

Forgotten Battles Against the Deep State

Parts 1-5

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Forgotten Battles Against the Deep State

Part I: John Diefenbaker's Northern Vision Sabotaged by Rhodes Scholars

By Matthew J.L. Ehret

The years following World War II featured the greatest boom in economic progress and quality of life ever experienced in history. Today, the reasons for this acceleration of development of the western world are largely misdiagnosed by historians and economists who, consciously or not, know nothing of the principled struggle between the [American and British Systems](#) and are totally ignorant of basic elementary [principles of physical economy](#).

These dynamics were understood clearly by those few who, for good or for ill, have inflected the curvature of universal history, and without such knowledge quickly regained, no hope exists for our current population and its organic leadership to escape the tragic devolution of cultural, economic and intellectual life now pressing upon our future.

As our current world continues to be pulled in two opposing directions expressed by the dystopian “end of history” vision of the Deep State and their oligarchical masters on the one side and the new multi-polar model of “win-win cooperation” espoused by the Russia-China alliance on the other, it is a fitting moment to pause and review some of the leading battles against the hives of Malthusian technocrats who infested western society in the wake of WWII. In revisiting this history at this current moment of potential, we will uncover some of the surprising heroes of the past whose efforts not only built what we enjoy today but strove for grander visions of what the world *could be* which though sabotaged long ago, could yet become our future once more.

This first report in our series “The Forgotten Struggles Against the Deep State” intends to shed light on the sometimes paradoxical dynamics surrounding the failed *Northern Vision* and *National Development Policy* of Canada's 13th Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker who led the Conservative Party to its first victory in 22 years in 1957 and remained in power until 1963. The broad scope of his Northern Vision policy would not be permitted to unfold for reasons that none but key officials in London working through Canada's Privy Council Office and Civil Service would truly know anything about. These same institutions are behind current NATO-led attempts to thwart Arctic development even now as the China-Russia Polar Silk Road blossoms. These [Rhodes Scholar/Fabian infested networks](#) have done everything possible to keep the Arctic a domain of militarization which threaten [World War III today](#).

While a fuller presentation of those years preceding Diefenbaker shall be left for another report, it is important, here and now, to run through certain key dynamics which shaped the world in which John Diefenbaker was entering when he was elected for a second term as an MP for Lake Centre, Saskatchewan in 1945.

Post War Visions Clash

The years 1945-1957 were pregnant with seeds of potential as Franklin Roosevelt's post war vision elaborated in his "[Four Freedoms](#)" would nearly become manifest across the world. British colonialism was considered an obsolete relic of the Victorian epoch whose time had finally passed

It was during this period that the optimistic recognition of humanity's true mission would begin to penetrate to the forefront of general popular understanding. This would be the understanding that human nature was not located within the narrow confines of "limited resources" to be balanced and distributed during a given "state of existence" governed by entropic laws of "diminishing returns" in time and space. Instead, human nature's true purpose was to be located in the future potential that could be created by breaking out of the boundary conditions imposed by finite resources and leaping to new platforms of scientific and technological development.

With the nuclear age and the frontiers of space quickly opening up to humanity's sphere of influence, ***no fixed end point to this progress*** was assumed by the major part of populations of the world. Could it be that a new hope would finally be realized after centuries of oligarchical suppression?

Alas, another dynamic was pressing against this potential. The reaction of a wounded British Empire would be expressed most vividly in the anti-thesis to Roosevelt's Vision embodied in Winston Churchill's nightmarish defence of Empire. After Roosevelt's untimely death in 1945, Sir Winston Churchill laid out the Empire's vision for the post-war world beginning with the dropping of atomic bombs on a ready to surrender Japan followed by an Anglo-American alliance organized by a new financial (and often military) re-colonization set into motion through Churchill's Wall Street lackey President Harry S Truman^[1]. This process was amplified by Churchill's infamous 1946 "[Iron Curtain](#)" [speech](#) in Fulton Missouri, which would usher in the new bipolar age of the Cold War. As this new era of geopolitics began, allies were induced to become bitter enemies. In this new world disorder, the red terror, McCarthyism, and the perpetual fear of nuclear annihilation organized the culture and geopolitical relationships of all nations, and brought about an absolute schism of nations between the "democratic-capitalist" ideology on the one side and "communist-marxist" ideology on the other. The painful weight of this un-natural schism shaped the unfolding mentalities and policies for the coming decades.

As it would later be revealed, the controlling hand of both the Communist International, as well as western European and American military doctrines throughout the Cold War were always found in London, evidenced by the likes of MI6's triple agent Kim Philby, the Socialist Fabians of the London School of Economics, Chatham House's Royal Institute for International Affairs and Bertrand Russell's International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IASA). The latter organization spread its tentacles throughout MIT, Harvard, the Rand Corporation, and Soviet policy making circles alike. These British Empire networks transcended the iron curtain led the call for "World Government" demanding the replacement of the sovereign nation-state system with a one world bureaucracy of "enlightened dictators" enforcing their will through the supranational military apparatus of NATO ([created by a hive of Rhodes Scholars led by Escott Reid in 1947](#)). Their thinking would be founded upon a radical positivist outlook called "systems analysis", and "information theory" which would attempt to lock all branches of human knowledge into its cage.

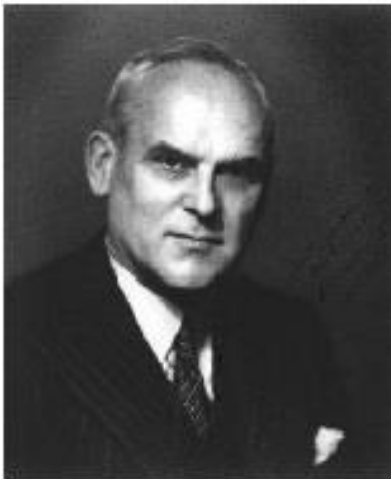
Within this dynamic that found the world often sitting precariously close to nuclear annihilation and death, the pulsing thirst for creativity and life would find various means of expression through different

leaders from different cultures the world over, united by a common commitment to natural law, and unbounded progress.

The Power and Downfall of C.D. Howe

The realization of Canada's potential for growth under the Liberal Party of Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Louis St. Laurent would not have occurred except for the brilliant manoeuvring of key strategists such as his "Minister of Everything" C.D. Howe and a small grouping of like minded thinkers, who in various degrees comprehended the anti-human influence of the British Empire within Canada that longed for stagnation and control. Were it not for the collaboration of key leaders in American industry and politics with groups of their Canadian counterparts, it can be guaranteed that the stunning growth rates of the Canadian physical economy seen during these post war years **would never have been permitted to occur.**

The driving force behind the Liberal Party's success during this period would be the American trained engineer-turned politician Clarence Decatur Howe who remained the guiding force behind both PM Mackenzie King and his replacement Louis St. Laurent from 1935 to 1957. C.D. Howe's admiration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt not only helped re-organize Canada's industry during the war, but ushered in a wave of large scale projects that defined an unstoppable potential for growth, and overthrew the closed system thinking built into the structure of the Canadian political system and its [imperial constitution of 1867](#).



C.D. Howe, the 'Minister of Everything' from 1937-1957

Such game-changing programs included the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Avro Arrow program, the Canadian Deuterium Uranium reactor (CANDU) technology, the Trans-Canada Highway, large scale rail, pipelines, mining and vast new heavy industries. Such programs increased the Canada-USA exports from 42% in 1939 to 60% in 1955, and imports from 66% in 1939 to 73% in 1955 [\[2\]](#). Purchasing power increased by a factor of three over this period. The three means which C.D. Howe would use to advance Canada's development during these years were:

- 1) The cheap credit provided via loans through the Bank of Canada (nationalized by Mackenzie King in 1937)
- 2) The investment capital of enthusiastic American enterprise and boosts in trade with America [\[3\]](#)
- 3) The sweeping legal powers granted to him via the invoking of the War Measures Act of World War II and extended during the Korean War.

The War Measures Act permitted the Government of Canada, for the first time in history, to bypass deep state structure of the civil service and parliamentary "party politics" for the sake of the development of the nation and the General Welfare. The incredible fact that C.D. Howe managed to use these broad powers long after WW II had come to an end is worthy of a study in and of itself, yet it would ironically be these same broad war powers that contributed to the Liberal Party's downfall in June 1957 under the populist accusations that C.D. Howe was a dictator who disdained parliamentary

politics. As far as the second part of the accusation was concerned, it was absolutely true, yet not for the superficial reasons that his accusers intended.

These accusations were amplified during a 1956-57 fight to build the largest pipeline in Canadian history bringing oil from Alberta to Quebec with an \$80 million federal loan to American contractors to facilitate the process. The resistance in Parliament to the loan was absolute and condemnation of “selling Canada off to the Yankees” echoed throughout the corridors of Ottawa and reverberated deeply in the population through the press.

When C.D. Howe unwisely introduced a bill in parliament which eliminated the expiration date of his war powers and then repeatedly called for “closure” of Parliament in order to shut down any attempts to contest the pipeline resolution, all hell effectively broke loose. As necessary as such actions may have been at the time, his enemies took the opportunity to stoke the flames of anti-Liberal (and anti-American) sentiment throughout the population. Little knownst to C.D. Howe, these flames had been carefully lit and fueled by arsonists years before.

The Rise of the CIIA’s “New Nationalism”

When John Diefenbaker took power in 1957, overthrowing the 22 year reign of the Liberal Party, the flames of anti-Americanism had become a raging furnace. This heated sentiment was the product of a strategy instituted by leading British operatives working within the umbrella group of the Canadian Institute for International Affairs (CIIA) [to induce an artificial fear of America.](#)

The CIIA would be the Canadian version of Britain’s Royal Institute for International Affairs (aka: Chatham House) founded in 1919 with similar IIA branches throughout the Commonwealth. In America a branch was set up in 1921 under the title “Council on Foreign Relations” (CFR). The CIIA had been formed in 1928 as a new incarnation of the Canadian Roundtable and would promote the Empire’s post World War I strategy of dismantling sovereign nation-states using the mechanism of the League of Nations. After the failure of the League in 1940, the CIIA would enforce the new strategy of perverting the United Nations and organize for World Government under new supranational military, banking and regulatory structures.

The first of the two most influential CIIA-run Royal Commissions whose design was to reshape Canada for this purpose, was the 1952 Massey Commission report on American infiltration of the Canadian Culture. The report of the *Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences* laid out “remedies” to cure Canadian culture of its American influences in media, education and the arts, most of which would be adopted soon after its publication to shape a new synthetic Canadian culture. Among the variety of influential positions held by Vincent Massey were Privy Councillor, Governor General (1952-59), High Commissioner to London (1935-46) and leader of the Roundtable Group in Canada. Massey’s counterpart in the Roundtable Movement was CIIA Honorary Secretary George Parkin de Glazebrooke, head of the Canadian New Joint Services Intelligence Agency which functioned as a Central Intelligence Agency of Canada. Massey



himself served as Vice-President of the CIIA.

The second piece of CIIA sponsored anti-American conditioning surfaced during this period in the form of the explosive 1957 Royal Commission report on *Economic Prospects for Canada*. This sister report was designed to make the case that were Canada not to break away from the vast American investment and economic influence that had developed under the post war Liberal Party, then the loss of sovereignty and absorption into the “American Empire” was inevitable.

The Commission was popularly known as the Gordon Commission, after its chairman Walter Lockhart Gordon who also served as chair of the National Executive Committee of the CIIA while also heading Canada’s largest accounting firm and management consulting company. Other significant figures on the Commission included Rhodes Scholar A.E. Grauer and Maurice Lamontagne. Lamontagne rose to prominence as an enemy of Duplessis’ Union National in Quebec and soon become President of the Privy Council (1964-65). Grauer served as president of B.C. Electric and its holding company B.C. Powercorp and would soon be locked in a battle with B.C. Premier W.A.C. Bennett over the development of the Peace River in northern B.C. [4].



As the later battles of Dwight Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy against the British Empire’s Deep State would prove, at this time, America’s character as an imperialist nation was not at all determined [5]. In fact, what the masters of the CIIA centered in London’s RIIA/Chatham House truly feared was that ***Canada would finally become a sovereign national republic as so many countries were choosing to become throughout the world at this time, under the influence of the United States’ leadership political and economic leadership.***

Canada’s proximity to the British Empire’s historic nemesis, and vital geographical position between the Soviets and Americans, made the threat of losing this valuable geopolitical territory that much greater, especially as the population of Canada was

becoming so prosperous specifically due to their collaboration with the Americans. Understanding this dynamic is the master key to unlocking all of [Canada’s history from 1774 to the present](#).

The anti-American rhetoric that Diefenbaker would popularly use during his bid for the leadership of Canada must be understood as having occurred within a context heavily shaped by the above factors influencing it. As events later went on to demonstrate, this anti-American, nationalistic image created by Diefenbaker was selected as a populist means of attaining political power. Diefenbaker’s choice to rise to power on the tide of populist sentiment would later contribute to his own downfall. C.D. Howe’s tendency to dictatorship and Diefenbaker’s tendency to the opposite polarity of populism led to the ultimate failures of both, but were unavoidable consequences for anyone attempting to operate within framework of a Monarchical parliamentary system like Canada finds itself.

The Profile of a Tragic Personality

Before proceeding to the substance of the Diefenbaker program, a brief note on his personality is in order.



John Diefenbaker, Prime Minister from
1957-1963

John Diefenbaker had the misfortune of being both a devout believer in human progress on the one side, while also a believer in the greatness of the British Empire on the other. In his memoirs Diefenbaker wrote:

“I am a Canadian, first, last and always, and to me the monarchy remains a vital force in the Canadian constitution. Not only is it the cornerstone of our institutional life, it remains a highly functional and necessary office... More important are the prerogative powers of the monarch to be consulted, to advise and to warn on all matters of state. The Queen, these twenty four years after her accession to the throne, is perhaps the most knowledgeable person in the world in the fields of Commonwealth and foreign affairs. As Prime Minister, I benefited from her wisdom.”

How an admirer of Abraham Lincoln and defender of progress could hold such views is paradoxical but not incomprehensible. This personality flaw is an important theme amongst many

Anglo Saxon Commonwealth policy makers and is a simple effect of the naïve belief in a British revisionist history which has falsely attributed every advance of civilization and democracy to the “beneficent fruits of Imperialism”. In actual fact, contrary to British revisionist history, progress, democracy and the increase of the powers of productivity of nations has always occurred *in spite of* imperialism, rather than *because of it*.

