

The PRC's Four Decades of Joint Political and Economic Hegemony in Canada

By Brad Kempo B.A. LL.B.

Canada, known by its citizens and around the world as a mature democracy, hides a dark, ugly secret. The country's political system evolved over two centuries to produce authoritarianism and led to a geo-political 'marriage' with the Peoples Republic of China in the 1970s.

The United States has laudably adhered to what the Founding Fathers did since the birth of the nation. The American Constitution and other original documents, like the Declaration of Independence, were considered the 'blueprint' and government, the courts, media and academia went to great lengths to ensure a continuity of its principles and values.



However, north of the 49th Parallel no such genesis occurred. In fact, everything the pilgrims hated and fled England from ended up dominating in Canada. All the practices and policies of the aristocracy which were so

antithetical to the likes of Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, were woven into the fabric of the northern nation's political system.



Where America's founders wanted absolutely nothing to do with the British Monarchy, and in fact fought a series of bloody battles to obtain independence, their counterparts in Canada embraced it. In fact a famous 'London Conference' was held in the United Kingdom in December 1866 which constituted the final in a series of meetings that led to the establishment of the Canadian Confederation. The country's first Prime Minister, John A. Macdonald, was the chairman of the event and Queen Victoria gave Her Royal Assent to an English bill that created the Dominion of Canada July 1, 1867.

From all appearances the country was on track to becoming a respectable member of the international community. But below the surface there was an ugly truth. While geographically massive, the size of the population back

then was and through to today is small in comparison to its southern neighbor. That plus the widespread, multi-century employment of nepotism and patronage trans-generationally produced a total concentration of power into the hands of a tiny portion of the citizenry. An excellent example is one of the first provinces of the new Dominion. In Nova Scotia's legislature the lower house split between those who represented the people and those who represented the landed class, the aristocracy.

"The internal political state of the Province may be comprehended in few words: The Lower House is as usual, composed principally of farmers. [...] They are not at all under the control, or influence, of any individuals, either in, or out, of the House; but the Government of the Province has always a considerable power over them, from its means of bestowing little favours and advantages upon the members and their friends."

It was put this way in *Nova Scotia at the Turn of the 19th Century*¹: "In [the province] the patronage system went hand-in-hand with nepotism".

Although little known today, William Cottnam Tonge was a dominant figure in the struggle between the House of Assembly and the lieutenant governor in early 19th-century Nova Scotia and was remembered for decades as the "tribune of the people." Tonge was descended from a prominent and long-established Nova Scotia family.

[...]

Lieutenant Governor Sir John Wentworth[']s ... first attempt to use patronage as he had in New Hampshire to create an administration of supporters failed.

[...]

The quarrel between Tonge and Wentworth that was to dominate public life for nearly a decade appears to have had its roots in events of the late 1790s.

Wentworth successfully blocked several attempts by Tonge to recoup his finances by participation in government projects, and the lieutenant

¹ Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online, University of Toronto (2000)

governor's refusal to support his claims for patronage seems to have earned him Tonge's enmity.

[...]

Patronage was also the issue in 1797 when Tonge was passed over for promotion as major in the Hants County militia. Ignoring his precedence as senior captain, Wentworth appointed John McMonagle, an influential Windsor assemblyman.

This was also said about Wentworth²:

His feuds with William Cottnam Tonge escalated into a constitutional struggle between the governor-in-council and the House of Assembly, controlled by Tonge. Wentworth, steeped in corruption and nepotism (which is how he became a governor in the first place), assisted the Halifax merchants but neglected everyone else.

Nepotism and patronage both remain alive and well in Nova Scotia today. A provincial politician, Graham Steele states this on his website³:

Patronage is one of the scourges of Nova Scotia politics, because (a) it corrodes civil society by implying that what matters in Nova Scotia is "who you know" rather than "what you know", and (b) it undermines good government because the people who get the jobs and contracts are not, by definition, the best-qualified people for the job.

Dr. Patrick Boyer Q.C. is leading academic and legal scholar. In the Introduction to his publication *Direct Democracy in Canada: The History and Future of Referendums*, which is entitled "A Timid Democracy?", he draws attention to the country's political culture among its citizens; describing it as "instinctive deference" and "indifference" and traces it back to the country's earliest days.

He states:

² Source: http://en.citizendium.org/wiki/Nova_Scotia,_history

³ Source: <http://www.grahamsteele.ca/legislature/patronage.html>

Years ago James Bryce accurately observed how “the sentiment of deference to legal authority, planted deep in the days when that authority was regarded with awe as having an almost sacred sanction, has lived on into a time when the awe and sacredness has departed”.

An early basis for this defence, as Bryce intimates, was the role of the Crown. Too many Canadian settlers who took up their new life on Crown lands, the Crown was no mere abstracted symbol of authority; it was a very real element in their daily lives. Crown agents made their rounds, executed their duties, and fostered an immediate relevance for their Crown in the emerging society on both a personal and public level.

Strong Tory values in early Canadian society which stressed prescription, authority, order; and hierarchy, all reinforced this deference to authority by animating and directing life in an integrated community where the collective good superseded concern for individual rights. As a consequence, individuals instinctively developed a sense of their place in the grand order of things, and it was a place, fundamentally, from which one did not routinely challenge authority.

This outlook stood in sharp relief to the attitude developed by Americans, whose constitutional doctrines, following their successful war of rebellion against the same Crown, instead flowed from the concept that the people themselves are sovereign. Ultimate power and authority in the United States is derived, according to its constitution, from “We, the People”, and not from the Crown.

Political nepotism and patronage became a trans-generational phenomenon:

Prior to 1837 both Upper Canada and Lower Canada were plagued with patronage, nepotism and corruption. Only those with the closest ties to government prospered. The rest were shut out of decision making and full participation in their own country's administration.

Source: Hansard, Mr. Rahim Jaffer (Edmonton—Strathcona, Canadian Alliance), January 29, 2002

MacEwan quotes [lawyer, politician and Chief Justice Sir Frederick William Alpin Gordon] Haultain as saying [in the late 1800s] on his return to the West, "The Government has been acting like a big pig trying to keep the little pigs from the trough."

Source: David Kilgour MP (Liberal, Edmonton SE) website

This corruption of the mind has been well described as the arrogance of power, and Liberal ministers are not immune from this near-universal human failing. Louis St-Laurent's minister of trade and commerce, C.D. Howe, once actually taunted the opposition about their powerlessness to prevent the Liberal government from doing whatever it wanted. "Who's to stop us?" he asked – not rhetorically – 1951.

Source: *The Perils of a One-Party State and the Consequences of Perpetual Liberal Rule*, Peter G. White and Adam Daifallah (March 2004)

During the [1990s] Liberal decade of drift, the ugly face of nepotism has returned to Canadian government, this time stronger than ever. The Liberal Party of Canada has replaced the chateau clique and the family compact.

Source: Hansard, Mr. Rahim Jaffer (Edmonton—Strathcona, Canadian Alliance), January 29, 2002

[T]he lack of responsiveness, representativeness and inclusiveness of Canada's elected political elite, political institutions, and political traditions has substantially eroded the procedural legitimacy of Canadian democracy during the 1980s and 1990s. Remedying these three deficiencies in the political system, which are the objects of increasing public demand, may restore legitimacy, but the likelihood that such reforms will be adopted is presently uncertain in the face of formidable difficulties and obstacles.

Source: *Legitimacy in Question: Elite-Mass Relations, Constitutional Reform and Canadian Democracy*, by Craig W. Worden, Brock University (1998)

The long Liberal hegemony in Ottawa has created a small, self-perpetuating oligarchy or aristocracy of governors, from which the vast majority of Canadians are permanently excluded and to which only *bona fide* members of the Liberal Party may expect to accede. Since power in the Liberal Party is concentrated in Ontario and Quebec, the source of all its leaders, or even more narrowly in Toronto and Montréal, few outsiders need apply.

Source: *The Perils of a One-Party State and the Consequences of Perpetual Liberal Rule*

That nepotism and patronage had become so commonplace was never more acute in the modern age than during the government and retirement period of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. There was such a public uproar over his hundreds of walking-out-the door appointments that the Liberal Party of Canada, which had governed the country on a cumulative basis for some three-quarters of the 20th century and some fifteen years under his leadership, it became the defining and losing issue of the 1984 election.

But did Canadians' outrage stop the patronage machine? Of course not. It had become such an entrenched practice over two hundred plus years that the incoming Conservative government of Brian Mulroney continued the practice, as did Trudeau's successor, Jean Chrétien.

'The King of Patronage'

by Jack Aubry
Ottawa Citizen
October 21, 2000

Seven years after vowing to review the appointment process, the Chretien patronage machine is humming along, beating even Brian Mulroney at the political 'game of friends.'

One sunny July day this past summer, Prime Minister Jean Chretien joined his cabinet to hand out millions of dollars worth of federal jobs, with half going to supporters of the Liberal party.

That job finished, Mr. Chretien hopped into a helicopter for a whitewater raft ride on the Ottawa River.

Ten years ago, the Citizen examined a similar summer day's worth of appointments made by then-Progressive Conservative Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his cabinet.

The high rate of Liberal patronage on July 27 surpassed Mr. Mulroney's one-in-three patronage ratio.

Mr. Chretien has said the upcoming election would be partly fought over protecting "Liberal values" -- the values espoused by the late Pierre Trudeau. But the Citizen review may remind Canadians of the darker side of Mr. Trudeau's legacy, including a particularly infamous spate of patronage appointments he made John Turner fulfil in 1984. That list helped hand the 1984 election to Mr. Mulroney.

Mr. Chretien defended the appointments during the 1984 election, arguing that by naming so many sitting MPs to the patronage posts, Mr. Trudeau had saved taxpayers money. Instead of drawing big pensions, Mr. Chretien rationalized, the appointees would only earn their new salaries.

