND WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO YOU.

September _____, 2022

Issued by: _____

(Registry Officer)

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Agency responsible for overseeing investigations for the election fraud in the United States.

APPEAL

THE APPELLANT APPEALS to the Federal Court of Appeal from the order of BARNES R. Dated OCT 7, 2020 by which an order was issued in T-1115-20 to uphold overt acts of treason and the mechanism by which terrorism was perpetrated against the people of Canada and the United States. In spite of evidence presented demonstrating the RCMP committed a crime and the Defendants demonstrated intent to used the vexatious litigant hearing to silence, and destroy the Appellant, and that Defendants in the action were attempting to murder the Appellant and members of the public during the course of the litigation. The order was obtained by numerous acts of fraud and other crimes against the people and ignored the public importance of the health and safety of the public, and assisted in the overthrow of the government of the United States, harboured, concealed and facilitated terrorism and are directly responsible for every death arising from the criminally negligent guidelines. This appeal is an amendment to the appeal properly submitted October 16, 2020 and left unfiled by the court for almost two years.

THE APPELLANT ASKS that:

1. The Entire Order be appealed and reviewed; and

2. Order to investigate treason, terrorism and other related crimes supported by evidence presented in all of the matters;
3. That T-1115-20 be resumed in the Courts.
4. Order that evidence of actions arising by the crimes caused by the crimes of Justice R. L. Barnes be submitted as evidence to the appeal and T-1115-20.

THE GROUNDS OF THE APPEAL are as follows:

5. The learned trial judge erred when he knowingly engaged in the profession of engineering and engineering technology and made a determination on an engineering report and determined that there is no special circumstances to permit Dale J. Richardson to represent the Appellant when it is impossible for a judge to make a determination outside of the scope of his practice as a judge;
6. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the business of engineering and engineering technology contrary to section 55 of the Judges Act;
7. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in Criminal negligence and causing death by criminal negligence in violation of section 219(1)(2) and 220 of the Criminal Code when he dismissed an engineering report

without any expert testimony to refute the claims and made a determination that was impossible for him to make, making the judge personally responsible for every death arising as a result of his crime from the date of his unlawful practice in engineering and/or engineering technology and dismissed a report he was wholly incompetent to dismiss;

8. The learned trial judge erred when he committed a gross dereliction of duty and ignored the national security interests of the engineering report that outlined a critical weakness that was exploited by bioterrorists and engaged in and facilitated terrorism contrary to section 83.01(b) of the Criminal Code;
9. The learned trial judge erred when he abused his position as a judge in the Federal Court of Canada to shield the financing of terrorist activity and harboured terrorists contrary to section 83.01(b) of the Criminal Code;
10. The learned trial judge erred when he facilitated the crime of fraud in violation of section 380(1) of the Criminal Code when allowing the parties opposing the motion and/or supporting it to commit fraud for financial gain using the Federal Court of Canada;
11. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking in persons contrary to section 279.01(1) of the criminal code;
12. The learned trial judge erred when he became an accessory after the fact to the rogue agents of the Department of Homeland Security engaging in

the trafficking in persons by concealing the trafficking of the Chief Communications Officer of the Appellant and DSR Karis North Consulting Inc. a Delaware Corporation, and the Chief Communications Officer is an American Indian being trafficked with the consent of the judge;

13. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years in violation of section 279.011(1) of the Criminal Code;
14. The learned trial judge erred when he received and facilitated material benefit for the opposing parties in his orders through the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years and material benefit from the aforementioned trafficking in violation of section 279.011(1) and 279.02(1) of the Criminal Code;
15. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in the trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years for the purposes of financial and sexual exploitation in violation of section 279.011(1) and 279.04(1) of the Criminal Code;
16. The learned trial judge erred when he participated in terrorist activity abusing his position to suppress evidence and allow harm to be done to the public in a manner that was intended to cause harm in clauses (A)-(C)

in 83.01(b)(ii) by the serious interference with and serious disruption of an essential service not authorized in clause (E) of the same;