For the British Empire, an undesirable consequence of its own propaganda is that, on occasion, certain dupes ***tend to believe it to the point that they actually desire progress and freedom without themselves wanting to be imperialist.*** When the conditions and opportunities for national improvements and the promotion of the General Welfare present themselves, such personalities tend to jump boldly for them. Understanding this personality type is necessary to understand John Diefenbaker, and his failure as a leader in a time of revolutionary change.

Hints of a Vision

Diefenbaker’s Conservatives unseated the Liberals in 1957, coming to power as a minority government. Piercing through the anti-American rhetoric, a sense of substance, of new frontiers and national development could be detected throughout Diefenbaker’s campaign. This was something completely absent from the rhetoric of all those “new nationalists” arising out of the CIA networks such as Walter Gordon, George Grant and Massey.

Though promises of growth, northern expansion, and social justice were themes throughout these elections, it was not yet clear for anyone how such ideals would be attained, nor even if true intentions

lay behind the fiery words which spurred the heart of the electorate to hope. Were such words to take the form of action, then it was understood by Diefenbaker and his collaborators that a new election would need be called immediately in order to win a strong majority [6].

Diefenbaker's program for Canada was crafted with the aid of a tight group of collaborators known as his "brain trust". Among the most influential of this brain trust was a young economist named Meryl Menzies who constructed a bold agriculture policy, and former head of the Saskatchewan Progressive Conservatives Alvin Hamilton, who led the strategy for Northern development alongside Menzies. Other important figures included George Hees, Donald Fleming, Roy Faibish and Gordon Churchill, all of whom maintained close correspondence with the best minds of industry and science in advancing what would soon come to be known as "the New National Policy".

The National Policy

On February 12, 1958, the new election campaign was kicked off with a speech which set a firm theme that sparked the frontier spirit of Canadians from coast to coast, and laid out a bold plan crafted by his brain trust. Speaking to a rally of 5000 supporters in Winnipeg, a vision unheard and unseen in Canadian history swept across the imaginations of all those attending:

"We intend to launch for the future, we have laid the foundations now, the long range objectives of this party. We ask from you a mandate; a new and a stronger mandate, to pursue the planning and to carry to fruition our new national development program for Canada. .. This national development policy will create a new sense of national purpose and national destiny.

One Canada. One Canada, wherein Canadians will have preserved to them the control of their own economic and political destiny. Sir John A.

Macdonald gave his life to this party. He opened the West. He saw Canada from East to West. I see a new Canada- a Canada of the North. What are these new principles? What are our objectives? What do we propose? We propose to assist the provinces, with their cooperation, in the financing and construction of job-creating projects necessary for the new development, where such projects are beyond the resources of the provinces. We will assist the provinces with their cooperation in the conservation of the renewable natural resources. We will aid in projects which are self-liquidating. We will aid in projects which, while not self-liquidating will lead to the development of the national resources for the opening of Canada's north land. We will open that north land for development by improving transportation and communication and by the development of power, by the building of access roads. We will make an inventory of our hydroelectric potential."

"Ladies and gentlemen, we now intend to bring in legislation to encourage progressively increasing processing of our domestic raw materials in Canada, rather than shipping them out in raw material form. We will ensure that Canada's national resources are used to benefit Canadians and that Canadians have an opportunity to participate in Canada's development. We have not discouraged



Due to the brilliant organizing by Daniel Johnson Sr, Diefenbaker swept the 1958 elections, winning a historic majority. Here Diefenbaker at a rally in Quebec.

foreign investment, but we will encourage the partnership of the foreign investors with the Canadian people... This is the message I give you my fellow Canadians, not one of defeatism. Jobs! Jobs for hundreds of thousands of Canadian people. A new vision! A new hope! A new soul for Canada,”

With this new vision for a transformed Canada, Diefenbaker stormed the campaign trail and beat all expectations by winning every single province in Canada but one. Never before had the Canadian population heard such boldness from a Prime Minister. For most of its history, Canada had been a nation founded upon moderate complacency, while bold risk taking and visionary leaders were for the Americans. Canadians were supposed to be shaped by a British constitution, and not of a revolutionary stock. The British Empire’s satisfaction of having disposed of the troublesome influence C.D. Howe was suddenly made more complicated.

The greatest surprise of all was to be seen in Maurice Duplessis’ Quebec, which had been a Liberal stronghold on the Federal scene since the days of Confederation and the great Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier (1896-1911). With the cunning organizing by Daniel Johnson Sr., then minister of Natural Resources under Duplessis’ Union National government, Diefenbaker’s Conservatives were able to win the 1958 elections with 60% of the Quebec vote. Daniel Johnson became a strong ally of Diefenbaker during a Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentarians in 1950 and became known as “Diefenbaker’s right hand in Quebec” [\[7\]](#).

With Daniel Johnson and Maurice Duplessis’ support on the east coast, and British Columbia Premier W.A.C Bennett’s support in the west, Diefenbaker’s Conservatives were able to sweep the March 1958 elections winning 208 out of 265 federal seats. This was the largest majority government in Canadian history. Throughout Johnson and Bennett’s leadership, both Quebec and British Columbia led the world in hydroelectric power development and industrialization.

The Policy Defined

Basing their conception on their limited understanding of the first National Policy of John A. Macdonald in 1878, Diefenbaker’s Brain Trust first outlined the “One Canada” program in a 1957 pamphlet entitled “A New National Policy” which elaborated the Party platform and five key components of the Northern Vision;

1- National Resource Policy

- a) Every encouragement must be given to the processing of domestic raw materials in Canada to a much greater degree than exists today;*
- b) Foreign investment must not be discouraged, but it must be directed to the maximum benefit of Canada*
- c) Canadian subsidiaries of foreign concerns... should be required to provide a substantial interest in their equity stock to Canadian investors*
- d)... wherever possible foreign companies should employ Canadian in senior management and technical posts.*

2- National Energy Board

To meet the industrial demands of Canada's future I believe that there is need now for the setting up of a Canadian Energy Board... to the end that the most effective use of the energy resources of Canada in the interests of the public welfare may be assured.

3- Roads to Resources

A National Highway policy should be launched to provide highways for peace and development wherein the Federal Government will make contributions to or share in cooperation with the provinces. The challenge of Communism now and in the years ahead demands that our vast northern resources be made accessible and available to industry, for vast resources undeveloped and hidden in the earth will not fashion or forge the shield of freedom or contribute to the survival of the Free World.

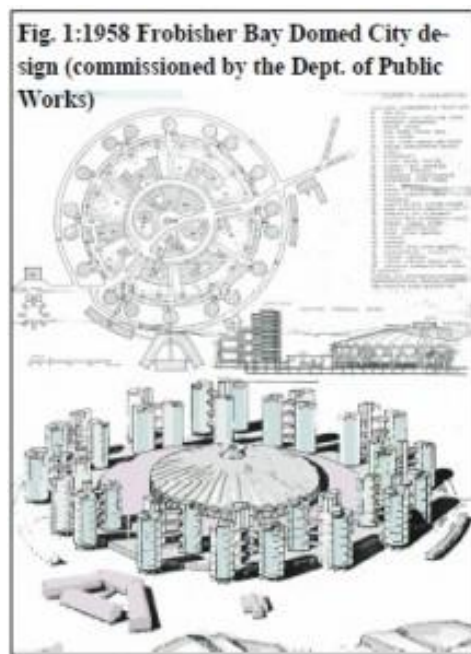
4-Tax Structure to be Revised

I believe that the entire tax structure in Canada needs to be overhauled with a view to providing encouragement to the promotion of primary and secondary industries in our country.

5-A Fair Share for Farmers

We will assure the farmer of his fair share of the national income by maintaining a flexible price support programme to ensure an adequate parity for agricultural producers based on a fair price-cost relationship... Agriculture and its welfare is a basic cornerstone of our policy” [\[8\]](#).

On top of this program, by 1958 Diefenbaker allocated \$75 million for the construction of an advanced industrial-science research city in Frobisher Bay deep within the Northwest Territories (today's Nunavut) that would accommodate 4,500 citizens and their families with all of the comfort of Toronto. His monetary policy would involve tax cuts for small businesses, increasing federal grants for hospital construction from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per bed, increased payments to provinces by \$87 million/year. \$286 million would be required to assist Atlantic Provinces in energy development. A major public work would become the century old plan to construct the South Saskatchewan Dam requiring government support totaling \$182 million. This project would irrigate 500 thousand acres in the Prairies, and supply 475 million kw/year to power the new Rural Electrification Program and Midwest industrial growth. Sweeping price controls, advanced payments to farmers and parity pricing were also instituted to protect the farmers from foreign dumping as well as stimulate increased production. In all, public works expenditures alone would total \$1,185 million according to this first budget.



Diefenbaker's outlook to Arctic development was not limited to mineral extraction, but also included scientific research with a focus on “pure” discoveries. Six components of his science program would involve [\[9\]](#):

- 1) *Polar Continental Shelf explorations which would begin in 1959*
- 2) *A 10 year program of magnetic survey of the Cordillera and Canadian Shield*
- 3) *Completion of the gravity meter shield of the same area*
- 4) *The doubling of the hydrographic survey capability*
- 5) *The establishment of an Oceanography institute*

The Fight for a Canadian Credit System

With a broad vision for the future growth of the nation thus outlined, the problem of financing immediately posed itself. This problem was compounded by several factors at once:

- 1) The deep recession which had begun in the beginning of 1958 had set in, wrecking havoc on employment, and making private capital scarce for such long term endeavours.
- 2) The resistance of James Coyne, Governor of the Bank of Canada to any such investment programs
- 3) The maturation of the first waves of World War II “Victory Bonds” which demanded \$10 billion from 1958-68. to pay for World War II.

Before the first budget could be presented by Finance Minister Donald Fleming, the problem of the Victory Bonds had to be resolved. Net expenses would require \$1.423 billion, with \$1.950 billion required to pay for the first wave of maturing securities for a total of \$3.4 billion total that year. From January 1, 1959 to September 1, 1966, \$10 billion in Victory Bonds would mature at 3% interest. \$400 billion would need to be borrowed from the Bank of Canada for debt payment alone. The problem was absolutely untenable.

The solution to this problem could not be found within the confines of any monetarist thinking dominant in Canada at that time. A creative change was required, and a concept outside of the space defined by the problem was demanded. This was a feat that Diefenbaker and his brain trust would accomplish with the Conversion Loan of 1958. This solution demanded Federal loans to finance the conversion of those maturing bonds to the tune of \$6.4 billion and transform the debt incurred to win World War II, ***into productive debt that would be “self-liquidating” in the financing of Canada’s development!*** During a radio announcement of July 14, 1958, Diefenbaker outlined his view of the role of credit within a developing system;

“This, the largest financial project in our history, offers an opportunity to all holders of victory bonds which were purchased as an act of patriotic faith during the war years, to re-invest them for the greater development of greater Canada. These monies that were advanced during the days of war, and which contributed to the victory, we now ask to be made available to speed the pace of peaceful progress and the program of national development... The action we are taking will make it possible for our nation to embark on a new era of peacetime prosperity far and beyond anything we have ever known. I sincerely believe that great objectives can and will be attained by the faith and enterprise of

all our people. To that end, your Government believes that the steps we are taking are necessary in order to create the climate in which this can come to full fruition...

In saying that a major result of this new load is to make other necessary funds available for immediate participation by the federal government in the development of resources, I need hardly remind you that such participation is not, by any means, an end in itself. Its chief objective is, of course, to provide essentials such as access roads, railroads, and energy sources and the business climate which will attract private investment to newly developing and lesser developed regions in our country, in amounts many times in excess of the government investment. It is confidently expected that the debt refinancing which we announced today will clear the decks for greatly increased private investment in our future, just as surely as it will do so for government investment.”[\[10\]](#)

This was the first self-conscious idea in Canadian history where a National Bank was to be used for the purpose of generating anti-inflationary credit driven by a greater national mission in a time of peace. Up until this point, this principle had only been successfully expressed under the 1st and 2nd National Banking system of Alexander Hamilton and Nicholas Biddle, Abraham Lincoln’s Hamiltonian credit system of “greenbacks” during the Civil War, and Franklin Roosevelt’s use of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during the New Deal. Nothing could induce such fear in the British Empire than witnessing its own prize colony in North America adopt an outlook and mechanism for carrying it out whose nature was to bring it to a truly sovereign status alongside Britain’s mortal enemy. The British oligarchy was so fearful of the [American System](#) that 200+ years of anti-Hamilton/pro-Jefferson-Jackson propaganda has been fed down the throats of unwitting citizens who have been led to believe that Hamilton was a Rothschild stooge while Andrew Jackson ([the actual Rothschild stooge](#) who nearly destroyed the USA) was an American hero.

Sadly, the full fruition of Diefenbaker’s policy would not be permitted to come into being.

The Coyne Affair



Diefenbaker and his finance minister would require full cooperation from the Bank of Canada in order for the New National Policy to succeed. Since the Bank of Canada (unlike the Federal Reserve in the United States) was made a 100% publicly owned entity after its nationalization in 1937, it was reasonable for either man to believe that it would be a cooperative instrument in the national mission. What they didn’t realize however, was the role that such [British agents were playing within the top echelons of Canada’s Civil Service](#) in undermining nation building strategies. In the case of the Bank of Canada’s Governor James Coyne, Diefenbaker found an enemy that would publicly battle his policy to the point of creating a national scandal resulting in Coyne’s dismissal in 1961.

Coyne, an Oxford trained Rhodes Scholar was an early disciple to the synthetic New Nationalism expounded by the likes of Vincent Massey and Walter Gordon. As a nationalist, he believed and preached publicly for policies that would choke American industry from access to the Canadian markets. During a speech in 1958, Coyne would

expound his views:

“We are now, at one of the more critical crossroads in our history, perhaps the most critical of all, when economic developments and preoccupation with economic doctrines of an earlier age are pushing us down the road that leads to loss of any effective power to be masters in our own household and ultimate absorption in and by another...” [\[11\]](#)

While vigorously touring Canada, calling for lines of foreign investment to be cut off in the defence of Canadian sovereignty, and demanding the nation learn to live off of its own resources and “make due with less”, Coyne never proposed how his propositions would be accomplished. In fact, being a devout monetarist, Coyne worshipped the “balanced budget”. Extolling a policy of “tight money”, Coyne believed that the recession could only be ended if Canada would only cut the budget, and pay its debts. This was the same thing puppet [President Andrew Jackson did in 1829-1937](#) by killing the real national bank, and “paying the debt” through the cessation of all national public works thereby unleashing a frenzy of unbounded speculation leading into the Civil War of 1861-1865.