Later as Opposition leader, Mr. Chretien and his Liberals were highly critical of Mr. Mulroney's appointments.

And in the 1993 Red Book of election promises, the Liberals vowed to restore integrity to government and review the appointment process to ensure jobs were filled on the basis of competence. Seven years later, the famed Grit patronage machine is humming along, apparently cranking out Liberals for one out of every two new appointments -- if July 27, 2000, is any indication.

Is patronage the oil that keeps our democracy turning?

Postmedia News

June 1, 2012

OTTAWA — Pork-barrel politics. Nepotism. Feeding at the public trough. Cronyism. Call it what you will: Every government participates in patronage. [...] Some argue it is the oil that keeps the machinery of our system moving. When patronage works, it puts qualified people into positions that help further Canadian goals and keeps worthy people in public life, according to this school of thought.

"Patronage goes back to the origins of our political system," said Robert Bothwell, a history professor from the University of Toronto. "I can't conceive of any political system — one that lasts anyway — that fails to reward its followers."

That's essentially the definition. Patronage is when a government appoints or hires former candidates, long-time organizers, donors or backers to government jobs, either on boards and agencies, or to the Senate or even to overseas diplomatic posts.

[...]

"It's bad for democracy, it's bad for the public sector, it's bad for morale," said Donald Savoie from the Universite de Moncton, who has studied the effects of power on politicians.

It's also bad for the government itself. Canada's first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, left office after a scandal over patronage..Sir John A. Macdonald's government resigned in 1873 over the Pacific Scandal, when he rewarded Sir Hugh Allan with the contract to build the Pacific railway, a gift for Allan's donation to the Conservative election war chest.

A patronage scandal in the early 1930s forced two Liberal senators to resign over the hint of impropriety in awarding power contracts. Mackenzie King admitted the scandal plunged the Liberals into "the valley of humiliation."

In 1984, anger over patronage fuelled the electoral fall of the Liberals after Pierre Trudeau made some 200 patronage appointments just before leaving office, including 17 to Liberal MPs. ... Trudeau's successor, John Turner, could have reversed the appointments, but didn't.

"You had an option, sir, to say no, and you chose to say yes," Mulroney thundered during a 1984 leadership debate with Turner. That blow helped vault Mulroney and the Tories to a 211-seat majority.

When Mulroney left office in 1993, he filled "every patronage post in the government" — words uttered by Stephen Harper, then a Reform Party member — including appointing Tory stalwart Robert de Cotret to be Canada's representative to the World Bank and long-time organizer Pierre Claude Nolin to the Senate. Sending LeBreton to the Senate was particularly ironic, since she reviewed patronage appointments for Mulroney.

"Power corrupts and I think it goes back to that," Savoie said. "Loyalty is the oil that makes politics run, and patronage is the fuel that fuels partisan politics."

When the federal election of January 2006 replaced the Liberal Party with the Conservatives there was a *prima facie* belief that the nature of governance would be different, more ethical. Unfortunately, the change was only cosmetic. Having been in power behind the scenes on a trans-generational basis, the so-called 'elite' was totally entrenched and reform resilient. So when the new Prime Minister went to Ottawa to assume the highest political office in the land, he couldn't but appoint the old guard instead of bringing in a whole new administration.

Fed- Harper's Eleven

University of Alberta – Office of External Affairs: Government Relations
uofaweb.ualberta.ca

March 13, 2006

Harper's old friends and ideological fellow-travelers are glaringly absent from the roster of his new Parliament Hill elite. [...] Rather than elevating Calgary's distinctive neo-conservative culture, Harper's victory has given new life to veterans of Mike Harris's Ontario government.

[...]

Harper's willingness to invest trust in such new allies was something few saw coming. Back when he was taking command of the Alliance, and then creating the new Conservative party, conventional wisdom had it that if he ever became PM, he would transplant hard-core Calgary conservatism to Ottawa. University of Calgary political scientist Tom Flanagan was widely seen as a permanent fixture as his most important confidant. But Flanagan has faded into the background.

Rather than elevating Calgary's distinctive neo-conservative culture, Harper's victory has given new life to veterans of Mike Harris's Ontario government, like Treasury Board Minister John Baird and Finance Minister Jim Flaherty, and resuscitated figures rooted in the Mulroney era, like LeBreton, Industry Minister Maxime Bernier, and Michael Wilson, his ambassador to the U.S. The key PMO figures -- Ian Brodie, Mark Cameron and Muttart -- were all Ontario-based before the election, and are all more recent additions to Harper's inner circle than his old Calgary network.

This is argued in my treatise:

One has to wonder out loud what dynamic emerged that led the then new Prime Minister from doing what new parties in power naturally do after the fall of a corrupt regime; namely appoint long-term colleagues and loyal supporters to critical positions. Was he strong-armed? Was he read a manifesto itemizing how and where his government's administration would fail because the bureaucracy wouldn't follow his orders if he failed to appoint those who represented the invisibly wealthy and Chinese? An inference can be made that's exactly what happened and Emerson's appointment is the 'tip of the iceberg' proof he was one of an entire cadre who took critical positions to ensure there was no transfer of power, but rather a smooth side-step around the sleaze that brought down the Chrétien-Martin team. Therefore

there was no change in government – just a change from Liberal decision-makers to Liberal lackeys.

And, obviously, any chance western Canada had for fair and equitable representation in Parliament for the first time in history was sabotaged by the injection of Ontario interests into Harper's core group.

What also was sabotaged was any chance for Canadian democracy. With there being no new ideological blood advising the Prime Minister the same set of interests remained fully entrenched.

So how did all this 'inbreeding' affect the integrity of Canadian governance? Andrew Mitrovica, the author of *Covert Entry: Spies, Lies and Crimes Inside Canada's Secret Service*, puts it this way when describing the intelligence component country's security apparatus:

What I discovered behind the carefully constructed artifice is an intelligence service, still in its infancy, riddled by ... corruption and law-breaking. [...] CSIS' executive branch behave[s] as though [it is] unimpeachable, safe from meaningful accountability, discipline or reform. This complacency has bred a culture of impunity at CSIS, founded on what is widely referred to at the spy service as the "Ways and Means Act": if you have a way to get things done, the means – legal or not- are justified.

Another publication describes how the country's 'national security' interests are defined. It's not by what Canadian normally view as being involved. Instead, it's what those the 'establishment' thinks it is; which is, naturally, all about gaining even more power and acquiring even more wealth. In *Whose National Security? Canadian State Surveillance and the Creation of Enemies* (Kinsman, Buse, Steedman, Between the Lines Toronto 2000) the contributors conclude:

The members of the political, economic, and social elite who defined Canadian national security were interested in perpetuating social regulation, in ensuring a social stability that would, in the end, be to their own benefit and to the benefit of others like them. The national

security campaigns would stir up and maintain **a climate of fear** directed against those defined as “different” or “other”.

Thus, every resource and capability of the State is employed to advance and protect these parochial interests.

The legacy of Pierre Trudeau and Liberals back to the earliest days of the 20th century - a sentiment homogenously held by the ‘elite’ was accurately depicted in a political cartoon on July 31, 2007:



Trudeau took office in 1968 and fully recognized what trans-generational nepotism and patronage delivered in terms of a complete concentration of power. University of Toronto Professor John Myles draws attention to the

work of famed sociologists John Porter and Wallace Clement, both of whom independently confirm the existence and nature of Canada's elite⁴:

[John Porter] was concerned with the issue of equality of opportunity and the exercise of power by political, bureaucratic, economic, labour, and other elites in society. His major work *The Vertical Mosaic: An Analysis of Social Class and Power in Canada* (1965) showed how a small minority of powerful and rich men controlled the Canadian economic and political system. Porter was concerned with challenging the image that Canada was a classless society with "no barriers to opportunity" [...] [He] concludes *The Vertical Mosaic* by noting:

Canada is probably not unlike other western industrial nations in relying heavily on its elite groups to make major decisions and to determine the shape and direction of its development. [...] The Canadian capitalist class of the 1950s was a fairly tightly knit group of wealthy, mainly Anglo-Saxon males, mostly centered in Montréal and Toronto. This group controlled most of Canadian finance and industry, and also called many of the shots in the political sphere.

In *Class, Power and Property: Essays on Canadian Society* (1983), Wallace Clement states:

Two major processes have been occurring throughout Canada's economic history and particularly between 1951 and 1972. During these years, there has been a marked tendency for an increased centralization and concentration of capital into fewer and larger firms. [...] The power of the indigenous elite [...] has further consolidated its position in traditional activities. The extremely high number of interlocks between the two major sources of capital, banks and insurance companies, as well as the extensive web between Canadian-controlled companies, illustrates that as corporations themselves become more concentrated so does the interaction between elites.

[...]

[T]he corporate elite during the post-Second World War period has concentrated its base of power and consolidated avenues of access to its inner circles. Important transformations have occurred in the economic structure, and rapid industrialization has been evident; but the corporate elite remains as closed as it was in 1951, even tighter in some

⁴ <http://uregina.ca/~gingrich/d202.htm>

key respects. [...] Canada remains capitalist, industrial and closed at the upper levels of corporate power.

Thieves of Bay Street: How Banks, Brokerages and the Wealthy Steal Billions from Canadians (Bruce Livesey, Random House Canada 2012) describes this circumstance as follows:

[T]he nature of the Canadian establishment [is that it's] modeled on the Family Compact - that sclerotic group of officials who dominated the legislative bodies, top bureaucratic positions and judiciary of Upper Canada as an incestuous pseudo-aristocracy up until the 1940s. Today's establishment coalesces in clubby fiefdoms in Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, where they live and work together, protecting each other's interests. "Canada is dominated by business oligopolies...". [...] The financial, legal and regulatory establishments form close-knit, even insular, subsections of the population. Captains of industry, corporate lawyers, bankers and mandarins ... [are] bound together as corporate oligopolies and by a handful of dynastic families that dominate the economy. [...] Canada, in short, is run by very few people.