17. The learned trial judge erred when he exploited procedure in the Federal Court of Canada for a political, religious and an ideological purpose and in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public or a segment of the public with regards to its security, including its economic security, and compelling persons to do or refrain from doing any act that intentionally caused harm in clauses (A)-(C) of 83.01(b)(ii) of the Criminal Code and caused a serious interference with and a serious disruption of an essential service of DSR Karis Consulting Inc. in a manner not authorized by section (E) of the same or any other law;
18. The learned trial judge erred when he facilitated the Defendants to continue their attempts to torture and kill the Chief Executive Officer of the Appellant to cause a disruption of an essential service that is designed to cause the harm in clauses (A)-(C) of 83.01(b)(ii) to a segment of the public;
19. The learned trial judge erred when he protected the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist church an entity structured like a terrorist cell and designed for concealing the trafficking of children and terrorist activity; and a gross violation of religious liberties of the members of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church and has

allowed the Crown to strip Seventh-Day Adventists of all religious liberties in the process in gross violation of the Charter and international treaties;

20. The learned trial judge erred when he proceeded to make a determination of and engineering report when the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan were obligated by law to examine an engineering report that outlined the delivery of a biological weapon that was used to murder the citizens of Canada and the United States and permitted them to deliberately and willfully murder citizens of Canada and the United States by his gross abuse of his position as a judge of the Federal Court of Canada;
21. The learned trial judge erred when he used the motion hearing to prevent the Appellant from lawfully using the Federal Court of Canada to stop the terrorist activity the judge is a participant in;
22. The learned trial judge erred when he facilitated the continuation of treason;
23. The learned trial judge erred when he acted as a foreign agent directly interfering in the 2020 election in the United States and acted to interfere in the 2022 elections in the same; and a high probability of interference in the elections in the jurisdiction of Canada as well;

24. The learned trial judge erred when he lied about the Federal Court of Canada not having jurisdiction to deal with matters pertaining to the servants of the Crown and permitted the continued torture of the officers of the Appellant in violation of the Convention against Torture for the purposes of causing harm described in clauses (A)-(C) of section 83.01(b) (ii) of the Criminal Code;
25. The learned trial judge erred when he declared himself a terrorist when he called an engineering report submitted to prevent terrorism “an abuse of the Court’s process”;
26. The learned trial judge erred when he abused his his official capacity granted by an act of parliament on behalf of the Crown to exploit an infant child for the purposes of facilitating terrorist activity contrary to 83.01(b) when he called an engineering report submitted to stop the trafficking of children for the purposes if sexual and financial exploitation “an abuse of the Court’s process”;
27. The learned trial judge erred when he demonstrated that the purpose of the Federal Court of Canada was to exploit children by their explicit trafficking for sexual and financial purposes and that the American Indians, Christians, Catholics, Blacks and other minorities and religious groups are the primary targets of the children being exploited;

28. The learned trial judge erred when he dismissed a motion that presented compelling evidence of torture by the servants of the crown and the defendants beyond a reasonable doubt without determining the torture on its merits in violation of the Convention against Torture and instigating torture of the same parties seeking relief of torture;
29. The learned trial judge erred when he participated in torture in violation of the Convention against Torture deliberately to cause the harm described in clauses (A)-(C) of section 83.01(b)(ii) of the criminal code;
30. The learned trial judge erred when he dismissed an application that had allegations of torture without determining whether or not torture occurred in violation of article 13 of the Convention against Torture;
31. The learned trial judge erred when when he used the abused the powers of the court to murder the innocent people in Canada, and the United States against the public interest, demonstrating a gross flaw in the legal system in Canada;
32. The learned trial judge erred when when he ignored the evidence that demonstrated that the pleadings were not vexatious and that every line of the pleadings were based on the facts presented to him, and Justice R. L. Barnes a terrorist and a traitor to Canada and extraditable to the United States;

33. The learned trial judge erred when he ignored the systematic attack that includes without limitation, *deportation and forced population transfer, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty, torture, other inhumane acts, persecution of any identifiable group or collectively on political, racial, ethnic, cultural, religious or other grounds that are universally impermissible under international law*; facilitating crimes against humanity by gross abuse of his position;
34. The learned trial judge erred when he set precedent that treason, terrorism, child trafficking for the financial and sexual exploitation torture, persecution, forced population transfer is sanctioned by the Federal Court of Canada, and that the court will punish any person who complain of the same, and the aforementioned actions can be continued with impunity with the protection of the court;
35. The learned trial judge erred by issuing orders that directly resulted in the overthrow of the government of the United States;
36. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that aided the transnational organization that is committing crimes against humanity and actively engaging in treasonous actions in the Canada and the United States, making him an enemy of the United States and a traitor to Canada;
37. The learned trial judge erred when he deliberately used his position to shield terrorist and other gross criminal activity and his actions facilitated

deliberate attempts to torture and murder the whistle-blower of the transnational organization instituting totalitarian rule in Canada and the United States;