Commenting on Coyne’s ideology, Diefenbaker remarked in his Memoirs:

“Our economic projections indicated that unemployment would remain a serious problem until at least 1961. Coyne was content to assume that the level of demand would be adequate for sustained growth if our economic policy embraced the goal of “sound money”. He apparently belonged to the economic school which had considered that the only way out of the great depressions was to have more depression and the only way to cure unemployment was to have more unemployment.”

By the time Coyne was in control of the Bank of Canada, the “Harris Doctrine” had already been created by the previous Minister of Finance which held that there were “two sovereignties” in Canadian economics: the Government and the Bank of Canada. This policy of dual jurisdiction of sovereignty gave Coyne the confidence to resist the government, and criticize its fiscal policy until the expected demand for his resignation struck.

The Coyne affair would eventually result in a train wreck for Diefenbaker. Of all of the absurd policies Coyne represented which ran against the intention of his administration, Diefenbaker chose to use Coyne’s acceptance of a pension increase from 13 to 25 thousand dollars as the basis for his firing. While the pension increase was certainly slimy, it followed legal protocol, giving Coyne the moral upper hand in the public inquiries that ensued. Who it was that advised Diefenbaker to fire Coyne on this populist basis is still not known, but the effect of this choice would haunt Diefenbaker during the coming months, as Coyne was elevated by the mass media to the status of a folk hero fighting as a David against Goliath [\[12\]](#). This proceeding was reminiscent of what the media attempted to do in elevating James Comey and Robert Mueller to the status of folk heroes fighting against the corrupt nationalist President Donald Trump.

Instead of stepping down as per the request of both the Cabinet and the Bank’s Board of Directors, Coyne held a press conference revealing that he was being unlawfully persecuted by Diefenbaker in order to take the blame for any failure in economic policy up until this point. A protracted fight between Coyne and the government ensued with a bill even passing in parliament forcing his replacement. Fleming commented on the situation: *“Coyne had declared war on the government... his actions were part of a clearly calculated attempt to build up controversy”* [\[13\]](#).

The Liberal opposition under Lester B. Pearson and the mass media colluded with Coyne to shape popular opinion against Diefenbaker. By the time Coyne officially stepped down in July 1961, a

reported 60% of the 76% of the population that had heard of the affair sided with Coyne, and only 9% sided with Diefenbaker[14]. Coyne was even named “newsmaker of the year for 1961” by the Canadian Press. It is undoubtedly the case that the drop from 208 to 116 federal seats in the 1962 elections would be the effect of this scandal. With the majority now lost, Diefenbaker’s minority government was susceptible to a vote of no-confidence triggering a snap election at any moment.

The multiple crises and absurd public relations disasters arising out of the breakdown of U.S.-Canadian relations following the Coyne affair compounded the crisis and eroded the public’s faith in its government to the point that the elections of 1963 resulted in Diefenbaker’s fall from power. This process contributed to the failure of the full intention of the “conversion loan/credit system” plan of 1958. Much of the Northern Vision’s steam was lost during the period following the Coyne debacle as more and more energy was consumed in putting out diplomatic and economic fires set by the general dynamic of the Cold War.

Diefenbaker’s Fallout with Kennedy

It is perhaps one of the greatest misfortunes that two men so dedicated to the cause of human progress would find themselves so deeply at odds with each other as John Diefenbaker and John Kennedy.

Indeed Robert F. Kennedy would say that “*my brother really hated only two men in all his presidency. One was Sukarno [president of Indonesia] and the other was Diefenbaker*”.

The factors contributing to this schism are manifold, and it will be the purpose of another report to investigate more in depth all of those variables both economic, military and philosophical that fed the break between the two leaders during this important period of world history. For the time being it is worth mentioning, if only summarily, several of the key points of US-Canada conflict:

1) Diefenbaker’s reneging on his earlier commitment (with Eisenhower) to host nuclear warheads upon the American made Bomarc missiles that had replaced the Avro Arrow missile delivery system (see appendix).

2) Canada’s refusal to participate in trade embargos with communist China and Cuba as per the demands of Kennedy[15].

3) Kennedy’s refusal to tell Canada about its decision to enact a blockade on Soviet entry to Cuban waters, and Diefenbaker’s refusal to acknowledge the nuclear threat posed during the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. This was followed by his rejection of the US demand that Canada activate its NORAD forces for potential war with the Soviets. Minister of Defence Douglass Harkness ignored the Prime Minister and move the Canadian military into position anyway.

4) Diefenbaker’s refusal to join the Organization of American States (OAS), and Kennedy’s 1961 speech in Ottawa calling for Canada to join even after being refused by the Prime Minister.



Subjectively, both Diefenbaker and Kennedy derived their sense of mission and commitment to progress from *opposing historical perspectives*. Where Kennedy's identity was firmly grounded in the superiority of the American system of republicanism, Diefenbaker derived his identity from the belief in the superiority of the British system.

Objectively, the global tension caused by the Cold War's policy of Mutually Assured Destruction defined the behaviour and necessarily neurotic mindset of many leading military figures, and statesmen during this period. The fact that civilization could be annihilated at any given moment would weigh heavily upon every decision made during this time, making disagreements and mistrust between nations that much more existential in nature. Such problems between the USA and Canada during this period were not lacking, and historians agree that never have relations sunk to such lows as they had during the interval of 1960-62.

Certainly, if these men had a better sense of the factors driving the environment in which they were operating during this time, the powerful collaboration of Canada and the USA based on a continental perspective of nation building, vectored around vast water and energy projects pursued by JFK such as the North American Water and Power Alliance would have shaped the course of history in a very different way. But that was not to be.

Iago's Ghost Haunts North America

The fact that top advisors trusted by both men during this time were simultaneously British Agents is also an important fact to bear in mind. While Kennedy had suffered such scoundrels as National Security advisor McGeorge Bundy, campaign advisor George Ball, CIA director John Foster Dulles whispering in his ear, and attempting to shape his perception of reality, Diefenbaker was also not lacking in his share of Iagos. From the Rhodes Scholar and Justice Minister Davie Fulton, and his group of "technocrats" who would go on to reform the Liberal Party under Trudeau to Diefenbaker's "trusted" Clerk of the Privy Council R.B. Bryce, Diefenbaker lamented years later of the problem:

"I have often been asked why I appointed those people to Cabinet who had so vigorously opposed my leadership. Abraham Lincoln, who had included several in his cabinet who had been strong and bitter antagonists, was asked why he had done so. He is reported to have replied to the effect that he liked to have them around so he could see what they were doing. Unfortunately I trusted my colleagues." [\[16\]](#)

Due to the sage guidance of the likes of Dwight Eisenhower, Eleanor Roosevelt, Gen. Douglas MacArthur and President De Gaulle, JFK soon lost his naïve faith in many agents working within his Cabinet evidenced by his firing of CIA director John Foster Dulles in 1962. Although not having the benefit of many of such positive influences, in later years, Diefenbaker illustrated his awareness of subversive agents infesting the upper levels of the Civil Service who had worked to undermine his administration from within:

"The Civil Service is there to advise on, but not to determine policy. A minister is there to see that government policy is carried out within his department... That said, had I been returned to office in 1965, there would have been some major changes made. It became obvious as soon as we were out of office in 1963 that there were quite a number of senior people in the public service, about whom I had not known, who had simply been underground, quietly working against my government and waiting for the Liberals to return to power" [\[17\]](#)

The Success and the Tragedy.

While the Diefenbaker government fell February 1963 after a vote of “no confidence” by the Liberals under Lester B Pearson, and many of the institutions that were created under the Conservatives were soon undone, it cannot be said that Diefenbaker’s New National Policy was a complete disaster.



The development of the South Saskatchewan Dam dramatically increased the agro-industrial productivity of the Prairies while the Agriculture Rehabilitation and Development Act revolutionized Canadian agriculture. And while the design of the modern northern city of Frobisher Bay never became reality, over 4,000 miles of roads were created in the Northern provinces and territories under the “Roads to Resources” program. The Pine Point Railway was also completed along with the advancement of the Trans-Canada Highway.

From the standpoint of social justice, under Diefenbaker, aboriginals were finally given the right to the vote. The Canadian Bill of Rights of 1960 became the first and only constitutional document in Canadian history *founded on principle before legality or utilitarianism* and advanced the protection of the individual far beyond anything that had come before. The fact that Diefenbaker would attempt to reconcile this new principled law of the land with the absolute power vested in the provinces set out in section 92 of the imperial BNA Act of 1867, left the Bill of Rights without the means of becoming a reality.

While many factors can be attributed to the failure and sabotage of the New National Policy and Northern Vision, none is more important than the *complete lack of understanding Diefenbaker suffered regarding the true essence of empire which defined the context in which he operated*. His passion would often govern his reason and thus both would perpetually be corrupted by this mistaken belief that there could be a reasonable justification for “the divine right of kings” and the British system’s superiority over that of the American system.

Diefenbaker’s populism would also serve to sabotage his own agenda in ways he never could have imagined. In leaping into power on a wave of anti-Americanism, he could not refute the Coynes, Gordons, Fultons or other “New Nationalists” both in government and the press who accused him of not presenting to the public those means by which a full development strategy for his vision could become possible. Both Diefenbaker and his opponents alike understood that without broad American investment, and without the successful conversion of WW II Victory Bonds into new development bonds, then his plans could not come to fruition.

Believing the parliamentary system to be superior to the republican system, Diefenbaker mistakenly gave undo flexibility to members of his own party to vote as they saw fit, and attempted to bring every policy measure to a vote in parliament before becoming law. This behaviour would be in stark contrast to the C.D. Howe method of statecraft under the 1935-1957 Liberals. C.D. Howe had long made his disdain for parliamentary democracy known to all and used the “presidential” authority of the war measures act as the primary driver of Canadian development, bypassing the circus of parliamentary partisanship and unprincipled bickering as much as possible while keeping the Civil Service and members of his party on as tight a leash as possible. Diefenbaker’s commitment to parliamentary

“democracy” would give his enemies both within and without of government every opportunity to sabotage his policies at every turn.

For all of his failings, the pure substance of the Diefenbaker vision was well illustrated in his final appearance during the 1963 election campaign:

“I just want to leave one thing with you. You have had a government in Canada this past six years that has a simple philosophy, an old philosophy. That’s to build Canada. Not by worshipping statistics, but by watching for areas and people that need help- that’s the One Canada, One Nation basis. Our task for the next two or three hundred years is going to be moving from the south into the north, so that future generations will know that we have not forgotten the principles upon which this nation was founded and which generation after generation have had to stand together to protect”

Epilogue:

The Palace Revolution in the Liberal Party

When the Diefenbaker administration fell in 1963, the Liberal Party that returned to power under Lester B. Pearson was a far cry from that which had fallen in 1957. During the interim of Diefenbaker’s government, the Liberal Party was re-organized directly by Walter Lockhart Gordon, the British Foreign Office’s agent working through the CIIA.



Walter Gordon, controller of the Liberal Party, and co-founder of 'New Nationalism'

During this period, Gordon proved to become the most powerful man in the Liberal Party and the controller of Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson. Gordon led the cleansing of all C.D. Howe Liberals and transformed the Party from the pro-American machine it had been since WW II into a radically anti-American, anti-progress colony under British financial control. This was done by essentially infusing the Fabians dominant in the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (aka: [the Fabian Society of Canada](#)) into a host body which had more chance of success. The recommendations that Gordon had made in his 1957 Royal Commission Report on *Economic Prospects for Canada*, especially those regarding restricting American investments and ownership of Canadian industry, would now, for the most part, be fully supported.

In his memoirs, John Diefenbaker noted the irony of Walter Gordon’s radical promotion of Canadian nationalism on the one side, yet hatred of the policies pushed by Diefenbaker which would provide the actual means of attaining those nationalist ends which Gordon apparently desired:

“One of the ironies of recent Canadian history is that Walter Gordon, a man whom I only met for a few minutes when he delivered to me his Royal Commission Report, has stated that he decided to do everything in his power to make Mr. Pearson Prime Minister because he hated me and feared that my policies would wreck Canada!” (FN: p. 202, *Diefenbaker Memoirs*)

Gordon went much further in his attacks on Diefenbaker when, after declaring his commitment to overthrow the Conservative government, he said that the Tory leader “*does remind me of Hitler who was far more dangerous*” (FN: p.71 *Gordon Rise of New Nationalism*).

Lester B. Pearson, an Oxford Massey Scholar and former assistant in London to Vincent Massey in the Canadian High Commission during WWII, became the vehicle Gordon selected to oversee the transformation of the Liberal Party and the purging of pro-development Liberals who would resist the isolationist monetary policies of Gordon. One of those who would suffer the purge was Henry Erskine Kidd, General Secretary for the Liberal Party who referred to the process led by Gordon as “*a palace revolution*”[\[18\]](#).



Under Pearson, Gordon became Finance Minister from 1963 to 1965 and then President of the Privy Council from 1967 to 1968. Although Gordon’s attempts at reforming the Canadian economy during that time frame would fail, creating an eventual rift between himself and Pearson, the damage was done to the Liberal Party and the Canadian national spirit alike. The population became jaded to bold visions of progress, and the political structures became crusted with layers of bureaucratic machinery that would increasingly hide the anti-human ideologies of population control and world governance from both the population and even the policy-makers who would apply many of those destructive programs which

would only begin to take full force by the following decade. The wound was made large enough and the white blood cells weakened to the point that the infection could take over without much effective resistance.

This transition would also bring various neo-Malthusian ideologues and technocrats into powerful positions of the Liberal Party, first within the province of Quebec during the “Quiet Revolution” and then on the federal level, with the rise of Walter Gordon’s “New Nationalism”. This transition sowed the seeds for the next stage in the imperial paradigm shift with the 1968 “Cybernetics Revolution” of Fabian Society asset Pierre Elliot Trudeau and his colleagues Gérard Pelletier, Jean Marchand and René Lévesque.