A comprehensive compilation of 'elite' relationships is in the article entitled *Meet Canada's Ruling Oligarchy: Parasites-a-Plenty!* (theintelhub.com, by Andrew Gavin Marshall, May 11, 2012).⁵ It's to be understood in the context of this excerpt from my treatise:

To determine how connected to a person is to and knowledgeable about a country's governing faction and the super wealthy, an analysis needs to look closely not only at nepotism and patronage driven appointments, but also and as importantly with whom an individual is linked to through associations, organizations and societies. Since national, regional and local communities are comprised of social networks in and through which the agendas and business of government and corporate activity are conducted and advanced, discovering who are on boards reveals what the network is capable of procuring, pursuing, protecting and achieving because of interlinking spheres of control and influence.

⁵ <http://theintelhub.com/2012/05/11/meet-canadas-ruling-oligarchy-parasites-a-plenty>

Who someone is linked to through these associations betrays what and how much he or she knows about and contributes to the non-transparent constituent of governance.

Porter's "small minority of powerful and rich men" and "tightly knit group of wealthy males", Clement's "economic elite", Livesey's "clubby fiefdoms" and Marshall's "parasites" comprise in this author's terminology the "Ottawa-Toronto-Montréal Triangle of Power and Wealth" – where all members of the elite are inextricably linked by birth and marriage and share similar or identical family histories. They have the same education, professional and social circles and circulate in environments of vast wealth. Triangle operators proactively prevent all but a loyal few outsiders into the upper strata and are able to project their influence across and control every important institution of the state.

It was this class of Canadian that Trudeau aspired to pleasing. To further benefit those at the top his cabinet and provincial his counterparts implemented a series of domestic policies that commenced a process of forced economy monopolization.

Pierre Trudeau [...] [got] low scores [by historians] for his mismanagement of the economy and fiscal framework during an era that saw Canada's federal debt increase by more than 1,000 percent.

Source: *The Best Prime Ministers of the Last 50 Years*, by L. Ian MacDonald (Policy Options, June-July 2003)

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the world economy was booming.

Source: Gordon Thiessen, Governor of the Bank of Canada to the Canadian Club of Toronto, January 22, 2001

Through the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, output per capita in Canada increased... [...] Through the 1950s and 1960s and into the early 1970s, labour productivity in the overall business sector in Canada

grew rapidly. It averaged close to 4 per cent per year. [...] During the 1970s, world prices for the primary commodities that Canada exports soared relative to prices in general. And they remained high through to the early 1980s.

Source: Gordon Thiessen, Governor of the Bank of Canada at the Fraser Institute, December 6, 1999

In the 1960s and 1970s real GDP per capita grew rapidly in Canada, averaging over 3 per cent per year.

Source: Government of Canada, Department of Finance

"For 20 years, they ran continually high deficits and continually growing debt, and Canada was skyrocketing out of control," recalled University of Toronto economist Jack Carr.

Source: Economists praise Canada's debt reduction record, September 27, 2006, CBC.ca

In an American reprint of an article by Cy Gonick (Canadian Dimensions, (October 29, 2006)⁶ this is stated which goes to proving Prime Minister Trudeau's primary and most coveted domestic policy:

[There was a] massive rush of U.S. foreign direct investment (FDI) into Canada in the fifties and sixties. [...] [Then t]here was ... a period of active economic repatriation.... It began in the Trudeau era, which included the establishment in 1971 of the Canadian Development Corporation to encourage Canadian ownership of business enterprises; the monitoring of foreign investment through the 1974 creation of the Foreign Investment Review Agency...

What the Canadian Prime Minister was saying stood in stark contrast to the realities. Consider this assessment⁷:

The Just Society was a rhetorical device used by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to illustrate his vision for the nation.

⁶ Source: <http://mrzine.monthlyreview.org/2006/gonick291106.html>

⁷ Source: http://archives.cbc.ca/politics/prime_ministers/clips/13269 [@ 2:08]

He first used the term in the 1968 Liberal Party leadership contest, at the height of "Trudeaumania", and it came to be seen as one of his trademark phrases. Unlike the "Great Society" of US President Lyndon B. Johnson, the label Just Society was not attached to a specific set of reforms, but rather applied to all Trudeau's policies, from official bilingualism to the creation of Charter of Right and Freedoms.

As Prime Minister, Trudeau espoused participatory democracy as a means of making Canada a "Just Society." He defended vigorously the newly implemented universal health care and regional development programs as means of making society more just. He also implemented many procedural reforms, to make Parliament and the Liberal caucus meetings run more efficiently, and substantially expanded the size and role of the prime minister's office.

"The Just Society will be one in which all of our people will have the means and the motivation to participate.

The Just Society will be one in which personal and political freedom will be more securely ensured than it has ever been in the past. The Just Society will be one in which the rights of minorities will be safe from the whims of intolerant majorities.

The Just Society will be one in which those regions and groups which have not fully shared in the country's affluence will be given a better opportunity.

The Just Society will be one where such urban problems as housing and pollution will be attacked through the application of new knowledge and new techniques.

The Just Society will be one in which our Indian and Inuit populations will be encouraged to assume the full rights of citizenship through policies which will give them both greater responsibility for their own future and more meaningful equality of opportunity.

The Just Society will be a united Canada, united because all of its citizens will be actively involved in the development of a country where equality of opportunity is ensured and individuals are permitted to fulfill themselves in the fashion they judge best."⁸

Canada must be unified. Canada must be one. Canada must be progressive. And Canada must be a just society."⁹

⁸ Official Statement by the Prime Minister, "The Just Society", June 10, 1968

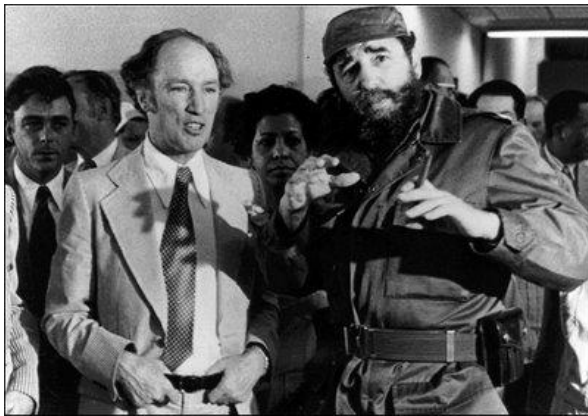
⁹ Memoirs, by Pierre Trudeau (Toronto 1993, McClelland & Stewart)

The very small group of Canadians who controlled policy and decision making on the federal and provincial levels turned economy monopolization into a multi-trillion dollar enterprise of systemic prosperity theft. They set out in the 1970s to deprive the middle and lower classes of what they were entitled to from an economy that more than doubled over a quarter century (1985 - 2010).

Trudeau's foreign policy in the early 1970s was something that took several decades to discover. There was a top secret set of international interests, agendas and relationships that was so coveted and so confidential, mainstream media, which had been completely consolidated in the 1980s and 1990s by triangle operators, wasn't allowed to execute its watch dog checks and balances function and shine the spotlight of transparency where it should have. This institutionalized malfeasance and constitutional impropriety is analogous to the emergence of a bad cavity. At first it's undetectable. Then it abscesses, requiring a root canal and the insertion of a whole new tooth.

Having enthusiastically embraced a non-democratic political ideology and 'anti-' free market capitalism economic culture for generations, the idea of being close friends and associates of the United States of America was like eating rancid meat. Triangle operators needed the U.S. economy to increase their vast wealth, but to actually be buddy-buddy with the country's political leadership and titans of business, industry, trade and commerce just wasn't going to happen. Instead, they sought out friends on the international scene who were of like mind. During the 1970s they gravitated away from NATO members states and jumped into bed with the communists of the day.

The federal cabinet of the 1970s pursued what can only be described as the most heretical foreign policy there could be at that time in world history. The former U.S.S.R. was seeking to militarily expand its totalitarian paradigm of governance and it was no secret in Canada that Trudeau was a close friend of Fidel Castro – Moscow’s man in the western hemisphere during the Cold War. This antagonized a succession of U.S. Presidents and led to him being labeled in some quarters a communist.



Canada and the World: A History

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade on Prime Minister Trudeau (1968 – 1984)

[B]ilateral tensions that had plagued Canada-U.S. relations in the 1960s spilled over into the 1970s and 1980s. Trudeau and American President Richard Nixon, who met for the first time in 1969, did not like each other. [...] Trudeau was too much of a leftist for the Americans, some of whom considered him little more than a communist. He did nothing to change this perception. [...] [I]n 1972, Nixon declared that the special relationship between Canada and the United States was dead. "It is time for us to recognize," he stated, "that we have very separate identities; that we have significant differences... [...]" As the Western world moved to the right in the 1980s, Trudeau became odd man out. He had little sympathy for the extreme anti-Soviet views of President Ronald Reagan.

Book Description: Three Nights in Havana

On January 26, 1976, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau embarked on his historic three-day visit to Havana, becoming the first leader of a NATO country to visit Cuba since the crippling 1960 American economic embargo. The trip was widely denounced, especially for its timing, as Castro had recently sent Cuban soldiers to fight a civil war in Angola. As the Americans watched warily, Trudeau, accompanied by his wife, Margaret, and baby Michel, was greeted in Havana by 250,000 cheering Cubans and a 30-foot poster of himself. "Long live Prime Minister Fidel Castro!" Trudeau would famously shout at the love-in. Margaret would declare Castro "the sexiest man alive."