38. The learned trial judge erred when he engaged in criminal activity when becoming complicit to torture, violation the convention against torture and grossly exceeded his jurisdiction in issuing orders demonstrating the imposition of absolute tyranny;

39. The denial of the torture complaint under the Convention against Torture does allow for the prosecution of 18 U.S.C. § 241. *Treaty with foreign power was supreme law of land; Congress could provide punishment for its infraction on deprivation of or injury to right secured by it, as in case of ordinary law. In re Grand Jury (1886, DC Or) 11 Sawy 522, 26 F 749.* When taken with this next case, *Conspiracy to altogether prevent enforcement of statute of United States is conspiracy to commit treason by levying war against the United States. Bryant v. United States, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919)* This denial of the Convention against Torture permits any such conspirators to be punished in the United States for treason based on these grand jury rulings, making every conspirator involved in these proceedings extraditable to the United States to be tried for treason and to face the death penalty;

40. Furthermore, force is not required if the conspiracy is detected early. *The Government contends that, but for the timely interruption of the conspiracy by the apprehension of its leaders actual resistance would have come about.* *United States. Bryant v. United States*, 257 F. 378, 1919 U.S. App LEXIS 2212(5th Cir. 1919) There is overwhelming evidence of conspiracy, collusion, and complicity to torture, terrorism, crimes against humanity and numerous other crimes, and judicial interference;
41. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that are prejudicial to the appellant after he engaged in criminal activity with the defendants becoming an active participant in their crimes, making him extraditable to the United States;
42. The learned trial judge erred when he saw evidence that the Saskatchewan Health Authority had no justification for its faulty guidelines and abused his position in the Court and procedure to exterminate human life in the millions; making Justice R. L. Barnes personally responsible for genocide based on the engineering report presented by DSR Karis Consulting Inc.;
43. The learned trial judge erred when he violated the no defense clause of the CAT and 269.1 of the criminal code;

44. The learned trial judge erred when he issued orders that violated article 2 of the convention against torture, an *international treaty* that is binding in Canada and the United States;
45. The learned trial judge erred when he owing the United States basic allegiance to not support persons committing treason in the United States by virtue of his position of a judge in a country that is a close ally of the United States, as Canada would not initiate treasonous conduct in the United States it's NATO ally as that would violate its fundamental principles of the *treaty*;
46. The learned trial judge erred when he used his capacity of a judge of the Federal Court of Canada to further the interests of the Defendants in securing Canada as the staging grounds to effect the overthrow the government of the United States and obstructed the whistleblower from reporting the overthrow;
47. The learned trial judge erred when he knowingly participated in treasonous conduct, abusing his position to facilitate and instigate torture and severe persecution of the Appellant and his affiliates;
48. The learned trial judge erred when he became complicit to the trafficking of a child in violation of the criminal code and *treaties*;
49. The learned trial judge erred when he issued totalitarian orders, unlawfully striking down the constitution in the process;

50. The learned trial judge erred when he acted overtly to advance treason with full knowledge of evidence that demonstrates actions consistent with the overthrow of democracy in Canada and the United States of America by a transnational organization seeking to build a world without freedom;
51. The learned trial judge erred when he used the Federal Court of Canada to shield and facilitate criminal activity in the courts in Saskatchewan that used chambers hearings to hide their totalitarian, treasonous and child trafficking for the purposes of raping and exterminating children from scrutiny.
52. The learned trial judge erred when he declared with his judicial actions that Black Canadians have less rights than Black Americans did during the slave trade;
53. The learned trial judge erred when he declared with his judicial actions that Black Canadians do not have a right to their children and that Caucasians have a right to torture and kill them to steal their children with the protection of the state;

October 16, 2020

Amended September 11, 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dale Richardson', written over a horizontal line.

**Dale J. Richardson, Chief Executive Officer
Submitting Appeal on behalf of
DSR Karis Consulting Inc. the Appellant.**

CONTACT INFORMATION AND ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

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