Next Week we will continue our series **Forgotten Battles Against the Deep State in North America (1945-1968)**

Appendix:

ICBMs and the death of the Avro Arrow

Today, John Diefenbaker is most popularly remembered as the man who killed Canada’s Avro Arrow in 1959. The Avro was the world’s first supersonic jet, and the Canadian made engineering genius that created these machines was the envy of the world. Due to the existence of this aerospace program’s

success, Canadian engineers filled the majority of the positions in NASA under Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy. While it is a tragedy that such a program met the sad fate which it did, the circumstances of its demise under Diefenbaker's watch must be understood not only as having occurred within the context developed in the main report, but also within the framework of the same geopolitical tension that brought them into existence in the first place.

Today, historians rarely mention the important fact that the Avro jets were the creation of a contract for the US military in order to deploy nuclear warheads upon enemy territory within the quickest possible time frame. With the advent of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), the speed of warhead delivery dramatically outpaced Avro's potential, making their production obsolete for that purpose. Without the continued American contracts, and since no other contracts from other nations were forthcoming, the means were no longer available to continue the program. On February 20 1959, Diefenbaker announced Avro's discontinuation.

To the shock of all, 14,525 personnel were disbanded at once, all designs, blueprints, models and pictures were destroyed and the only Avro jets in existence were immediately cut down into scrap metal.

End notes

[1] The Beastmen Behind the Dropping of the Atomic Bomb by Leo Wolfe, 21st Century Science and Technology, vol 18 no. 1, p. 22

[2] Cara Spittal, The Diefenbaker Moment, University of Toronto Thesis, 2011

[3] American capital invested into Canada would increase from \$6.9 billion to \$13.5 billion during this period

[4] The fight would erupt when it became evident that B.C. Electric would attempt to sabotage Bennett's vision of developing northern B.C with revenue from the Columbia River Treaty. Bennett would oversee B.C. Electric's takeover by the province.

[5] Spencer Cross, Who We Fight episode 3: The Organization Children LaRouchePacTV, 2012, www.larouchepac.com/node/20935

[6] Under a parliamentary system, no minority government will do for any government which hopes to achieve anything, since any mandate proposed by that government could be overthrown by a coalition of opposition parties, and the government could easily fall at any time via a vote of "no confidence" and new elections spontaneously called

[7] Albert Gervais, Daniel Johnson: A Short Biography, pg. 18

[8] : Carrigan, *Canadian Party Platforms*, pg 226-232

[9] Diefenbaker, *Memoires* vol.2, p. 286

[10] Diefenbaker, Memoires vol 2 pg. 270

[11] Peter Newman, Renegade in Power, pg. 303

[12] It is interesting to note that CIIA affiliated economist and Walter Gordon ally Wynne Plumptre was the only official from the Ministry of Finance's office attending the Feb. 15 board meeting that voted on the pension increase. Plumptre neglected to inform either the Minister of Finance or Deputy Minister of Finance of the occurrence.

[13] Past Imperfect, p. 131

[14] Past Imperfect, p.136

[15] Canadian wheat sales to China skyrocketed from \$12 million dollars in 1959 to \$137.3 million in 1962. Breaking "trading with the enemy" laws, the USA attempted blocking the use of equipment vital for wheat exports leased from American firms when Diefenbaker threatened to go on radio and say that the USA was attempting to run the Canadian economy. JFK acquiesced and trade proceeded..

[16] Diefenbaker, Memoirs, p.49

[17] Diefenbaker, Memoirs, p.53

[18] Azzi, Walter Gordon and Rise of Canadian Nationalism, McGill-QueensUniversity Press, 1999, pg. 7

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4. John Diefenbaker, *One Canada: Memoirs vol 1 and 2*, Macmillan of Canada, Toronto, 1976
5. Philip Isard, *Northern Vision: Northern Development During the Diefenbaker Era*, Thesis to University of Waterloo, 2010
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8. Carroll Quigley, *The Anglo-American Establishment*, Georgetown University, New York Books in Focus, 1981
9. W.L Morton, *The Kingdom of Canada*, McClelland and Stewart Ltd., Montreal, 1970
10. Blair Fraser, *The Search for Identity: Canada Postwar to Present*, Doubleday Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, 1967

Forgotten Battles Against the Deep State

Part 2: JFK vs. the Empire

by Anton Chaitkin

This article first appeared in the [September 6, 2013 issue of Executive Intelligence Review](#) for the 50th anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's murder, a crime from which America has never recovered. It is now featured as the second part of a new series entitled "Forgotten Battles Against the Deep State" which sheds new light on the resistance to the British coup conducted on western governments during the post war years.

Click here for the first article in this series ["John Diefenbaker's Northern Vision Sabotaged by Rhodes Scholars"](#)

Method of Investigation

Investigators normally consider who benefited from a crime, and what changed as a result of that crime.

In this case, we must first understand who Kennedy was, and what he fought for; who we were as a nation, and where we were headed when he was shot. Knowing that will make plain who killed him and why. It will help guide us to what we must now change for our survival.

Kennedy's Nationalism

When Kennedy returned from his celebrated World War II Naval service and plunged into politics, he aimed to set the world back on the path of his late Commander-in-Chief, Franklin Roosevelt, and to bury imperialism.

In his first political speech, to the American Legion post in Boston, Nov. 18, 1945, in anticipation of a run for Congress, he explained Winston Churchill's recent electoral defeat by contrasting the outlook of Churchill's party with that of Franklin Roosevelt.



Churchill's Conservative Party had governed England

“during the years of the depression when poverty stalked the Midlands and the coal fields of Wales, and thousands and thousands lived off the meager pittance of the dole. Where Roosevelt made his political reputation by his treatment of the depression, the Conservative Party lost theirs.”

And the English voters had been jolted by that contrast when soldiers from Roosevelt's America were stationed there in wartime:

“England traditionally has been a country with tremendous contrasts between the very rich and the very poor. That arch Tory, Benjamin Disraeli, ... once stated that England was divided into two nations—the rich and the poor.... With the ... coming of the American troops with their high pay, with their stories of cars, refrigerators, and radios for all, a new spirit—a new restlessness—and a fresh desire for the better things of life had become strong in Britain.”

But Kennedy warned that even if the Labour Party were in power, *“Britain stands today as Britain has always stood—for the empire.”*

In that speech, Kennedy spoke also of the heroic Michael Collins, leader of the 1922 Irish armed revolt against Britain:

“This young man, who was killed in his early thirties, looms as large today in Ireland as when he died.”

In the view of the post-World War II Irish leaders, *“everything that Ireland has ever gotten from England has been only at the end of a long and bitter struggle.... All have been in British and Irish prisons and many of them have wounds which still ache when the cold rains come in from the west.”* Kennedy named *“the fundamental problem behind all Irish politics—the problem of ending the partition, which divides the twenty-six counties of the south, which form Eire, and the six counties of the north known as Ulster which are attached directly to Great Britain. That this partition must be ended ... all Irishmen agree.”*

John Kennedy's own family had been shaped over many generations in Ireland's bitter conflict with the British.

Descended from Ireland's 11th-Century High King Brian Boru, the Kennedys had been stripped of their lands and made tenant farmers. Several family members were casualties in the 1798 Irish uprising. County Wexford, the Kennedy ancestral home, was that insurrection's center, and briefly held out as its own Wexford Republic.

The 1847-48 “Great Famine” was known to the Irish as deliberate genocide under British Prime Minister John Russell, who stationed half of the British Army in Ireland to oversee the export of masses of food, and to keep the captive population quiet. Hunger, disease, and emigration in slave-like ships cut the population from 9 million to 2 1/2 million. The devastation forced JFK's great-grandfather Patrick Kennedy to emigrate, and led to his death in Boston of hardship-induced disease.

British mass murder was burned into the minds of the Kennedy family, and all the Irish. Kennedy cousins who had fought with the Irish Republican Army were among those with whom President Kennedy met on his 1963 visit to Ireland as U.S. President.

JFK was named for his maternal grandfather, the revered Boston Mayor and Congressman John F. Fitzgerald. “Honey Fitz” strongly supported Ireland’s struggle and published a weekly newspaper called The Republic. John’s Boston-born paternal grandfather, P.J. Kennedy, became the political boss in an Irish-American ward.

John embraced this Irish heritage. But his father, Joseph P. Kennedy, partnered with British and Wall Street financiers, pushed and shoved his way up into immense wealth, and finally thrust himself alongside the highest ranks of the British imperial oligarchy. John’s political career would be based on passionately held views opposite to the reactionary ideas for which his father became infamous. And yet in that close-knit family, Joe Kennedy would later put his money and connections behind all of his son’s electoral efforts.

Papa Joe supported Franklin Roosevelt for President, and on Jan. 7, 1938, FDR nominated him to be Ambassador to Britain. Three days later, Roosevelt began a secret correspondence with the British, warning them they risked arousing in America “a feeling of disgust” by the “corrupt bargain” they were making in backing the fascist regimes of Mussolini and Hitler. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain termed FDR’s proposals “preposterous.” Joe Kennedy was confirmed by the Senate in the midst of this frosty exchange, which is now available from the British archives. [1]

A year later, after the Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia, the President sent an ultimatum to the British government threatening that the U.S. would cut off aid to Britain if the Empire continued to sponsor Hitler’s takeover of Europe. [2]

But Ambassador Kennedy attached himself worshipfully to the hyper-aristocratic Foreign Minister Lord Halifax, to the royal family, and the whole set of Britain’s fascist strategists. He moved with John and his other eight children into the English neo-gothic castle, Wall Hall, owned by pro-fascist Wall Street banker J.P. Morgan, Jr. Morgan’s servants took care of the Kennedy family.

The outraged Roosevelt told his aide James Farley in 1939: *“Joe has been taken in by the British government people and the royal family. He’s more British than Walter Hines Page [American Ambassador to Britain in World War I] was. The trouble with the British is that they have for several hundred years been controlled by the upper classes. The upper classes control all trade and commerce; therefore the policy of the British government relates entirely to the protection of this class.”* [3]

Empire and Cold War

After President Roosevelt’s death, Winston Churchill and his American followers—notably the bipartisan clique of Democrats Dean Acheson and Averell Harriman, and the Republican brothers John Foster Dulles and Allen Dulles—wielded the apparatus of the Truman government to wrench American policy away from Roosevelt’s pro-nationalist, anti-imperial peace policy. British double agents, led by Kim Philby, meanwhile fed Russian paranoia with anti-American scare stories.

Churchill's Cold War policy confronted a fearful U.S.A. with Soviet Russia's aggressive moves on its periphery. America's 1776-bred sympathy for the sovereign rights of colonial subjects was thus trumped by the contrived need to ally with London and the other European financier imperialists in the name of fighting Communism.

While viewing Soviet Communism realistically as a distortion of history and human nature, John Kennedy understood his father's tragic blunder, and knew the British Empire and Wall Street were continuing the fascist policy that Roosevelt had fought against. He attacked both the Truman Democrats and the Dulles Republicans for blocking America's support for the aspirations of the world's poor. This betrayal of Roosevelt was handing the vulnerable nations to the Communists posing as anti-imperialists, and threatening nuclear-war annihilation.

Kennedy toured Asia and the Middle East in 1951 as a Congressman and Senate hopeful, accompanied by his younger brother Robert. In his radio report-back to the nation, we can see the intellectual fire and the sure grasp of history he would show a decade later in the Presidency:

"... It [the post-war colonial world] is an area in which poverty and sickness and disease are rampant, ... injustice and inequality are old and ingrained, ... the fires of nationalism ... are now ablaze.... [F]or 100 years and more [it] has been the source of empire for Western Europe—for England and France and Holland...."

"A Middle East Command operating without the cooperation and support of the Middle East countries ... would intensify every anti-western force now active in that area, [and] from a military standpoint would be doomed to failure. The very sands of the desert would rise to oppose the imposition of outside control on the destinies of these proud peoples...."

"The true enemy of the Arab world is poverty and want...."

"Our intervention in behalf of England's oil investments in Iran, directed more at the preservation of interests outside Iran than at Iran's own development.... [O]ur failure to deal effectively after three years with the terrible human tragedy of the more than 700,000 Arab refugees [Palestinians], these are things that have failed to sit well with Arab desires and make empty the promises of the Voice of America...."

"In Indo-China [Vietnam] we have allied ourselves to the desperate effort of a French regime to hang onto the remnants of empire.... To check the southern drive of Communism makes sense, but not only through reliance on force of arms...."

"[One] finds too many of our representatives toadying to the shorter aims of other Western nations, ... too often aligning themselves too definitely with the haves and regarding the actions of the have-nots as not merely an effort to cure injustice, but as something sinister and subversive."

"The East of today is no longer the East of Palmerston and Disraeli and Cromer.... We want ... allies in ideas, in resources, even in arms, but if we would have allies, we must first of all gather to ourselves friends."[4]

Senator Kennedy's *Profiles in Courage* was his declaration of independence from the London-Wall Street power axis and his defiance of dangerously deluded public opinion. The 1955 book is built

around its first chapter on John Quincy Adams, which begins: *“The young senator from Massachusetts stirred restlessly....”*

He depicts Adams coming under attack from the wealthy Anglophiles and Boston public opinion. The Catholic Kennedy celebrates Adams the Puritan, who *“believed that man was made in the image of God,”* had *“lofty courage,”* and *“never ... flinched before human antagonist ... exile, torture, or death....”*

“An American nationalist, ... he could not yield his devotion to the national interest for the narrowly partisan, parochial and pro-British outlook which dominated New England’s first political party.... He denied the duty of elected representatives ‘to be palsied by the will of their constituents.... [T]he magistrate is the servant not of his own desires, not even of the people, but of his God.’”

Speaking on St. Patrick’s Day, 1956, in Chicago, Kennedy gently asked Irish-Americans to help reverse the betrayal of America’s revolutionary heritage; and to broaden the Irish national resentment of wrongs in favor of the universal task of ending the imperial system.

In Kennedy’s most famous pre-Presidential speech, entitled *“Imperialism the Enemy of Freedom,”* in the Senate July 2, 1957, he demanded that the U.S. side with Algerian Arab rebels against French imperialism. Attacking the Dulles policy, he likened the North African situation to Vietnam, into which we had

“poured money and material ... in a hopeless attempt to save for the French a land that did not want to be saved, in a war in which the enemy was both everywhere and nowhere at the same time.... We accepted for years the predictions that victory was just around the corner....”