In this fascinating first-ever portrait of an unusual relationship between two enigmatic world leaders, author and historian Robert Wright brings to life three critical days when Canadian politics played on the international stage. Wright describes how, long before he was prime minister, Trudeau had attempted to canoe to Cuba, and how Castro visited Montréal as a young revolutionary, later welcoming FLQ terrorists to his tiny island. In a revealing look at their personalities and political ideologies, Wright shows how the two leaders, despite their official positions as allies of rival empires, had determinedly refused to exist merely as handmaidens to the United States. This fact, he asserts, is what brought them to power, and what drew them to each other.

Wright draws on extensive insight from political commentators and historians as many interviewees talk candidly for the first time. A book that will tap into our continuing fascination with Pierre Trudeau and our interest in the future political course of Cuba, *Three Nights in Havana* is an intimate and insightful portrait of two controversial and often misunderstood figures and their place in history.

A scathing critique of Trudeau demonstrates what American administrations ignored only to the point it compromised U.S. national and economic security interests:

Trudeau Deconstructed

The Ottawa Citizen

June 4, 2006

"The public saw Trudeau as a quick-witted, almost insouciant man who tossed off casual remarks, slid down royal banisters or made faces and gestures on a whim," says Jim Coutts, who served as Trudeau's principal secretary in the 1970s. "But he did and said little publicly that was not carefully rehearsed." In other words, when it came to Pierre Elliott Trudeau, what you saw was not necessarily what you got. [...] [I]t might well be our collective view of Trudeau is unfocused, even distorted. A newly published biography of Trudeau, *Young Trudeau: Son of Quebec, Father of Canada, 1919-1944*, suggests as much. [...] *Young Trudeau*, authored by Max and Monique Nemni, cuts a scratch on that polish, exposes a dark underside to Trudeau's political legacy long hidden from public view.

The Nemnis' book, a model of scholarly rigour and research, reveals that as a youth and young man in the 1930s and early 1940s, Trudeau was no champion of democracy and individual freedoms. He was instead an ardent Quebec nationalist who, during the worst of the war years, admired fascist dictators, regarded reports of Nazi atrocities as British propaganda [and] plotted treason against the Canadian state.

[...]

London Journal of Canadian Studies political scientist Paul Nesbitt-Larking examined Trudeau's conduct in Parliament, where he once referred to MPs as nobodies and told opposition members to "fuddle duddle" themselves. Such remarks, Nesbitt-Larking writes in "The Discourse of Aggression: Trudeau in Parliament," reflected a fundamental trait of Trudeau's "political personality" -- that of an "ideal-hungry narcissist," a man whose behaviour accentuates "arrogance, coldness, intellectual aloofness, boastful exhibitionism and aggression." [...] Trudeau became a cosmopolitan internationalist, enjoying the company of such dictators as Fidel Castro ... and Mao Zedong.

In 1997 the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service completed a study, *The Sidewinder Report*¹⁰, which is a rare and valuable window into the secret world of cabinet policy and

¹⁰ <http://www.primetimecrime.com/Articles/RobertRead/Sidewinder%20page%201.htm>

decision-making on federal and provincial levels over four decades. It compiles an impressive but troubling list that identifies with specificity what corporate assets in Canada were at that time owned by the Chinese government, its nationals and the nation's criminal triads. Undeniably, vast tracks of the Canadian economy encompassing multiple sectors and industries were owned and operated by communists.

How could this be, since the Cold War had only ended a few years previously and China didn't emerge from its shell in the late 1980s. Prior to the fall of the Berlin Wall the country was an inward looking, backward, agrarian society? The answer lies in Trudeau's foreign policy of not just establishing diplomatic relations with Beijing, but also embracing its leadership as 'family'. Thus over the course of his 'reign' there were high level political and corporate facilitations of Chinese interests into Canada. And these weren't restricted to those of an economic nature. What was implemented was nothing short of a geo-political marriage of the most intimate kind; and that led to dividing up the economic pie amongst triangle operators and their communist partners in cabinet and trickling down just enough to perpetuate the façade of Canada as a mature democracy.

Puppets of Beijing

by Kevin Steel

Western Standard News

May 30, 2005

Back in the days of Chairman Mao, when China's economy was still heavily agrarian and backwardly collectivist, the future prime minister was already planting the seeds of commerce. "I first came to China in 1972, during the waning years of the Cultural Revolution. I was in business then," Martin said, in a Jan. 21 speech in Beijing. At the time, the aspiring businessman was working for Power Corporation of Canada, a firm with \$16 billion in revenues controlled by Montréal's powerful Desmarais family. It was clearly an eye-opening experience because he's been making deals in China ever since. Canada Steamship Lines, the gargantuan shipping company Martin purchased from Power Corp. in the eighties, that is now run by his children, has taken advantage of China's cheap workers to build ships. Three CSL

container ships were built in the Jiangnan Shipyard, controlled by the People's Liberation Army. A fourth was refurbished in Shanghai. Martin actually owns 35 per cent of China's Tangshan Jinshan Marine Co.

On the evidence there is no room for doubt where Prime Minister Martin's geo-political loyalties were even before entering politics. Glen McGregor in *The former deck-hand who bought the company* (Ottawa Citizen, November 4, 2003) states "Another avenue the opposition may choose to explore is the links between the new prime minister and his legions of political donors, who have contributed an astounding \$11 million to fund Mr. Martin's leadership campaign. [...] The donors' list shows that Mr. Martin's support from the business world is transnational, with Chinese billionaire Li Ka-Shing and Hong Kong airline operator David TK Ho donors to the Martin leadership campaign, through Canadian companies.

The country's most politically affluent and wealthy corporations and families have intimate ties with China's political elite. Mark Steyn in *Canadian Connection* (The Western Standard, March 23, 2005) states:

"[T]he few who do know [Paul Desmarais] know him as the kingmaker behind Trudeau, Mulroney, Chrétien and Martin."

He goes on to state "His brother, Andre Desmarais, is the current Honourary Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canada Chinese Business Council. Mr. Desmarais was granted the Order of Canada".

The nexus between Canadian political power, vast wealth and China's Canada agenda indisputably resides in particular in the Desmarais family. In 1969, Power Corporation took a controlling-share in Canada Steamship Lines. On December 2, 1970, Paul Martin, the 32-year old executive assistant to Power Corporation Chief Executive Officer Maurice Strong, was

appointed to the CSL board of directors. The relationship between the Desmarais family and Prime Minister Chrétien is obvious in the fact that Andre, Power Corporation's Chairman, President and Co-Chief Executive Officer, is married to his daughter, France. The Desmarais have had substantial links to the PRC for decades.¹¹

Mr. André Desmarais, OC, OQ, has been President and Co-Chief Executive Officer of Power Corporation of Canada since 1996. He has held several executive positions in Power Corp. of Canada since 1983. Prior to joining Power in 1981, [he] was a Special Assistant to the Minister of Justice of Canada [Jean Chrétien].

Mr. Desmarais is an Honorary Chairman and served as Chairman of the Canada China Business Council from 1992 to 2002 and is a member of several China-based organizations. He is a member of the Chief Executive's Council of International Advisers of The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and member of the CITIC International Advisory Council.

Mr. V. Peter Harder, L.L.D., is Independent Director of Power Financial Corporation. Mr. Harder is a Senior Policy Adviser to Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP, a law firm, and President of the Canada China Business Council, an association that seeks to facilitate and to promote trade and investment between Canada and China. He is former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position that he held from 2003 to 2007. Prior to that, he served as Deputy Minister in a number of other Government of Canada departments, including Treasury Board, Solicitor General, Citizenship and Immigration and Industry Canada.¹²

Stated in the history section of the company's website is "Power Corporation worked at solidifying the special, ongoing relationship with the government of China that had begun in the late 1970s".

What better way for the million plus who emigrated to Canada since the early 1970s to feel at home than to pipe in China's state-run media directly from the source:

¹¹ Executive Profile and Biography, Business Week

¹² Profile of Power Corporation, Reuters

Channels of distortion allowed in Canada

Asian Pacific Post
January 10, 2007

Over Christmas and without much ado, the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), our guardian of the airwaves, approved nine Chinese state-run television networks to broadcast their shows in Canada. The networks called the 'Great Wall Package' are wholly-owned by China Central Television, the main state-run television network in China.

[...]

The networks' journalists and producers are overseen in China by the China Radio Film and Television group, which describes itself as "an important mouthpiece of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Central Committee, an important cultural battlefield for the CCP and our country".

Control of and access to Canada's telecommunication system that television is a constituent of also has been given over to the Chinese:

Bell Canada selects Huawei Technologies to provide infrastructure development for national wireless network enhancement

[Toronto, Canada, 14 October] Huawei Technologies today announced that it has been selected by Bell Canada to provide network infrastructure for its national overlay of HSPA (High Speed Packet Access) technology to its national EVDO (Evolution Data Optimized) wireless network. The HSPA overlay will also offer Bell an efficient upgrade path forward to LTE (Long Term Evolution), the global Fourth Generation (4G) wireless standard. The multi-year, multi-million dollar agreement will see Huawei providing Bell with radio access network technology for its new next generation wireless network.

"It is an honour to be selected by Bell in building the company's next generation wireless network," said Ken Hu, Executive Vice President and Chief of Huawei. "Carriers are looking for long-term partners as they future-proof their wireless network infrastructure. Huawei has globally deployed industry leading UMTS/HSPA technologies as well as taking a leading position in LTE development and we are dedicated to helping Bell enhance its competitiveness in the Canada market."

Stephen Howe, Bell Senior Vice President of Wireless Network and Chief Technology Officer said: "Bell is committed to delivering Canadians the broadest choice in high-speed wireless service now with national 3G service and in future as we prepare to move to LTE. We are proud to work with

industry leading technology providers such as Huawei Technologies to make both these objectives a reality."

Huawei Technologies has major connections to the PRC and Peoples Liberation Army:

Chinese Tech Giant Tries New Tack to Enter US Market But claims of independence are false, say experts

by Matthew Robertson

Epoch Times

March 1, 2011

Huawei, the Chinese tech giant, is tired of being blocked from the U.S. telecommunications market. For more than a decade it has been dogged by security concerns over links to the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and Chinese military. In a recent open letter, it says that these accusations are vague and unfair, and that in fact, Huawei has no such ties.

But not according to analysts. "It's perfectly understandable from a public relations-flak point of view," says James Mulvenon, vice president of the Intelligence Division of Defense Group Inc., "but that doesn't make it true." Mr. Mulvenon has researched Huawei for over a decade.

Richard Fisher, an expert on China's military modernization who wrote a book on the subject in 2008, was blunter, "This is flat out BS. You can quote that."

Huawei has long coveted the U.S. Telecommunications market, the most lucrative in the world. Attempts to sell its wares in the United States have repeatedly met with staunch resistance from Congress and the intelligence community. Its most recent response has been a sophisticated PR campaign.

The open letter of Feb. 25 asks the U.S. government to conduct a formal investigation of the company. The letter explicitly denies that Huawei has ties with the Chinese military, and says that it receives no more financial support than is normal from the Chinese state. Huawei, fundamentally, "is a normal commercial institution and nothing more."

Mr. Fisher says it is more complex than that. "No company in China exists beyond the authority of the Chinese Communist Party and as a consequence beyond the authority of the PLA or beyond the authority of China's multiple security and intelligence organizations," he said in a telephone interview.

Huawei Shenzhen Technology Company was founded in 1988 by Ren Zhengfei, the former director of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) General Staff Department's Information Engineering Academy. He was responsible for telecom research for the PLA before going into business.

His company got its start laying down the fiber optic network, which became the basis for the computerization of China in the 1990s, Fisher says. This was a job closely connected to the needs of the PLA and particularly its “first mission,” which is to keep the CCP in power.

A widely quoted 2007 Rand Corporation report says, “Huawei maintains deep ties with the Chinese military, which serves a multifaceted role as an important customer, as well as Huawei’s political patron and research and development partner.”

After struggling in the Chinese market, Huawei’s winning ticket came in the early 1990s as it convinced county-level Post and Telecommunications offices to buy their products by giving them a dividend in the company. Global expansion followed in 2003.

Huawei is now a nearly \$30 billion a year company. It is held up by the Chinese state as a model to emulate, a “red chip” company, and has been encouraged by the Party in massive overseas expansion—its wares, for example, are bundled with CCP construction projects in African countries. Its owner says that he wishes to eclipse Western companies in the near future.

The open letter is the sixth attempt by the company to break into the U.S. market, according to Mr. Mulvenon.

It runs in parallel to the company’s attempt to rebrand its equipment and import it. Huawei has been buying up small companies in Canada, keeping those companies brands on the equipment, but using Huawei technology. “If you actually open up the equipment, as I have, and look at the [electronic] boards, the boards are Huawei boards. That’s another layer of Trojan Horse,” Mr. Mulvenon says.

‘National Champion’

In its open letter Huawei says that it operates like any other private corporation, and that it is financed through capital from shareholders and “normal commercial loans.” But this does not accurately represent the situation, according to experts.

As the largest telecommunications equipment manufacturer in China, Huawei is one of the few “national champions” in the Chinese business world. “Being a national champion is freaking awesome,” Mr. Mulveon says.

National champions enjoy a range of privileges in the Chinese system, and state banks open up their coffers for unlimited lines of credit to them.

About a decade ago China Development Bank gave Huawei a line of credit of 10 billion, when Huawei’s income was only 15 billion. “That’s astonishing,” Mulvenon says. Such loans are given at low to zero interest, are never called

in, and Huawei only has to play the national champion role. "It's not really a loan, it's basically free money." Being backed by a line of credit that is two-thirds of your revenue stream encourages a company to take major risks, Mulvenon says.

But lines of credit are only one of a whole range of benefits. Others includes tax-free land, foreign assistance, subsidized R&D using money from the 863 Program—the high-level project that seeks development of advanced technologies for the purpose of rendering China independent of financial obligations for foreign technologies—and other benefits.

National champions often have new facilities in the dynamic coastal areas, a high-tech workforce, and they get the pick of the crop of graduates from China's best universities.

While Huawei is a couple of notches removed from the state giants whose entire management roster is decided by Party apparatchiks, "being a national champion means that the Beijing authority sees the company as part of the China brand," Mr. Mulvenon says.

At the center of the controversy, but always in the shadows, is Ren Zhengfei, the founder.

The Epoch Times analyzed over a dozen speeches and articles by Ren, including ones published in the internal magazine Huawei People. The picture that emerges shows that Mr. Ren is a committed adherent to communist rule in China.

While in the military Mr. Ren was "a model for learning from Mao," Mao's stratagems of war communism helped form Mr. Ren's understanding of Huawei's corporate culture.

One article enthuses: "He has deep understanding of Mao's theory in military strategy, methods for dealing with the general public, conflict resolution, dialectical materialism, and others areas. He applied those theories and uses them as the foundation of his corporate management strategy."

Mr. Ren regularly commends the rule of the Party in his remarks. Mr. Ren has said, "Only the CCP can make China develop steadily," and "Employees of Huawei always love the country, love the people, and love the Party as our corporate culture."

Huawei also has active Communist Party cells inside the company. Party cells are a form of social control exercised across government, military, and industry in China. Major organizations have Party branches, according to Mr. Fisher. The existence of a Party branch inside Huawei can be seen as both a display of ideological commitment to the Party's rule by Mr. Ren, and an increase in the Party's level of control over Huawei, Mr. Fisher said.

Mr. Fisher says that to prove it is independent from the Party and state, and could not be a proxy for Chinese intelligence or military activities, Huawei would have to explicitly detail the entire history of its relationship with the CCP.

“It would have to, as well, detail and identify all of the Party members within its leadership. And it would have to detail the history of its Party cell. It would have to detail all of the work that it has done for the Chinese military for Chinese intelligence organizations, and detail its current relationship,” Mr. Fisher said.

Other sectors of the economy are also jointly held by triangle operators and their Chinese bedfellows. The Beijing leadership’s sovereign wealth fund is one of the vehicles by which further penetration into the economy is achieved.

China builds stakes in Canadian mining companies

by Andy Hoffman
Globe & Mail
February 10, 2010

China Investment Corp., the Asian economic superpower's hulking \$200-billion (U.S.) sovereign wealth fund, has been quietly accumulating stakes in resource firms including Canada's Kinross Gold Corp. and Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan, according to a filing with securities regulators.

CIC, whose chairman is former Communist Party of China insider Lou Jiwei, has spent billions of dollars on mining and energy related investments, the filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission reveals. China is the world's largest commodity buyer and part of the fund's mandate is to invest directly in materials producers to offset China's costs.

The regulatory disclosure also shows that CIC has turned an impressive profit on the \$1.5-billion it invested in debt-laden Teck Resources Ltd. last July.

The filing shows that the stake in the Vancouver base-metals miner was worth \$3.5-billion by the end of 2009, making it CIC's largest single equity holding.

With Canada's economy primarily driven by natural resource extraction and export, it's no surprise given the foregoing that other sectors have been infiltrated and co-opted into the Chinese portfolio:

Timeline: Chinese investment in Canada's oil sands

April 12, 2010

Reuters

Sinopec Corp, China's second-largest oil producer and top refiner, agreed on Monday to buy ConocoPhillips' 9.03 percent stake in Syncrude Canada Ltd, the largest oil sands project, for \$4.65 billion.

Though not the first, the deal is the richest yet for Chinese companies looking for a toehold in the oil sands, the biggest oil reserves outside Saudi Arabia.

Below is a list of China's oil sands investments:

August 2009 - PetroChina (601857.SS) agrees to buy a 60 percent stake in two undeveloped oil sands properties held by Athabasca Oil Sands Corp (ATH.TO) that could eventually produce as much as 500,000 barrels per day.

The Canadian government offered no opposition to the investment by state-controlled PetroChina and formally approved the acquisition in December.

April 2009 - Sinopec acquires an additional 10 percent stake in Total SA's (TOTF.PA) undeveloped Northern Lights oil sands project for a price that has not yet been disclosed.

The purchase brings Sinopec's stake in Northern Lights to 50 percent, after buying a 40 percent interest in the project in May 2005, for C\$105 million (\$105 million).

Construction of Northern Lights, once expected to cost C\$10.7 billion, is on hold as the partners weigh new development options.

April 2005 - CNOOC Ltd (0883.HK) pays C\$122 million for 16.7 percent in privately held MEG Energy Ltd, which is developing an oil sands project in northern Alberta that could eventually pump up to 210,000 bpd, while other properties in its portfolio could eventually produce 500,000 bpd, according to company documents.

April 2005 - Enbridge Inc (ENB.TO) signs an agreement with PetroChina to ship oil on the planned Northern Gateway pipeline

Most recently, this troubling development:

China moving up Canada's energy value chain

by Nathan Vanderklippe

Globe & Mail

May 10, 2012

As Canada and Asia deepen their energy ties, the trading relationship is beginning to expand beyond Chinese companies buying Canadian oil. Instead, foreign investment interest is starting to move across the sector's value chain.

Further coddling of China's plethora of interests came in the form of overt acts of a political nature. In September 2008, one would think Prime Minister Harper would have used Ottawa as his platform or returned to his Calgary riding to formally announce his candidacy. Instead, and most peculiar except when contextualized in terms of Chinese joint hegemony, was what he did instead. As documented by Andrew Mayeda (The Gazette, September 8, 2008) "Harper visited the picturesque home of Edwin and Fei Huang, a young Chinese-Canadian family whom the Conservatives said have benefited from government policies...".