Senator Kennedy worked out that speech in close cooperation with the Algerian rebel leadership. It thrilled the Arab world, and heartened all those who hoped for an American return to the outlook last seen with Franklin Roosevelt. It put Kennedy into a crucial tandem relationship to the Italian industrialist Enrico Mattei, an anti-imperial strategist of petroleum and nuclear energy, who was helping to fund the Algerian revolt.

The speech was denounced by the Anglophile establishment of his own Democratic Party.

Although Kennedy attacked French imperial policy, that policy began to change. After Charles de Gaulle became the President of France in 1959, he recognized the futility of the overseas colonial wars, and worked toward granting Algeria independence. De Gaulle began to withdraw France from its imperial alliance with the British.

Kennedy now focused increasingly on the whole of Africa: on Black Africans’ fight for independence and an escape from centuries of European-enforced backwardness and poverty. He sought and won the chairmanship of the Africa Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

To the Presidency

In his role as the unique anti-imperial U.S. political leader, the outside world knew him better than did most Americans when he began his run for the Presidency.

During that 1959-60 campaign he met with Guinea's nationalist President Sékou Touré, and became his close confidant.

Most importantly, Kennedy opened channels of communication with Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah, the father of African nationalism. Candidate JFK met with Ghana's Minister of Economy and with Ghana's UN representative.

Nkrumah had led Ghana in the first successful Black African anti-colonial revolt, against British rule, in 1957; Touré had followed in breaking Guinea from France in 1958.

Kennedy attacked the post-Roosevelt U.S. policy for demonizing Nkrumah and Touré as Cold War neutrals, and thus driving them towards the Soviet bloc.

Africa was politically red hot: During the 1960 U.S. Presidential campaign season, 13 Black African countries won their independence from France; Britain recognized Nigeria and Somalia as independent.

Belgium gave the Republic of Congo nominal independence, but British finance and intelligence organized an armed secession attempt in Congo's Katanga province, site of the vast Belgian/British copper and uranium mining company Union Minière, with white mercenaries coming in from neighboring Northern Rhodesia.

Nkrumah shared two urgent concerns with Kennedy: imperial intrigues against Congo's new Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba, Nkrumah's political follower; and his plan to build a great dam to industrialize Ghana, and electrify all of West Africa.

Presidential candidate Kennedy used Africa to challenge the "Anglo-American" world order, which had been established over the dead body of President Roosevelt.

He told Stanford University students in 1960,

"Call it nationalism, call it anti-colonialism, ... Africa is going through a revolution.... Africans want a higher standard of living. Seventy-five percent of the population now lives by subsistence agriculture. They want an opportunity to manage and benefit directly from the resources in, on, and under their land.... The African peoples believe that the science, technology, and education available in the modern world can overcome their struggle for existence, ... that their poverty, squalor, ignorance, and disease can be conquered.... [The] balance of power is shifting ... into the hands of the two-thirds of the world's people who want to share what the one-third has already taken for granted...."

The Kennedy election platform called for a sharp increase in America's industrial, scientific, and military power, a negotiated peace with the Soviet Union, and the uplifting of mankind out of poverty and war.

When Kennedy won the 1960 race, as President-elect he sent representatives to Africa to announce America's return to national sovereignty—for ourselves and others. The Kennedy team reported African crowds everywhere were chanting *"Kennedy! Kennedy! Kennedy!"*

During the Presidential campaign, and into the early days of his administration, Kennedy's enemies acted to corner and destroy him.

Long before the inauguration, CIA Director Allen Dulles cooked up a militarily insane invasion of Cuba by a force of 1,400 exiles from Fidel Castro's Communist regime. This plan was sprung on the new President as blackmail: Kennedy was told if he did not sign on to the invasion, the exile forces would be disbanded within the U.S. and, disappointed and enraged, would deploy themselves politically against him. Dulles agreed to Kennedy's condition that no U.S. armed forces would participate, but lied to the exiles that their landings would have military backing.

With the connivance of Dulles and British Secret Service station Daphne Park in Congo, Prime Minister Lumumba was covertly assassinated. The crime was carried out only three days before Kennedy's Jan. 20, 1961 inauguration, with the knowledge that Kennedy, as President, would not allow it.

Contrary to JFK's well-known Algerian independence policy, the Dulles-led CIA collaborated with French fascists resisting de Gaulle's peace with the Arab rebels.

Before and after the election, London-led gold withdrawals and speculation threatening the dollar brought pressure on Kennedy's plans for sovereign national economic development, and forced his hand in choosing his Cabinet: It was *"the decisive influence on his choice of [international banker C. Douglas Dillon for] Secretary of the Treasury... [Kennedy] also had some evidence to back his suspicions that the gloomy rumors which triggered the gold withdrawals of 1960 had been deliberately spread by American bankers to embarrass him politically..."* [5]

Once in office, Dillon informed Kennedy that his budget programs must be curtailed to allay foreign bankers' doubts about the dollar.

When Lumumba's murder became known to Kennedy and the world in mid-February, the U.S. and Kennedy were blamed for it.

The invasion at Cuba's Bay of Pigs April 17-19, was a terrible fiasco and embarrassment to the new President.

The Algiers Putsch of April 21-26, the French fascist generals' failed coup d'état attempt against President de Gaulle, came a week after an Allen Dulles representative in Madrid had assured the general that the U.S. would recognize their new government, if they overthrew de Gaulle to stop Algerian Arab independence.

British intelligence and the Dulles faction were now jointly managing an apparatus of assassins and insurrectionists throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean.

By the end of April, Kennedy made it known that this situation was intolerable, that the CIA was disloyal, and constituted *"a reactionary state-within-a-state."*[6] Kennedy soon fired Allen Dulles, along with CIA deputy directors Richard Bissell, a Harriman protégé; and Charles Cabell, brother of the mayor of Dallas.

Over the next two years, the Organisation de l'armée secrète (OAS) based in Algiers and Madrid, murdered Kennedy's Italian ally, the industrialist Enrico Mattei, and made several brazen, headline-grabbing attempts to assassinate President de Gaulle.

Inauguration and Action

Kennedy's Inaugural Address was entirely devoted to reasserting America's rightful place in the world. He immediately began reversing the national surrender that had made the U.S. government under Truman and Eisenhower-Dulles an enforcer of the will of London and its Wall Street annex.

JFK's ambassadors were sent throughout the underdeveloped world, and, for the first time, to every African state. The President told each ambassador, you (not the CIA) are in charge of the mission in the country to which you are accredited, and you are not to defer to European imperialists.

On the day he learned of the imperial murder of Lumumba, Feb. 13, 1961, Kennedy issued top secret National Security Action Memorandum (NSAM) 16, directing that, contrary to previous policy, U.S. aid to "*newly independent areas*" would be provided independently of "*Western Europe support ... whenever such action is in the United States' interest.*"

NSAM 60 (July 14 and 18, 1961) ordered the squeezing of Portugal's fascist Salazar regime into ending its bloody war against rebels in Angola and Mozambique, and JFK began aiding the rebels.

Ghana's President Nkrumah got red-carpet treatment as the first foreign head of state to visit the Kennedy White House, March 8, 1961. He and JFK began a personal correspondence and permanent collaboration.

Nkrumah had lived in the U.S. under Franklin Roosevelt, whose Tennessee Valley Authority inspired his proposed great dam project on the Volta River. Kennedy took up the financing of the project, construction to be supervised by Kennedy's friend Edgar Kaiser of Kaiser Industries. Kaiser had led teams building the Hoover, Bonneville, and Grand Coulee dams. Engineering work on the Volta project was by Italian personnel developed under Enrico Mattei, who had met with Nkrumah five days before Kennedy's inauguration.

The Akosombo Dam on the Volta River created the world's largest artificial lake and provided the electricity to power Ghana's drive to enter the modern world. The project was dedicated in 1966, with a plaque honoring the martyred John F. Kennedy. A week later, Nkrumah was overthrown in a coup planned in London.[7]

Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser was, with Mattei, a sponsor of the Algerian Arab rebels. JFK's election had excited his hopes for a return to American support for Nasser's own secular nationalism, in Egypt's long war against Britain and the British-created Muslim Brotherhood. U.S. aid for Nasser's great dam project on the Nile had been promised by President Eisenhower, and withdrawn by his Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, pushing Egypt toward the Soviets, and leading to the 1956 British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt in the Suez Crisis.

Nasser and Kennedy immediately began a personal correspondence. Later, Kennedy reversed the Truman-Dulles policy and actively took Nasser's side against the British-Saudi royalist axis in the Middle East.

Kennedy had warm personal relations with Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Indonesian President Sukarno, who had led their countries' independence victories over the British and Dutch empires, and who aspired to neutrality between the East and West.

Against the howls of "Cold Warriors," JFK fought for U.S. aid to build India's modern Bokara steel mill. U.S. funding was cancelled when Kennedy was killed; the Soviets then funded it.

JFK sent Attorney General Robert Kennedy to Indonesia in 1962, where he spoke movingly on the central place of anti-imperialism in the modern world; RFK then went on to the Netherlands to demand that the Dutch remove their remaining military from Indonesia's West Irian province on the island of New Guinea. Furious at the Kennedys, the Dutch were forced to pull out.

JFK immediately began organizing aid for Indonesia's industrial development (NSAM 179, Aug. 16, 1962).

The first aid package for Indonesia was approved by the Senate in November 1963, a few days before Kennedy's murder. The U.S. policy was then changed to joint action with the British for chaos in Indonesia and Sukarno's overthrow.

Steel Showdown: Kennedy and the American System

In the Steel Crisis of April 1962, Kennedy successfully warred against the British/Wall Street Morgan banking interest, controller of the U.S. Steel Corporation. Seeking huge new investments in American industry and non-inflationary growth, the President prevailed upon the Steelworkers Union to agree to a new no-wage-increase contract, with the understanding that the companies would not raise steel prices. Just after signing the contract, the U.S. Steel chairman Roger Blough came to the White House and handed Kennedy a press release he had just issued, announcing a big price increase. Other steel companies followed suit immediately.

JFK held a no-holds-barred press conference, roasting the unpatriotic corporations for betraying the public interest. Anti-trust suits were pressed; defense contracts were switched to the few companies which had not raised prices; and Kennedy sent an emissary to read the riot act to the Morgan bankers directly.

Edgar Kaiser, then supervising construction of the Nkrumah-Kennedy Akosombo Dam, chaired Kaiser Steel in California—one of the three sizeable companies which worked with JFK and put competitive pressure on Morgan to back off the attack. Morgan had its own war on against Kaiser, spurred by Kaiser's generous treatment of its workers. U.S. Steel had set up operations in Utah to try to shut the "rebel" Kaiser out of Western states' business.

After 72 hours, U.S. Steel was forced to rescind the price increase, all the other companies following along. In this showdown, the Anglo-Wall Street axis was particularly worried about Kennedy's alliance with authentic American industrial interests.

Behind this crisis was the fact that Kennedy's program was causing the greatest economic expansion in modern U.S. history, a halving of idle manufacturing capacity, strong profits, and a record increase in wages.

A key policy was the investment tax credit, giving the steel industry and others tax breaks for investment in new plant and equipment. Yet U.S. Steel opposed this tax break, in line with the strategy of the British and their Wall Street outposts to convert America into a post-industrial dump, and to reduce the world's population. Once Kennedy was dead, and new wars consumed all optimism, the financier apparatus would push the "green agenda" of Malthus and the British imperial system, upon the depressed American population.

This article focuses on Kennedy's direct clashes with the extended British imperial system, to efficiently illuminate the background of his murder.

But the battle against the empire has taken place equally within America, as in foreign policy.

Lincoln's economic advisor Henry C. Carey explained the universal issue in his 1851 [*Harmony of Interests*](#):

"Two systems are before the world.... One looks to pauperism, ignorance, depopulation, and barbarism; the other to increasing wealth, comfort, intelligence, combination of action, and civilization. One looks towards universal war; the other towards universal peace. One is the English system; the other ... the American system, for ... elevating while equalizing the condition of man throughout the world."

JFK's own preference of this American System may perhaps be summed up in his remarks at a dinner given in his honor by Italian President Antonio Segni:

"We [the U.S.A. and Italy] both believe in the achievement of social justice and in progress for all our people. We both believe in democracy at what Americans call 'the grass roots'—placing the individual ahead of the state, the community ahead of the party, and public interests ahead of private...."

"During the 1930s, when despair and depression opened wide the gates of many nations to [fascism and communism], my own nation adhered to the course of freedom under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt. His administration introduced a higher degree of social, economic, and political reform than America had previously seen—including tax and budget reforms, land and agricultural reforms, political and institutional reforms. Workers were assured of a decent wage—older citizens were assured of a pension—farmers were assured of a fair price. Working men and women were permitted to organize and bargain collectively. Small businessmen, small investors, and small depositors in banks [thanks to the Glass-Steagall law—ed.] were given greater protection against the evils of both corruption and depression. Farms were electrified, rivers were harnessed, cooperatives were encouraged. Justice—social and economic justice as well as legal—became increasingly the right and the opportunity of every man, regardless of his means or station in life."

JFK's policies for new jobs, higher minimum wages, and an industrial renaissance are pure American System. Kennedy's passion-stirring Apollo space program pitted him against the imperial hatred for American leadership in technological progress; his Civil Rights action took on racial oppression—the legacy and echo of empire. We will see below the coherence of these initiatives with his directly anti-imperial objectives.

Strategy for Peace, and a Quick War with Britain

The October 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis arose from Fidel Castro's request for Russian nuclear-armed missiles in Cuba to block any U.S. invasion, and the Russian gamble that placing offensive missiles close to the U.S. might help them overcome their growing strategic disadvantage in the face of Kennedy's economic/science/military buildup and foreign policy.

His special counsel Ted Sorensen wrote a stirring day-by-day account, showing JFK's precise, personal control of every aspect of the showdown, needed to prevent a fiasco like the Bay of Pigs which would this time incinerate the planet.[8]

A personal correspondence which Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov had begun in 1961 was crucial in winning the Soviet stand-down, a retreat accomplished without Russia's humiliation.

With public support from the peaceful Cuban outcome, JFK began immediately—within days—to apply his full leadership powers to spring the world out of the imperial, Cold War nightmare.

His first target was the festering crisis in Congo.