Prime Minister Stephen Harper kicks off his federal election campaign at the residence of Edwin Wang in Richmond, B.C., Monday morning. Picture left to right are Xinoau He, Fei Chen, her 14-month-old son Eric Wang and Harper. Photograph by Sam Leung/Vancouver Province



Conservative Party Leader Stephen Harper talks with the Huang family, father Edwin Huang, 14-month-old Eric, four-year-old Renee and mother Fei Chen, during a campaign photo-op at their home in Richmond, B.C., Monday Sept. 8, 2008. (Tom Hanson/The Canadian Press)

Knowledgeable and trepidatious about this country having national security threatening Chinese interests, the Pentagon significantly cut military procurement ties with Canada's defense establishment to prevent high technology secrets falling into totalitarian hands:

US Imposes Improvements to Canadian Export Controls

by Ken Epps

Ploughshares Monitor

Spring, 2002

In April 2001 [...] [t]he International Trade in Arms Regulations (ITAR) changes effectively cancelled the special status enjoyed by Canadian companies and placed them in the same category as all other non-US suppliers. The changes to the military trade regulations arose from US concerns that US-built technology was being exported for military use by countries identified by the US as "rogue states" or "countries of concern." The action closely followed the *Cox Report on Chinese Espionage*, a special Congressional report produced in the wake of accusations of sensitive technology transfers from the US to China. [...] The April 1999 removal of the Canadian exemptions to the ITAR was perceived as a major blow to a Canadian military industry integrated with US industry and dependent on US procurement.

"I know of no company that hasn't been impacted," one industry spokesperson was quoted as saying; "I think everyone has an

experience where they've missed an opportunity to bid" (*Globe and Mail* 1999, p. A2).

There is much proof triangle operators have always had a seething hostility for all things American because of its strong culture of procuring democracy and freedom throughout the world. To insulate against that threatening set of values, beliefs and principles - to prevent them seeping into institutions most critical to their anti-democratic and PRC-sharing paradigm of governance - they created a culture of hatred. It is most intense within the security apparatus. Leading to this conclusion include these incidents:

Paul Martin shrugs off White House rebuke

CTV.ca

December 13, 2005

The White House made an unusual foray into Canadian electoral politics Tuesday, scolding Prime Minister Paul Martin for his tough talk on U.S. policies. But rather than quiet the Liberal leader, the rebuke fuelled his fire.

In a speech to the Canadian Club at Ottawa's historic Chateau Laurier Hotel, U.S. President George Bush's envoy to Canada accused Martin of trying to score cheap political points by bashing America.

"I understand political expediency, but the last time I looked, the United States was not on the ballot for the Jan. 23 election," Wilkins told the crowd gathered just steps away from Parliament Hill.

"Just think about this: What if one of our best friends criticized you directly and incorrectly almost relentlessly? What if that friend's agenda was to highlight your perceived flaws while avoiding mentioning your successes? What if that friend demanded respect but offered little in return?" Wilkins asked.

"Wouldn't that begin to sow the seeds of doubt in your mind about the strength of the friendship?"

In his pointed rebuke to campaigning politicians, but aimed principally at the Liberal leader, Wilkins warned them to tone down the rhetoric.

"It may be smart election-year politics to thump your chest and constantly criticize your friend and your No. 1 trading partner," the U.S. Ambassador to Canada said. "But it is a slippery slope, and all of us should hope that it doesn't have a long-term impact on the relationship."

Wilkins said he feared this "constant attitude" would hurt the Canada-U.S. relationship unless "all of us make a concerted effort to simply tone it down."

Bush-Harper relationship proves personal ties bear fruit: U.S. Ambassador

by Alexander Panetta
April 28, 2006

The U.S. ambassador warned Paul Martin during the winter election campaign that the former prime minister's jabs at the United States were putting the relationship on a dangerous slippery slope.

Liberal Insults U.S. Again: Went from 'bastards' to 'idiots' in Carolyn Parrish's speech

National Post
August 26, 2004

"We are not joining the coalition of the idiots, we are joining the coalition of the wise." "Did I really say idiots? Please guys, don't put that on," she said. Four hours later, however, she hardened her position."

In early summer 2010 the head of Canada's spy agency dropped a bombshell on Canadians and without prior notice to his political masters:

Canadian politicians accused of being under control of foreign governments

by Dirk Meissner
Toronto Star
June 23, 2010

National security experts are questioning the timing of a stunning allegation by the head of Canada's spy agency that several Canadian politicians, including two provincial cabinet ministers, are under the control of foreign governments. [...] Fadden declined to name the two cabinet ministers or their provinces, but he said a number of public servants in British Columbia are also under suspicion. He said those politicians have not hidden their association with the foreign governments. But there have recently been indications that they are shifting their public policies because of the involvement with that particular country.



What occurred when this scandal exploded in the face of those who'd let the PRC enjoy joint hegemony status? The establishment immediately mobilized all its assets to slander him in the most concerted and vicious manner:

Explain yourself or resign, critics tell top spy

by Michelle Shephard
The Star
June 25, 2010

[T]remors within Canada's spy service continued Thursday with critics demanding an explanation – or the resignation – of CSIS director Richard Fadden for his comments to CBC TV about “foreign influence” on Canadian politicians.

Liberal leader Michael Ignatieff scoffed at the notion that the Prime Minister's Office was unaware of the CBC interview and demanded the government recall the parliamentary national security committee to settle the issue.

[...]

New Democrat MP Olivia Chow (Trinity Spadina) accused former and current CSIS officials Thursday of peddling “politics of fear.” “Repeating discredited statements, innuendo and accusations heightens paranoia and is destructive to an open and democratic society,” she said.

Those who know Fadden were surprised that the longtime civil servant, who has spent more than three decades moving up the bureaucratic ranks, had been caught making what seemed like careless remarks.

Fadden is also no stranger to national security issues, having once served as the intelligence coordinator of the Privy Council Office.

"I just find that extraordinary and astonishing, because there was no gain for him to say it," said Reg Whitaker, a retired professor of political science at York University who has known Fadden for years.

One of his loudest critics was an ethnic Chinese Member of Parliament who was married to the recently deceased leader of the New Democratic Party, Jack Layton.

Chow slams spy fiction

CSIS needs to clear air on issue of political spies, NDP MP says

by Susan Delacourt

The Star

June 24, 2010

OTTAWA – New Democratic Party MP Olivia Chow has shot down any suggestions that she has links to Chinese-espionage interests in Canada and is demanding that Canada's spy agency clear the air of suggestions newly floated this week that elected officials are under China's influence.

[...]

At a news conference on Thursday, Olivia fired back at an author and Halifax radio host who raised her name in the context of the continuing uproar over Fadden's remarks. "How does CSIS know that certain elected representatives are under influence by spies? Is CSIS keeping files on elected representatives now, if so, whom, and why? CSIS must come clean and explain itself," Chow said. "Make public the files on all elected officials, name names, and give evidence. Hiding in the shadow and making blanket statements is harmful and destructive."

MP Chow, ethnic Chinese, had everything to gain by contributing to the smear campaign. Her husband, a PhD. in political science, wasn't just the leader of the New Democratic Party, he was revered by the party faithful as much as Trudeau was viewed a 'God' by his. That he literally married into the Chinese community meant his party's leadership was neck deep in PRC interests and protecting them at every opportunity. Further Jack had those trans-generational roots:

Layton comes from a long line of politicians. His great-granduncle, William Steeves, was a Father of Confederation. His great-grandfather Philip Layton was a blind activist who led a campaign for disability pensions in the 1930s. His grandfather, Gilbert Layton, was a cabinet minister in the Union Nationale government of Maurice Duplessis in Quebec, and resigned due to the provincial government's lack of support for Canadian participation in World War II. His father, Robert Layton, was a Liberal Party activist in the 1960s and 1970s, and served as a Progressive Conservative Member of Parliament (MP) and Cabinet minister in the 1980s. [...] Layton went to York University to obtain his Ph.D. in political science.



Why would he blow the whistle on forty years of unlawful Chinese interests in the country, which systemically caused pain, suffering, injury, loss and death on an abominably massive scale, when he's in bed with `em, literally?

Six months after the bombshell this news article that like all that preceded it triggered nothing in terms of reform and accountability:

Canada's a Target for Foreign Interference,' spy chief warns

by Jim Bronskill
Globe & Mail
January 6, 2011

OTTAWA -- A keenly anticipated report by Canada's spy chief paints a picture of a broad threat of foreign interference from countries out to

influence policy and politicians, target dissidents and pilfer technology.

Canadians singled out by unfriendly powers may be "subject to threats, coercion or potential blackmail," warns the memo from Canadian Security Intelligence Service director Dick Fadden to Public Safety Minister Vic Toews.

"Canada is a target for foreign interference due to our natural resources, scientific and technological sectors, our role and influence in the international community, and our close relations with powerful allies."

It is the latest, and perhaps most detailed, articulation of the spy service's concerns about stealthy overtures from foreign agents, including two suspected cases involving provincial cabinet ministers.

"These clandestine efforts by foreign governments to influence our officials, policies and communities have the potential to undermine our ability to make independent decisions in Canada's national interests," the report says.

A declassified version of the top-secret July 29 report on the alleged cases was obtained by The Canadian Press under the Access to Information Act. A draft of the memo became public in October.

It was obvious this publication, like all the others emanating from mainstream media, was a whitewash of the highest order.

After digesting and processing the foregoing, there's a logical answer to the question why Harper send the Governor General of Canada to China while HRH Queen Elizabeth II was visiting in mid-summer 2010 and why as the G8 Summit began the Sovereign's representative gave Chinese President Hu Jintao exclusive red carpet treatment. It's demonstrative with and corroborative of evidence that the PRC enjoys joint hegemony status in Canada.

Chinese president Hu welcomed; Sino-Canadian co-operation pitched

by Norma Greenway

The Gazette

June 25, 2010

Hu began the day with a red-carpet welcome from Governor General Michaëlle Jean at Rideau Hall and planned to end it being feted at a dinner hosted by the Canada China Business Council.



Chinese president meets Canadian governor-general on relations

Xinhua [China]

June 24, 2010

Ottawa -- Visiting Chinese President Hu Jintao met Canadian Governor-General Michaëlle Jean in Ottawa on Thursday, saying China is ready to work with Canada to strengthen cooperation, enhance mutual trust and advance their strategic partnership.

[...]

China is ready to work with Canada to maintain the momentum of high-level exchanges and continue to enhance political mutual trust, Hu said; [adding] China will work with Canada to give full play to the complementarity of the two countries, and expand cooperation in a wide range of areas, including economy, trade, energy, natural resources, science, technology, education, culture and health.

At the G8

by Aaron Wherry

Macleans.ca

June 25, 2010

The Governor General ... lunched with African Outreach delegation (including the leaders of Ethiopia, Nigeria, South Africa, Malawi, Senegal and Algeria) and will meet with the President of Haiti later.

Stephen Harper sends GG Michaëlle Jean to China during Queen's visit

Governor General Begins Visit to China

Ottawa Citizen

June 29, 2010

Gov. Gen. Michaëlle Jean leaves for China today, on the first visit by a Canadian Governor General in more than 15 years, and a trip that coincides with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Canadian diplomatic relations.

Harper will host Queen in Ottawa for Canada Day; Jean will "address" Canadians from Shanghai

by Tonda MacCharles

Toronto Star

June 7, 2010

OTTAWA – On what is to be her last celebration of Canada Day as governor-general, Michaëlle Jean is being dispatched to visit China Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced Monday. The visit is to take place from June 30 to July 5, 2010, during which time Queen Elizabeth will arrive in the nation's capital, and will take centre stage with Harper for the nationally-televised annual bash that marks the nation's birthday.

Instead of being in Ottawa to bid her last "Happy Birthday Canada" wishes, Jean will mark Canada Day half a world – and several time zones—away at Expo 2010 in Shanghai.

Via a press release issued by his office Monday, Harper's office said Jean will travel at his request and at "the invitation of" the government of China.

"This visit to China, the first by a Governor General in more than 15 years, will mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, and will highlight the strong bonds between our people and the importance of our relationship," said the news release.

Harper press secretary Sara MacIntyre said the GG's China tour is not a state or working visit but a "friendship visit."

This unconscionable behavior towards Canada's Head of State is traced in the research back to the Trudeau era. With the world becoming more democratic and the British Throne not what it used to be in the 1800s, triangle operators began to feel it was time to cut all ties to preserve what trans-generational nepotism and patronage and lengthy Liberal Party rule in the 20th century delivered.

Canadian plot to oust Queen thwarted

by Frank O'Donnell

The Scotsman

January 1, 2003

A plot by the Canadian government to abolish the monarchy and replace the Queen with a president was thwarted when she refused to accept a proposal curtailing her powers. Files released by the Public Record Office reveal how an uncertain political climate in Canada and the Queen's reluctance to agree to five measures reducing her role scuppered any official bid from being made.

A confidential briefing paper detailed new information - which, it claims, may have been withheld by Canadian ministers - threatening her trip in 1973 to the Commonwealth Conference.

The letter, typed and signed by Hugh Overton, at the North American Department of the Foreign Office, warned that the Queen's presence "might add fuel to this domestic controversy".

He wrote: "Our information is that, as a result of the elections, the Royal connection and the role of the Queen in Canada are again becoming the subject of more active domestic political interest.

"There is a distinct possibility, in my view, that a visit by the Queen to Canada at the time of the Commonwealth Conference, as Queen of Canada and head of the Commonwealth, might add fuel to this domestic controversy, and hence involve Her Majesty to some extent in Canadian domestic policies."

The letter concluded: "These are straws in the wind. But they show that there is at least a risk of the Royal question becoming a matter of controversy in Canada over the next few months."

In a reply dated 15 December, 1972, Sir Peter Hayman, the British High Commissioner in Canada, refers to a leaked document sent to the Montréal Gazette, putting forward plans to hand over five functions performed by the Queen to the governor-general.

Although the Queen was said to have accepted four of these proposals, she allegedly refused to relinquish her hold on a fifth - "a relatively minor one played by the Queen in Canadian external affairs".

As a result, the then prime minister of Canada, Pierre Trudeau, decided against pursuing the matter because of the detrimental impact such a move could have on his leadership, which had only survived the federal elections by the most slender of margins.

But in March 1973, Sir Peter noted: "Meanwhile, there is a gradual tendency to get rid of 'Royal' symbols: the Royal cipher is slowly disappearing on post boxes and mail vans; the head of a former prime minister, Sir John A Macdonald, has replaced the head of the Queen on ten dollar bills. There is a gradual tendency, much to the indignation of some Canadians, to play Oh Canada more frequently than God Save The Queen, although both are usually used."

The Monarchist League of Canada

The steady, slow disappearance of familiar Canadian cultural ties to the Crown, from the removal of HM and OHMS in federal documents to the gradual eradication of imperial measurements ... was cited as proof of Mr. Trudeau's true attitude to the monarchy.

This steady erosion of the language and symbolism of the Canadian Crown was married to a sense that Mr. Trudeau was also personally rude and far too ready to publicly mock the person of The Queen. Published reports of Mr. Trudeau's sliding down Buckingham Palace banisters, and his famous pirouette behind The Queen, captured on film in 1977, either enraged or tickled Canadians or, more often, evoked a measure of each.

[...]

Apart from the emotionally raw aspects of symbolism, and an unconventional personal interplay between The Queen and her Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau to an extent not equaled in our history examined, experimented with, theorized and then ultimately entrenched the role of the Crown in Canada.

[...]

In 1978, Bill C-60 was read for the first time in Parliament; it meant to reform the Senate, Supreme Court of Canada, and strengthen the role of Governor General, transferring powers exercised by The Queen. A storm of outrage met the poorly drafted bill, and it enjoyed a quiet death of neglect.

[...]

The Queen, meanwhile, had taken a great and deep interest in the constitutional debate, especially in the wake of the failed [Bill] C-60, which affected her role as head of state.

Prime Minister Trudeau's well-known 1977 gesture behind the Queen's back requires a re-interpretation in light of what was going on then the public was

not aware of - the prioritization of Beijing's interests over the Commonwealth's. Robert Sibley in *Trudeau deconstructed* (*supra*) argues:

The photograph of Pierre Trudeau performing a pirouette behind the back of Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace is probably one of the more enduring images of the former prime minister embedded in the collective memory of Canadians. The picture, we have been led to believe, expresses his maverick anti-conformism, his democratic disdain for aristocratic pomp.

Only it's not true. Trudeau's supposedly impulsive gesture that day in 1977 was no whim-of-the-moment stunt. "The public saw Trudeau as a quick-witted, almost insouciant man who tossed off casual remarks, slid down royal banisters or made faces and gestures on a whim," says Jim Coutts, who served as Trudeau's principal secretary in the 1970s. "But he did and said little publicly that was not carefully rehearsed." In other words, when it came to Pierre Elliott Trudeau, what you saw was not necessarily what you got.

The pirouette was a case in point. "He planned it hours before because he strongly opposed the palace protocol that separated heads of state from heads of government," says Coutts. "The well-rehearsed pirouette was a way of showing his objection without saying a word."



PM Trudeau's attempt at cutting the Queen's constitutional ties would have been an isolated one and more easily explained away as a quirk of his personal style were it not for a series of subsequent initiatives that had the same goal – reducing to elimination Her Majesty's influence in Parliament, legislatures, municipal councils and the administration of justice.

Canada's founding fathers saw Her Majesty's role in this country's political affairs as remaining in perpetuity:

Sir John A. Macdonald told Queen Victoria on 27 February 1867 that the purpose of Confederation was "to declare in the most solemn and emphatic manner our resolve to be under the Sovereignty of Your Majesty and your family forever".

The Confederation Debates made clear that Canada was to be governed "by the Sovereign in person or by her representative *duly authorised*".

Source: The Role of Queen Elizabeth II, The Monarchist League of Canada

"Duly authorized" is a critical proviso – which to this day survives in the oaths of allegiance sworn by every public servant. Here is an example:

I,, do Solemnly swear (affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Queen of Canada, Her Heirs and Successors according to law, forever. So help me God.

The oath is to the Monarch; not to Canada or the Constitution. This is a critical point of constitutional law. Failure to take the oath of allegiance constitutes an absolute bar to sitting or voting in Parliament or the provincial legislatures of Canada. Public servants are appointed to office at Her Majesty's pleasure and their service can be terminated at any time. The only way to change this would be to amend the Canadian Constitution.

Chretien Government Proposes Abolishing Oath of Allegiance for Public Servants

by Paul Benoit

The Monarchist League of Canada

Winter-Spring 2003 Vol. 7 No. 3

The Chretien Government has asked Parliament to remove the requirement that federal public servants swear the Oath of Allegiance prior to taking up their appointments, subscribing instead only to a changed oath of service. [...] CMN has been informed that Treasury Board Minister Lucienne Robillard referred to the desire to implement the change in a secret Ottawa briefing of deputy ministers and other officials, and stated that it would be done under the rubric of "modernization" rather than as an assault on the Crown.

[...]