Kennedy pulled the colonialist Belgian government into public alignment with U.S. insistence on the unity of the independent Congo, and against the backing of its imperial senior partner, Britain, for Katanga's secession.

On Nov. 27, 1962, one month after the Soviet stand-down in Cuba, JFK and Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak issued a joint statement threatening "severe economic measures" against Katanga unless secession were quickly ended. That same day, with his finger in the British eye, Kennedy arranged that he would meet British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan on Dec. 19.

Two weeks before that scheduled meeting, newspapers reported that President Kennedy had decided to cancel the planned production of the Skybolt air-to-ground nuclear missile. Since a 1960 agreement with Eisenhower-Dulles, the British had been counting on this American weapon to give them their only credible independent nuclear war capability.

Sorensen reported,

"The President ... saw no point to a small independent British deterrent anyway.... [Kennedy's decision] posed a major political crisis for Macmillan's already shaky government.... In previous years Macmillan ... had ... praised the Skybolt agreement as the key to Britain's 'special relationship' with the U.S.' Latent resentment of Kennedy's refusal to consult more [with the British] on the Cuban missile crisis [now] boiled to the top...." [9]

On the day Kennedy arrived in Nassau, Bahamas, to meet with Macmillan, the United Nations announced the United States decision to rush American arms and military advisors to the UN peacekeeping forces in Congo—to equip them to defeat the British-backed secession.

The President would not budge on Skybolt. He *"considered ... the development of nuclear [weapons] capabilities by more countries, even allies—as a most dangerous development."* The Nassau Pact

signed Dec. 22 specified that the U.S. would sell Polaris missiles to the British, but they would have to be carried on submarines under NATO, not independent British, command.[10]

With the British regime on its heels politically, the U.S. began rushing trucks, armored personnel carriers, and mine-clearing equipment to Congo.

Two weeks later the U.S. government declared:

“the United Nations forces in Katanga now occupy most key populated areas and mining centers.... We expect Mr. Tshombe to end promptly the Katanga secession by recognizing the U.N.’s full freedom of movement throughout Katanga, [and by] advising all foreign mercenaries to disband and leave the country.”[11]

During the following week, American-equipped UN troops put Katanga leader Moise Tshombe under house arrest. The Congolese government demanded the withdrawal of the British Consul in Katanga province. Hundreds of Congolese students stormed and sacked the British Embassy, destroying Queen Elizabeth’s portrait. The students then marched to the U.S. Embassy and cheered for America.

The British oligarchy’s fury over Kennedy’s threat to the imperial order, and American “arrogance,” was reported to their New York partners. The New York Times noted on Jan. 14, that

“in London, at least, there is a strongly developed fear that a Congo regime supported by the United Nations would use its position to subvert the present regimes in the Rhodesias, the Portuguese colonies ... and South Africa.”

While Britain’s Congo secession leader Tshombe was being arrested, the chief Soviet negotiator on nuclear weapons issues quietly arrived in the United States, on Kennedy’s request. The Administration then leaked to the press that the “United States and the Soviet Union are actively and privately exploring new approaches to a nuclear [weapons] test ban agreement that has been eluding their negotiators for years,” the Washington Post reported Jan. 11, 1963.

Kennedy now pushed this peace initiative with all his powers.

He carefully built a consensus for progress, which would put political muscle behind his efforts—a new Roosevelt coalition.

By June 1963, Kennedy was moving the country into a new era. On two successive days, he asked Americans to examine their own wrong and dangerous attitudes, and announced new measures for a better world.

At American University in Washington, D.C., June 10, JFK asked, *“What kind of peace do we seek?”* He answered:

“Not a Pax Americana enforced on the world by American weapons of war. Not the peace of the grave or the security of the slave.... Our problems are man-made—therefore, they can be solved by man. And man can be as big as he wants. No problem of human destiny is beyond human beings. Man’s reason and spirit have often solved the seemingly unsolvable—and we believe they can do it again....

“Let us re-examine our attitude toward the Soviet Union. It is discouraging to think that their leaders may actually believe what their propagandists write ... to realize the extent of the gulf between us. But it is also ... a warning to the American people not to fall into the same trap as the Soviets, not to see only a distorted and desperate view of the other side, not to see ... communication as nothing more than an exchange of threats.

“No government or social system is so evil that its people must be considered as lacking in virtue. As Americans, we find communism profoundly repugnant as a negation of personal freedom and dignity. But we can still hail the Russian people for their many achievements—in science and space, in economic and industrial growth, in culture and in acts of courage....

“[Our] two countries have ... [a] mutual abhorrence of war.... [W]e have never been at war with each other. And no nation ... ever suffered more than the Soviet Union suffered in ... the Second World War. At least 20 million lost their lives.... A third of the nation’s territory, including nearly two thirds of its industrial base, was turned into a wasteland—a loss equivalent to the devastation of this country east of Chicago.

“Today, should total war ever break out again ... all we have built, all we have worked for, would be destroyed in the first 24 hours.... We must conduct our affairs in such a way that it becomes in the Communists’ interest to agree on a genuine peace....

“I am taking this opportunity ... to announce two important decisions....

“First: ... that high-level discussions will shortly begin in Moscow looking toward early agreement on a comprehensive test ban treaty. Our hopes must be tempered with the caution of history—but with our hopes go the hopes of all mankind.

“Second: ... I now declare that the United States does not propose to conduct nuclear tests in the atmosphere so long as other states do not do so.... We will not be the first to resume....”

Kennedy’s speech was greeted with enthusiasm by the Soviets, who reprinted it in its entirety for Russian citizens.

The Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was soon signed by the U.S., U.S.S.R., and Britain (the British did no negotiating, by Kennedy’s insistence), and subsequently, by 100 nations.

The day after the Strategy for Peace speech, Kennedy went on television to report enforcement of a court order requiring that Alabama Gov. George Wallace allow the enrollment of two African-American students to the University of Alabama.

He asked his national audience:

“If an American, because his skin is dark, cannot eat lunch in a restaurant open to the public, if he cannot send his children to the best public school available, if he cannot vote for the public officials who represent him, ... then who among us would be content to have the color of his skin changed and stand in his place? Who among us would then be content with the counsels of patience and delay?

“One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free ... from the bonds of injustice ... from social and economic oppression....”

He asked, who are we, and what is America to the human race?

“We preach freedom around the world, and we mean it, and we cherish our freedom here at home; but are we to say to the world, and much more importantly, to each other, that this is a land of the free except for the Negroes; that we have no second-class citizens except Negroes; that we have no class or caste system, no ghettos, no master race except with respect to Negroes? ...”

“The fires of frustration and discord are burning in every city, North and South, where legal remedies are not at hand.... We face, therefore, a moral crisis as a country and as a people....

“Next week I shall ask the Congress of the United States to act, to make a commitment it has not fully made in this century to the proposition that race has no place in American life or law.”

His bill was given additional support from Martin Luther King’s March on Washington on Aug. 28, which the Administration worked to make a success. Kennedy’s bill was passed as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, after he was killed.

The Shift in the Space Program

President Kennedy spoke to the UN General Assembly on Sept. 20, as the U.S. Senate was considering the test-ban treaty.

He said we had achieved a pause in the Cold War, and that we must work for a genuine détente between the great powers through cooperation in our mutual interest.

Two years earlier, he had proposed to Congress that the United States send men to the Moon by the end of the 1960s. In that same speech, Kennedy announced that we would *“accelerate development of the Rover nuclear rocket. This gives promise of some day providing a means for even more exciting and ambitious exploration of space, perhaps beyond the Moon, perhaps to the very end of the Solar System itself.”* The world was inspired and remembers John F. Kennedy most vividly, in connection with the fulfillment of the lunar landing phase of this ultimately aborted project.

Until then, American pre-eminence in the contest with Soviet Communism was the public rationale for the proposed leap in the space program. But by 1963, Kennedy had shifted his objective to a joint space mission with the Russians. Throughout his Presidency — after his Inaugural Address had urged, *“Together let us explore the stars”* — he had NASA Deputy Administrator Hugh Dryden exploring with Soviet scientists the possibilities of joint work in space.[12]

This dialogue persisted despite the Bay of Pigs invasion and crises over Berlin and missiles in Cuba.

In his Sept. 20 UN address, Kennedy had said:

“I include among these possibilities a joint expedition to the Moon.... Why ... should man’s first flight to the Moon be a matter of national competition? Why should the United States and the Soviet Union

... become involved in immense duplications of research, construction, and expenditure? Surely we should explore whether the scientists and astronauts of our two countries — indeed of all the world — cannot work together in the conquest of space, sending someday in this decade to the Moon not the representatives of a single nation, but the representatives of all of our countries.”

The prospect of U.S.-Russian collaboration, or indeed of any dramatic space objectives, had drawn the hostile fire of those politically invested in Anglo-American geopolitics.

To outflank resistance within the Executive branch, on Nov. 12, Kennedy directed NASA Administrator James Webb

“to assume personally the initiative and control responsibility within the Government for the development of substantive cooperation with the Soviet Union in the field of outer space ... as a direct outcome of my September 20 proposal ... including cooperation in lunar landing programs.... [The] channel of contact ... between NASA and the Soviet Academy of Sciences has been quite effective.... I would like an interim report on the progress of our planning by December 15.”[13]

Fidel Castro began putting out feelers to Kennedy in 1963, making known, in the words of William Attwood, JFK’s advisor on African affairs, that

“he was unhappy about Cuba’s [Soviet] satellite status and was looking for a way out, ... that he wanted an accommodation with the United States and would make substantial concessions to this end; also that a rift was developing on this issue between Castro and his chief pro-Communist associate, Che Guevara, who considered him dangerously unreliable.”[14]

President Kennedy deployed Attwood to pursue contacts with Castro aimed at normalizing Cuban-American relations. The dialogue proceeded through channels under the President’s personal control, including Attorney General Robert Kennedy, the liaison to Castro’s personal aide Major René Toledo, who said Castro wanted a meeting with U.S. representatives without the presence of Guevara.

On the morning of Nov. 19, Attwood was told that Kennedy wanted a report from him following upcoming meetings at the UN, preparatory to the President’s face-to-face with Castro; and that the President *“would not be leaving Washington, except for a brief trip to Dallas.”*[15]

Vietnam

As with Cuba and Congo, the Vietnam conflict was a bomb that had been planted in Kennedy’s path by the Churchill faction before he had assumed the Presidency.

Vietnam’s Sept. 2, 1945 Declaration of Independence from the French empire was modeled on the U.S. Declaration. It began with these words:

” ‘All men are created equal; they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.’ This immortal statement was made in the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America in 1776....”

Six months after Vietnam’s Declaration, while JFK was an anti-imperial Congressional candidate, on Feb. 16, 1946, Vietnamese nationalist leader Ho Chi Minh wrote a letter to U.S. President Harry

Truman, asking the U.S. to honor the late Franklin Roosevelt's policy. Ho wanted American protection, like that given to the Philippines, under which Vietnam could proceed to national independence:

"...Our Vietnam people, as early as 1941, stood by the Allies' side and fought against the Japanese and their associates, the French colonialists...."

"But the French colonialists, who had betrayed in war-time both the Allies and the Vietnamese, have come back and are waging on us a murderous and pitiless war in order to reestablish their domination...."

"This aggression ... is a challenge to the noble attitude shown before, during and after the war by the United States Government and People...."

"Our Vietnam people ... need security and freedom, first to achieve internal prosperity and welfare, and later to bring its small contribution to world-reconstruction."

"These securities and freedoms can only be guaranteed by our independence from any colonial power, and our free cooperation with all other powers. It is with this firm conviction that we request of the United States as guardians and champions of World Justice to take a decisive step in support of our independence."

"What we ask has been graciously granted to the Philippines. Like the Philippines our goal is full independence and full cooperation with the United States. We will do our best to make this independence and cooperation profitable to the whole world."

But the Truman Administration supported the British in restoring French rule over Indochina. Ho's movement, relying on Communist support, defeated the French and by 1954 had set up a government in North Vietnam. A U.S.-backed regime was installed in South Vietnam under President Ngo Dinh Diem with U.S. military advisors, and a new Indochina war ensued.

The incoming President Kennedy was under pressure to send U.S. combat troops and expand the war. He continued to consult ex-President Eisenhower, who counseled restraint. In the first of two celebrated meetings, Gen. Douglas MacArthur conferred April 20, 1961 with former PT-boat captain Kennedy in the White House. The discussion was later summarized by Ted Sorensen:

"MacArthur... warned him against the commitment of American foot soldiers on the Asian mainland, and the President never forgot his advice."[16]

Kennedy had previously negotiated an agreement with the Russians on the neutrality of Laos, which borders Vietnam.

By 1963, he had learned through the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban Missile Crisis that avoiding betrayal and disaster depended on his personal control of the Administration's actions. Kennedy relied on South Vietnam President Diem to keep the U.S. role in the conflict there limited to U.S. advisors, and planned to gradually withdraw the limited American military presence.

With American industrial, scientific and military power at its height, Kennedy aimed for an eventual Vietnam settlement under the umbrella of the détente he was building with the Soviets.

Kennedy's betrayal by Averell Harriman, then Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, led to the escalation of the war in Vietnam after Kennedy's murder. Under confused circumstances engineered by Harriman and his followers within the government, Harriman initiated a message approving Diem's overthrow.

President Diem was assassinated Nov. 2, 1963, just 20 days before Kennedy himself was killed.

Kennedy for Posterity

John F. Kennedy's Presidency announced to mankind that the 1960s and the life of the rising generation should be the era of peaceful cooperation to explore the stars, to advance man's scientific powers, to end imperial resource-grabs and reverse colonial poverty.

The British Crown disagreed.

Two months after Kennedy's inauguration, a royal family project issued a document aimed at organizing the ultra-rich and world opinion to prevent precisely this American objective.

Their "Morges Manifesto" of April 29, 1961, proposed to deal with the "crisis" and "emergency" in the Congo and throughout Africa, and the "vast numbers" who "are losing their lives, or their homes, in an orgy of thoughtless and needless destruction."

But the "crisis," in the British view, was that "advancing civilization" was bringing farms and dams to what they viewed as useless dark-skinned people. The dying "vast numbers" they were concerned about were animal wildlife—not impoverished humans.

This was the founding document of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), whose founders were Prince Philip, consort of Queen Elizabeth II, and Prince Bernhard, husband of Netherlands' Queen Juliana, and a former intelligence officer for Hitler's SS. [17]

The royals' Manifesto stated that "*a supporting Club of leading citizens of many countries, ... an active group of men of affairs,*" was to finance "*an international Trust.*" A "*sort of 'war room' at the international headquarters*" was to coordinate "*all the main international bodies concerned in this world campaign ... to raise massive support for the cause*" of the royals' new, Green movement, or "*environmentalism.*" "

The indicated sponsoring group, later called the "1001 Club," was comprised of members of the financier families in the City of London, billionaire owners of natural resources in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America, and leading strategists of imperial covert action.

President Kennedy showed his dedication to the advancement of man's powers over nature in his commitment to nuclear energy, based on the breeder reactor, fuel reprocessing, and the use of thorium, as well as uranium. Kennedy announced on Sept. 26, 1963, at the Hanford Nuclear station, that "*by the end of this century ... half of all electric energy generated in the United States will come from nuclear sources.*" After 2000, virtually all new electric power installations would be nuclear.[18]

As the use of nuclear power was being accelerated, Kennedy said at Hanford, *“We must maintain an aggressive program to use our hydro resources to the fullest. Every drop of water which goes to the ocean without being used for power or used to grow, or being made available on the widest possible basis is a waste...”* He supported the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) program to divert rivers from Arctic and North Pacific flow for the use of all North America.[19]

President Kennedy brought about the construction of a nuclear power research reactor in Vietnam. U.S. funding was announced on Aug. 9, 1963; the reactor was dedicated by President Diem on Oct. 28, five days before he was murdered.

Kennedy also financed a nuclear research reactor for his ally President Sukarno of Indonesia, and the U.S. sent scientists to help with the experiments. Indonesia set off its first sustained nuclear chain reaction on Oct. 17, 1964, before post-Kennedy intrigues led to Sukarno’s overthrow.

The Kennedy space program aimed for manned landings on Mars by the 1980s. Nuclear rockets essential for this journey were being developed during Kennedy’s administration at the Rover project test site in Nevada.

Throughout his Presidency, Kennedy promoted with great eagerness the desalination of seawater for world development and peace. He reorganized the Atomic Energy Commission to carry out research for nuclear-powered desalination. He arranged nuclear desalination work with Russia, Mexico, Israel, Egypt, and several other Arab countries, pushing particularly for joint Arab and Israeli nuclear water projects as the basis for peace.[20]

This had been his goal for some time. As a Senator in 1957, Kennedy proposed

“a Middle Eastern Nuclear Center, similar to the Asian Nuclear Center already proposed, which could bring untold benefits in energy utilization to former deserts and wasteland. These projects would be developed and administered under the auspices and control of the nations in the region.... [T]he benefits ... would be mutual.”[21]

During the showdown with Governor Wallace over Federal intervention for civil rights, Kennedy spoke—with Wallace present—at the 30th anniversary celebration for the Tennessee Valley Authority at Muscle Shoals, Ala. The TVA had long been racially integrated, and the workers, white and black, cheered for their President.

Kennedy detailed the tremendous economic growth of the region, of its private industry and income, under this Federal program. He cited the thousands of past and future world leaders who visit the TVA installations, *“from nations whose poverty threatens to exceed their hopes ... and they leave here feeling that they, too, can solve their problems in a system of freedom.”*

Without mentioning Wallace, Kennedy said:

“From time to time statements are made labeling the Federal Government an outsider, an intruder, an adversary.... Without the National Government, the people of the United States, working together, there would be no protection of the family farmer.... [H]e never would have been able to electrify his farm, to insure his crop, to support its price, and to stay ahead of the bugs, the boll weevils, and the mortgage bankers.... [T]here would be no Hill-Burton hospitals, which have helped develop the best

hospital system in the world today.... Only a great national effort ... can explore the mysteries of space ... and mobilize the human, natural, and material resources of our lands.”

JFK closed by citing the favorite phrase of Sen. George Norris, TVA’s co-founder with Franklin Roosevelt:

“...his reference, and his dedication, to ‘generations yet unborn.’ The first of those generations is now enjoying the fruits of his labor, as will others for decades to come. So let us all ... resolve that we, too, in our time, 30 years later, will, ourselves, build a better Nation for ‘generations yet unborn.’ “

Footnotes

[1] British National Archives.

[2] Drew Pearson, Robert S. Allen, “Washington Merry-Go Round,” syndicated column, April 15, 1939. The authenticity of Pearson’s column about FDR’s warning is easily confirmed from many sources. The British were full partners in Hitler’s war machine and looting. Roosevelt’s demand that this Anglo-Nazi onslaught be called off helped force a British commitment to Poland, and a September 1939 war declaration against Germany—but the British didn’t mean it, and launched no significant offensives. Hitler turned his army westward on May 10, 1940, aiming at France and Britain; on that day Chamberlain resigned and was replaced by Winston Churchill.

[3] James A. Farley, Jim Farley’s Story: The Roosevelt Years (New York: McGraw Hill, 1948), p. 199.

[4] JFK Library.

[5] Theodore Sorensen, Kennedy (New York: Harper & Row, 1965), pp. 405-407.

[6] Thomas F. Brady, “Paris Rumors on C.I.A.,” New York Times, May 2, 1961.

[7] “Exiles in London Led Ghana Revolt; Nkrumah Foe Tells of Plot Mapped by Secret Group,” New York Times, Feb. 25, 1966.

[8] Op. cit., Sorensen, pp. 667-718.

[9] Ibid., pp. 564-565.

[10] Ibid., pp. 566-567.

[11] “U.S. Statement on Congo,” Jan. 4, 1963, New York Times, Jan. 5, 1963.

[12] History will rightly note that the anti-Newtonian scientific expertise of Dryden (airflow, turbulence, problems of the boundary layer) and his chief Soviet counterpart Leonid Sedov (continuum mechanics, non-steady motion of a wing, discontinuous velocity fields, turbulent flows, boundary conditions) are implicitly anti-imperial.

[13] NSAM 271.

[14] William Attwood, The Reds and the Blacks (New York: Harper and Row, 1967), pp. 142-144.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Op. cit., Sorensen, p. 641.

[17] “Manifesto” author Julian Huxley, Britain’s senior African strategist, and president of the British Eugenics Society, had written, in Man in the Modern World (1947), “The lowest strata are reproducing relatively too fast. Therefore ... they must not have too easy access to relief or hospital treatment lest the removal of the last check on natural selection should make it too easy for children to be produced or to survive; long unemployment should be a ground for sterilisation.”

[18] Atomic Energy Commission, “Civilian Nuclear Power—Report to the President”; requested by Kennedy March 17, 1962; issued Nov. 20, 1962.

[19] This program is urgently needed today to provide millions of jobs, and triple the water table of the American West, and Mexico (see www.larouchepac.com).

[20] Testimony of JFK's nuclear advisor James T. Ramey at Senate hearings on Saline Water Conversion, May 19, 1965.

[21] John F. Kennedy, The Strategy for Peace (New York: Popular Library, 1961), p. 151.

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BIO: Anton Chaitkin is a researcher and author who has published several books including the *Unauthorized Biography of George Bush* (1992) and *Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman* (1984) as well as numerous historical studies in [Executive Intelligence Review](#). His new book "American Prometheus: Progress vs Empire- From Franklin to Kennedy" can be found at <https://www.antonchaitkin.com>.

Forgotten Battles Against the Deep State

Part 3: W.A.C. Bennett vs. the Malthusians

By Matthew Ehret

The world today is being pulled in two opposing directions, with a doctrine of “one world government”, population reduction and war on the one side vs a “multipolar system” of sovereign nations states committed to growth and progress on the other. This is not a new fight, but has shaped the struggles of human history. In reviewing our history with this struggle in mind, a master key is found which can unlock many secrets long buried by revisionist historian.

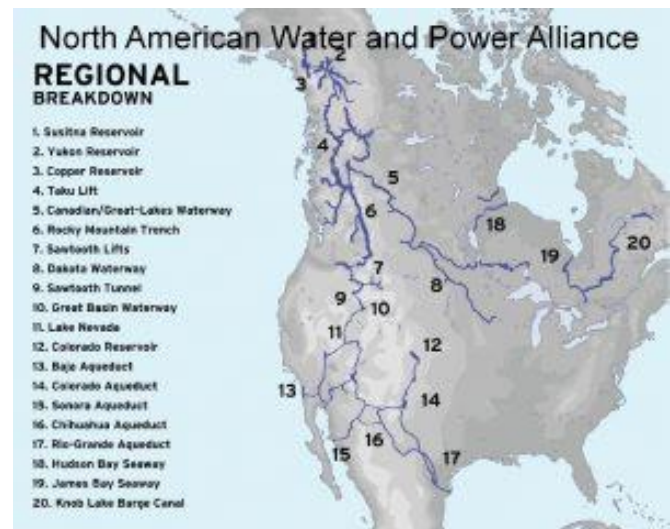
[In the first part of this series](#) “Forgotten Battles Against the Deep State”, we reviewed the struggle launched by Canada’s 13th Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, who had a grand vision for Northern Development funded by a National Bank which was sabotaged by nests of Rhodes Scholars which he did not understand.

[In Part two “JFK vs the Empire”](#), we were introduced to the deeper fight against the system of empire launched by John F. Kennedy from 1945 to his untimely death in 1963. Even though Kennedy and his brother Robert were being groomed to become elite puppets for the City of London just like their father, both young men broke with that tradition through intense studies of world history where-in they chose to locate their identities in the best constitutional traditions of America.

In our third segment, we will be introduced to a figure who acted as Premier of British Columbia from 1952-1972 and whose struggle to bring Canada into the modern era only occurred through the most courageous fights against British Malthusian agents today known as the Deep State embedded within the Canadian government.

The Strategy for Arctic Development Today

The greatest opportunities to unleash progress and peace across the world exist in the opening up the Arctic to real development. Russia and China are leading the fight to extend the Belt and Road Initiative through Russia, Siberia and the extensions of rail into the Americas (through the Bering Strait) has been supported by both Eurasian powers. Another project which would become possible under such a transformed dynamic includes the long-overdue [North American Water and Power Alliance](#) (NAWAPA) advocated by the likes of John and Robert Kennedy.





It is tragic that such visionary thinking has been absent in our western culture for so long, that the belief that such initiatives were ever possible has been almost entirely crushed out of the hearts and minds of most citizens. The spirit of optimism of the Kennedy years has been abandoned. The challenges defined by John F. Kennedy for the American nation and to all those around the world who took personal pride in Mankind's space achievements must now be rekindled.

The majority of today's youth, and even fewer of today's baby boomers do not even believe that it is possible for mankind to exert any durable changes to nature which are not intrinsically destructive. It is the contention of this author that were our minds not severed from great Canadian endeavours, from even our recent past, through largely successful British supported attempts to re-write Canadian history, such pessimistic beliefs as we encounter today could not exist, and those powers of creative problem solving so essential for the survival of nations, could be nurtured anew. In short, with a proper understanding of the ideas of the past that gave birth to this dying present devoid of a future, a dark age, even at this late hour, were still avoidable.

It is for this reason that we will begin our report by introducing the reader to the vital story of William Cecil Bennett, the visionary Premier of British Columbia, admirer and sometimes collaborator of John F. Kennedy, who represented the tradition that a true Canadian patriot should aspire to achieve. Bennett's struggle for development directly intersects similar fights with allies in Ottawa such as Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, and groupings of leading figures around the Quiet Revolution in Quebec such as Premiers Jean Lesage and Daniel Johnson Sr. Internationally such networks in Canada were tied directly to those leading networks around President Charles De Gaulle of France, and President Kennedy's networks in the USA.



Figure 1. W.A.C. Bennett, Premier of British Columbia, April 1955 in Ottawa. Library and Archives Canada, PA-115138. Photographer: Duncan Cameron.

A man with a purpose

A young man during the Great Depression, W.A.C. Bennett's recognition of the impotence of economic theories founded on ivory tower formulas, without grounding in reality, proved a vital insight that would serve him for the rest of his life. This insight would be the effect of watching formerly successful citizens living on the streets and begging for food, through no fault of their own. A commitment to heal those ills caused by human selfishness and folly would become a consuming passion which served him throughout a political career that would stretch for over thirty years in the British Columbia legislature, twenty of those as Premier. After having earned a living as a successful entrepreneur, Bennett would decide to make a move into politics as a Conservative Minister of the

¹ Canadian Forces Intake during world War II

B.C. male population (18-45 years)	181,000
Royal Canadian Navy	11,925
Army	58,246
Royal Canadian Air Force	20,805
Total	90,976
% male population (18-45)	50.47%

Source: <http://www.canadawar.ca/content-7/world-war-ii/facts-and-information/>

Legislative Assembly (MLA) in 1941, two years into Canada's involvement in World War II.

Bennett's first appointment involved his service as a member of the Post War Rehabilitation Council, whose mission was to prepare for the crisis which was waiting to occur as the flux of young soldiers returning from service would need to find productive employment and rebuild their lives. There was no way that the existent economy of British Columbia would be capable of handling such a flood of young men. The economy would have to be re-adjusted quickly to accommodate this vital need [\[1\]](#). The council would produce two reports in 1943 and 1944, laying out a bold blueprint for uplifting peoples' productive capacities, which would soon become Bennett's lifelong devotion.

The blueprint would call for the vast development of British Columbia with a focus upon energy development, northern expansion, water management, agriculture, mining, forestry, rail construction, city building and of course, manufacturing. Industrial development to process as much raw material at home as possible was necessary in Bennett's mind in order to avoid falling into the age old trap, where one nation exports cheap resources for mere money while a dominant country maintains the vital industries, which perpetuates the backwardness of the raw material exporting nation. Such an imperial monetarist policy was the bane of the existence of the underdeveloped Dominion of Canada. Bennett refused to accept this practice. Among a vast spectrum of proposals, the council's plan called explicitly for developing the region of the Peace River in the north, the extension of rail lines deep into the north of the province and also the creation of a publicly owned hydroelectric authority to provide cheap electricity.