The oath of allegiance provides the practical context for the carrying out of one's duties. It reminds the office holder that the authority of his or her office derives from the Queen. There is a vertical chain of command that must be respected in the form of advice that makes its way up through the ranks to Her Majesty or her representative; and in the form of orders to be executed that make their way down through the ranks.

To be reminded of this structure of authority is especially useful in the current circumstances when there is much confusion as to whom officials are ultimately accountable. [...] This reminder has special practical relevance in the case of officials who serve in the military, in the judicial system, and in arm's length Crown agencies.

[...]

In a letter to the Prime Minister, long-time Monarchist Elsie Wayne, MP (PC – Saint John, NB) wrote that "the Bill's hidden agenda was only discovered by a group of dedicated patriots fiercely determined to preserve our rich Royal heritage ... It is my hope, given the shroud of secrecy that has surrounded this latest attack ... you provide me with a full rationale for this appalling government position".

In light of this history and secret political prioritization of PRC interests, Deputy Prime Minister John Manley's controversial remark in October 2002 calling for an end to the Monarchy on the eve of Her visit cannot but be viewed as further proof.

Manley calls for end of monarchy

First day of queen's visit: Deputy PM's remarks 'ill-timed and rude'

by Chris Wattie

National Post

October 5, 2002

John Manley, the Deputy Prime Minister, called for the abolition of the monarchy yesterday as the Queen arrived for a 12-day tour of Canada. Queen Elizabeth had barely been on Canadian soil an hour when Mr. Manley -- who will greet her when she arrives on Parliament Hill next Saturday -- called for the monarchy to be replaced with a "uniquely Canadian institution." Opposition critics and monarchists said Mr. Manley's attack was badly timed, rude, insulting and boorish.

[...]

It's just inconceivable that he would say that," said John Aimers, the chairman of the Monarchist League of Canada. "To make comments like that on the day Her Majesty arrives in Canada to celebrate her jubilee is a slap in the face. "It is ill-timed and rude. There has to be some degree of civility in this debate," he said. "I would think that even people who might be sympathetic to his opinions ... would be appalled."

Elsie Wayne, a Conservative MP, called on Mr. Manley to publicly apologize for "a terrible insult" to the Queen. "He's shocked me - to make that kind of statement on the day of her arrival in Canada. Why would you do that?"

[...]

In 1997, he said Canada should sever its formal links with the monarchy. He later backed down, reportedly after a rebuke from other members of the federal Cabinet and the Prime Minister. In May, 2001, he said the monarchy was "really an institution that's a bit out of date for Canada to continue with."

[underscore added]

It comes as no surprise that those not linked to triangle circles of influence and its grapevines would denounce this conduct. One political cartoonist recommended what ought to be done for this 'treasonous' behaviour.



John Manley has appointment with Queen's executioner October 10, 2002

After *The Sidewinder Report* was discovered in August 2004, five months was spent looking for where the Chinese had high profile positions. The most blatant of elevations was to the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, otherwise known as the Governor General of Canada. Given Canada's claim to be multicultural, Adrienne Clarkson could have been from any Southeast Asian country. She could have been Malaysian, Thai, Korean or Japanese. But she wasn't. Canada's Head of State, the Queen's Representative in Canada, was Chinese-born. Her original name is Wu Bingzhi -- Chinese on both sides of her family. What better way to make the Beijing leadership and its military and intelligence leaderships most comfortable than to elevate one of their own to the top post in the country?

To us simply a figurehead. To them they'd achieved success not only politically and economically, but also militarily.

When looking across the public sector landscape, there were many high profile appointments that further prove that China enjoys reform resilient joint hegemony of Canada. British Columbia's Lieutenant Governor from 1988 to 1995 was one; and so was the mayor of province's capital city, Victoria for ten years. Alan Lowe was reported to be a member of the Hook Sin Tong, one of Victoria's oldest Chinese societies; formed in 1902. When it was time for a new Vancouver police chief to be appointed in mid-2007, Chief Constable Chu was chosen to advance non-transparent and unconstitutional complicities and loyalties. And for Vancouver's premier international event, the 2010 Olympic Games, Premier Campbell chose as his ministerial point-person Ida Chong, an ethnic Chinese. Here's a list of other China-benefiting appointments:

- (i) PM Trudeau appoints Shanghai-born, B.C. resident Pat Carney MP to senior Cabinet posts: Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources (1984 – 1986), Minister for International Trade (1986 – 1988) and President of the Treasury Board (1988 – 1988);
- (ii) PM Chrétien elevates Chinese-born Adrienne Clarkson in 1992 to the position of Governor General;
- (iii) Norman Kwong Lieutenant Governor of Alberta (2005 –2010).

Another area of the State that's been infiltrated by unlawful and unconstitutional Chinese interests is the legal profession. Of analytical relevance when considered in the context of high level politicians being lawyers is the elevation of Anna Fung QC to the presidency of the Law Society of British Columbia in 2007 by a unanimous vote. What motivated her election to the top post can be evaluated by observing the ethnicity of

previous and subsequent law society presidents over a ten year period – all Caucasian:

2000 Karl F. Warner QC
2001 Richard S. Margetts QC
2002 Richard Gibbs QC
2003 Howard Berge QC
2004 William M. Everett QC
2005 Ralston S. Alexander QC
2006 Rob McDiarmid QC
2007 Anna Fung QC
2008 John J.L. Hunter QC
2009 Gordon Turriff QC
2010 Glen Ridgway QC
2011 Gavin Hume QC
2012 Bruce LeRose QC

The same occurred in oil-rich Alberta:

2001 Eric F. Macklin QC
2002 Kenneth G. Nielsen QC
2003 Cheryl C. Gottselig QC
2004 Larry G. Anderson QC
2005 Douglas A. McGillivray QC
2006 Mona T. Duckett QC
2007 James T. Peacock QC
2008 Perry Mack QC
2009 Peter Michalyshyn QC
2010 Rodney A. Jerke QC
2011 Douglas R. Mah QC
2012 Stephen Raby QC

The Vancouver 2010 Winter Games was an event that to the uninformed eye was designed to promote Canada the multicultural society. However, when witnessed through the prism of *Fiefdom* treatise findings it was anything but. It should come as no surprise, and will certainly be valuable in continuing to prove just how embedded unlawful Chinese interests are in the country and in particular British Columbia, to learn that Premier Campbell chose an ethnic Chinese to be his point-person for the Olympics. On June 10, 2009, Ida Chong was appointed to serve as Minister of Healthy Living and Sport.

Then to make the event more celebrated by the million plus Chinese who call Canada home and triangle operators 'family', only China's attendees were allowed to walk into the opening ceremony waving the country's flag. As is stated in the treatise:

Out of eighty-two teams, only one proudly walked into the arena waving two flags – their own and Canada's. The intention was to geo-politicize the games right from the start and in a way that made claim to the fact the Beijing leadership has just as much right to govern the country as it does Taiwan and Tibet.

These photos reveal just how many Chinese athletes were given Canadian flags to wave; showing how saturated the screen was of this initiative that brazenly thumbed a nose at the country's constitution and international laws, conventions and protocols related to the sovereignty of nations.





Another striking example of how dominant the Chinese are in the port city that welcomes them with open arms from the Motherland, is what was observed during Boxing Day 2009.

What better event on the calendar than Canada's Boxing Day to take a snapshot of who on retail main street of a big city are the primary beneficiaries of the country's economic engine? That's when everybody middle class and up is out looking for bargains. And that's when affluence demographics are on full display. One would expect in countries where multiculturalism is a heavily and regularly touted domestic and foreign policy over a period of time measured decades the ethnic make-up of that retail corridor would comprise a healthy mix of nationalities. And thus in Canada's largest western city, Vancouver, on what's called "Rodeo Drive North", Robson Street, based on those policies one would predict a plethora of ethnicities.

But as photos taken that day confirm, that is not only not the case, it is far from it. On the day when beneficiaries of Canada's system of opportunities and wealth distribution are walking the street to find post-Christmas sales it was the Chinese that dominated.

It's a rhetorical question to ask where are the aboriginals - the largest indigenous group in the country - and East Indians, Muslims and those of African descent?



Another manifestation of Chinese joint hegemony is in the kind of buildings that are constructed in major centers of trade, industry and commerce. In Vancouver and Toronto up went mammoth symbols of this success; branding them as equivalent to Beijing's entitlement to rule Tibet.

Vancouver's skyline exalts China's joint hegemony. A tourist website says this about The Shangri-la Hotel in the former's downtown core:

Shangri-La's fabled hospitality comes to Vancouver's beautiful coast. Enjoy Asian-inspired decor, and an ultra-modern restaurant and spa in Vancouver's tallest building.



The same symbol of victory over democracy exists in the industry, trade and commerce heartland of the country:

Toronto Beckons with Bolder, Brighter Buildings

Northern Voices Online

March 19, 2010

The renowned Shangri-La Hotel and Residences is slated to open in 2012. This 65-storey tower features 17 floors of sumptuous hotel rooms decorated in a contemporary classical style with Asian highlights.



The edification campaign involving provincial governments led to an interesting discovery:

When provincial ministers and city councilors from Canada's provincial capitals and largest metropolises were contacted in April '09 as part of

the dissemination initiative, the conclusion was immediately drawn that Ontario's Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration was a hotspot for the multi-decade emigration of Chinese settlers. As indicated on the department's website, not only was the Minister an ethnic Chinese, so were his Chief of Staff, his two employees in charge of communications and one of two involved in outreach.

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

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Canada is a 'closet' authoritarian regime masquerading as a democracy; and one that 'married' a bunch of communists and serial human rights abusers: Beijing and its military and intelligence communities. Behind the closed doors of federal and provincial cabinets, in non-transparent corporate boardrooms and what one investigative journalist calls "clubby fiefdom" environments lurks what has become an ever more sinister and insidious reality - one that threatens American national and economic security interests.