While attempts were being made to advance British Columbia's development in piecemeal fashion under the Liberal-Conservative coalition governments, the pace was too slow for Bennett's liking, and he found it necessary to leave the Conservative party in 1951 in order to temporarily become an independent MLA. He began organizing heavily to bring about the collapse of the coalition government through a vote of no confidence in 1952. During his time as an independent, Bennett saw a potential in re-organizing an underdog party known as Social Credit (Socred) that had never had more than a handful of seats at one time in B.C. However, using every ounce of his energy, Bennett organized outside of traditional party institutions to ensure that within several months, 19 seats would be won by Socred members.

While it is important to note that Social Credit would have its origins as a bizarre British run operation in the 1920s, the newly elected batch of Socred MLAs were almost entirely composed of regular working citizens. Barely a few hours of administrative experience could be found among any of the new representatives creating one of the most ideologically free cabinets in Canadian history.

Having 19 seats would be enough to win a provincial election, but not enough to earn the mandate necessary to push those large scale projects Bennett wanted. A second election was thus called nine months later, ensuring Socred a solid majority, and giving Bennett the flexibility to advance on various aspects of the blueprint all at once.

Opening up the Great North

Unlike the small minded economists of today who, when confronted with the challenge of developing railroads across the Bering Strait, declare "but what is the point? There is no civilization there", Bennett was not subject to such short-sightedness. Taking the experiences of history seriously, Bennett understood that the first step to opening up new frontiers hinged upon developing advanced

transportation systems, without which nothing could be done, and from which all would organically follow. A railroad is not the effect of civilization as “supply and demand” thinking would presume. Rather, civilization was the effect of the railroad.

It was understood by many at this time that British Columbia’s natural potential was too vast to continue to go untouched and its population too concentrated to the south eastern corner of the province around Vancouver and Victoria. A 1942 U.S. survey of the area noted the problem in the following way;

“If the northern part of the area has been held down in a vicious circle of under-development (scanty population, inadequate transportation routes, high cost of living, etc) then it is entirely possible that the circle will have been cut by the provision of a vastly more adequate transportation system” [2]

The immediate problem that Bennett faced, was that the Pacific Great Eastern (PGE) was so mismanaged and undeveloped that not only did it merely service a small handful of lines touching the few population centers then in existence cuspung the American border, but the provincial government had even tried desperately to sell it to both the federal government and Canada’s two private transcontinental railways, but to no avail. Bennett went straight to work on the rehabilitation of the rail system and stated in 1954 *“Of all the interests I have in public life, none is a greater challenge... no money in this province could pay me for the satisfaction I would feel if this railway were changed from a joke and put on a sound financial basis”*.

The rail and transport component of Bennett’s plan would have two phases. The first phase would be from 1954-59 and the second from the mid 1960s to early 1970s. Throughout the 1950s, the PGE was extended to Dawson Creek, and Fort St. John in the Peace River district. Extensions across the south also abounded. After Ottawa continuously blocked his program and refused to participate in the financing of the operations, Bennett took on a more “go it alone stance”, and continued to utilize the sovereign rights which Canadian provinces wield outside of federal jurisdiction to push forward with a second phase of rail extension in the 1960s and early 1970s [3]

(See figure 2).

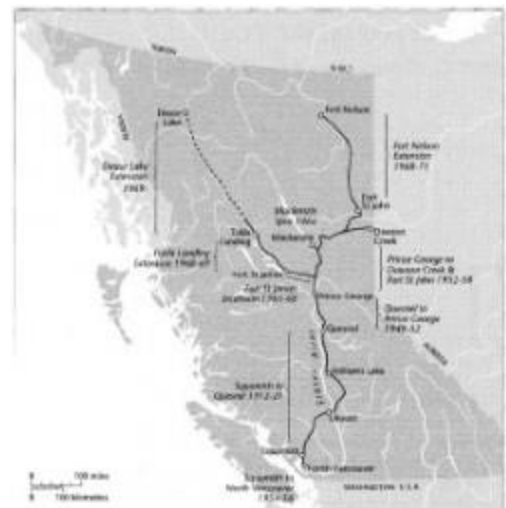
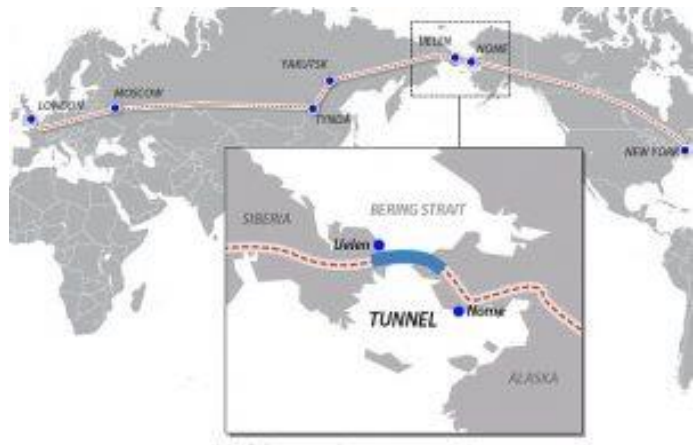


Figure 2. Building the Pacific Great Eastern Railway
John R. Wedley, B.C. Studies, no. 117, Spring 1998, p. 30.

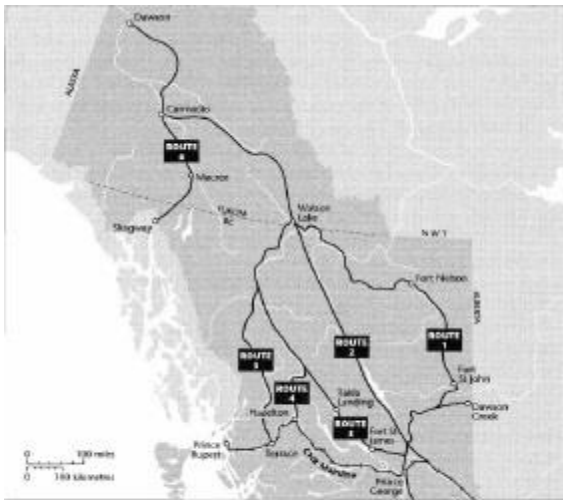


Figure 3. Proposed northern rail lines.

John R. Wedley. B.C. Studies, no. 117, Spring 1998, p.44.

Throughout this process, Bennett's intentions to connect the rail lines deep into the Yukon, Alaska and the Great Slave Lake region of the Northwest Territories were transparent in countless speaking engagements. An illustration of the most likely Alaskan-Canadian rail lines promoted by Bennett can be seen in figure 3. To get there, connections had to be made from Fort St James to Takla Landing, and from Fort St John to Fort Nelson and onto Whitehorse. According to a 1968 study by Hedlin, Menzies and Associates Ltd, six routes in all were to be completed from British Columbia into the Yukon with additional routes stretching into the Northwest Territories, and Alaska.

As demonstrated in figure 2, these visionary plans were never fully completed, and limits to the PGE (now B.C. Rail) cut off at Takla Landing, Fort Nelson, and Dawson Creek without a single connection into the Arctic territories or Alaska. Tragically, due to the shift into post-industrial monetarism with the 1971 destruction of the Bretton Woods System, long term thinking has been so derailed that the rail line to Takla Landing has been made famous as the "mysterious rail to nowhere" which the government of British Columbia has up for sale for one dollar!

The Northern Vision program of a new John Diefenbaker leadership entering Ottawa in 1957 replacing a 22 year Liberal regime would vitalize Bennett. However due to the blowback by the powerful Ottawa mandarins occupying high level offices throughout Canada's Civil Service, Diefenbaker's Vision was aggressively subverted inducing a frustrated Bennett to comment in 1977: "*They talked northern vision, but produced none of it*" [\[4\]](#).

To what degree Bennett understood the highly coordinated subversion of Diefenbaker's "Northern Vision" from London's Foreign Office is not known. However, Bennett was in no way a naïve man, and his genius as a strategist would be unveiled during the years of the fight over British Columbia's water and energy resources [\[5\]](#).



John Diefenbaker, Prime Minister from
1957-1963

Bennett's Grand Design and its opposition

A core component in Bennett's Grand Design would be the building of hydroelectric stations to power the present and future industries and households of British Columbia, as well as provide for water management to the benefit of the USA and Canada. The potential for harnessing both was greater in no part of North America than in British Columbia, and the needs of a growing population would become dire if future oriented plans were not adopted immediately. To illustrate Bennett's sensitivity to the needs of the future, he would later write:

The greatest thing we need in our civilization, in our time, is not oil, not gas, but fresh water; not just any old water but fresh water. There's too little of it in the world. We're heading into a period of

droughts. I am not prophesying doom, but we should be prepared... These people who are always criticizing dams don't know what they are talking about. We should be encouraging the building of dams everywhere in Canada. Of course, we shouldn't hurt our natural resources such as our fish. Of course, we should protect our natural beauty at the same time, but we should encourage dams to be constructed even for farmers on their ranches. If water flows through an area, build a dam! Governments should encourage that, because what is needed is an abundance of fresh water." [\[6\]](#)

In advancing this component of his design, Bennett would be confronted with a coordinated backlash by the highest echelons of Britain's networks amongst the Canadian mandarins in Ottawa. The obstacles Bennett would have to overcome to advance this component of his development strategy would be enormous. The greatest were:

- 1) The Ottawa controlled B.C. Electric Company which refused to cooperate with his plan to develop the north.
- 2) The Fight to subvert Diefenbaker's Northern Vision via a contraction of the money supply led by the Governor of the Bank of Canada, James Coyne
- 3) The Davie Fulton- General Andrew McNaughton operation to break the American-Canadian program for the Columbia development in favour of a "Canada only" variant.
- 4) The coordinated barrage of anti-Americanism in the media sponsored by leading British assets in Canada that had given birth to the strategy later dubbed Canada's "New Nationalism" and embodied in Pierre Elliot Trudeau's *Just Society* reform.

A few words on Continental development

The necessity of developing continental water management policies was first recognized in the late 19th century as the growing population of the western United States blossomed and Lincoln's Trans Continental Railway linked the two oceans for the first time. Canada's western population growth followed soon thereafter with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Rail from Montreal to Vancouver in 1885. The westerners of North America had found themselves trapped in territories that suffered massive water scarcity, while the great abundance of water resources in the unpopulated Canadian north went through its cycle essentially unused either by humans or even the biosphere. The first formal treaty signed between Canada and the USA to deal with this increasing need would be the Boundary Waters Treaty in 1909 which also established the International Joint Commission, although very little would come of it for the duration of the coming several decades.

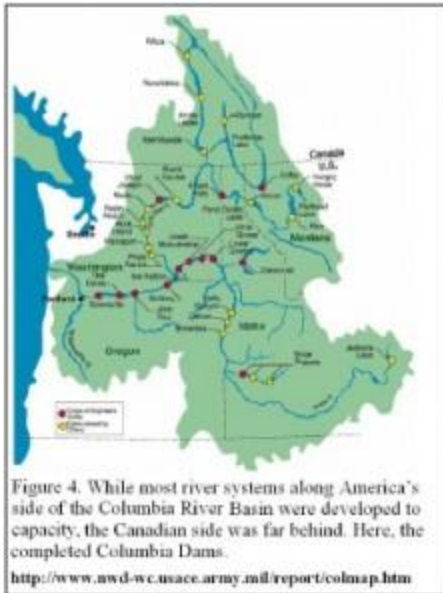


Figure 7. Diefenbaker and Eisenhower sign the Columbia River Treaty on January 17, 1961, though it will not be signed by Bennett for three more years.

United States Government

By 1944, Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Franklin Roosevelt called upon the International Joint Commission (IJC) to accelerate programs that would mutually benefit both Countries with a focus upon the St. Lawrence Seaway on the east coast and the development of the Columbia River basin in

the west. Though great strides had been made by networks of Quebec Premier Duplessis, Prime Minister St. Laurent and President Eisenhower to accomplish the St. Lawrence Seaway program by 1959, the long sought Columbia River development had made very little progress.



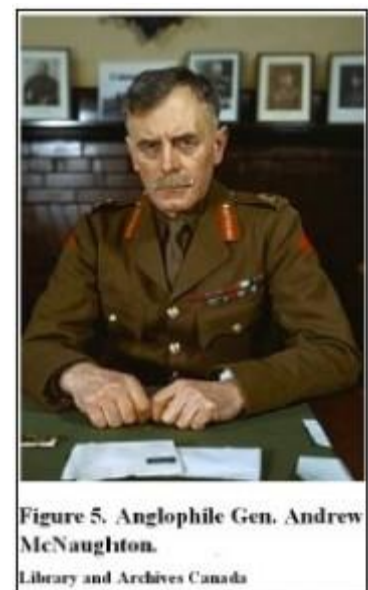
The importance of the Columbia River Basin was amplified by the fact that many of America's river systems along the Columbia River basin area were already dammed to near capacity (see figure 4.) and while great abundance had been achieved in agricultural and industrial output throughout the 1940s and 1950s, water and energy scarcity still loomed. Not only that, but the "Glacier dilemma" was creating a big problem for the Americans. The glaciers of the Canadian north are not at all unchanging, but rather partially melt in spring and refreeze in Winter. This process creates a wide variance of the Columbia River's flow. The Spring melt would result in floods every year wrecking havoc on agriculture, and the weak trickle in winter would make harnessing the full hydroelectric potential of the river impossible.

From 1940, American engineers had proposed a series of dams on the Canadian side that would act as catchments to store the water to regulate the flow, creating both flood controls in summer and a maximization of hydroelectricity production in winter. Plans were put forward by American engineers to build what was later to become known as the Mica, the Keenleyside and Duncan Dams on the Canadian side of the border while the Libby Dam was to be built on the American side. The Duncan and Libby dams would be located on the Kootenay River, which was a tributary of the Columbia. In exchange for the Canadian dams which would increase downstream benefits greatly, the American offer would make half of that newly created power available for British Columbia.

A General Subversion

Plans to go through with these designs had been *sabotaged* largely by the subversive influence of anglophile war hero General Andrew McNaughton, Canadian chairman of the IJC from 1950-1962^[7] (see figure 5). McNaughton not only organized against the American designs, declaring any cooperation with America to be a move towards "continentalism" (and thus the loss of Canadian sovereignty), but he also favoured an alternative program which proposed to divert the Columbia and Kootenay rivers into the Fraser so that their flow would create power only for the Canadians and provide water supplies for the prairies, leaving the Americans out to hang. Had this program been accepted, then not only would the Columbia program as we know it not exist, but the great potential to construct NAWAPA would have been destroyed.

McNaughton would be among the powerful networks run by the Oxford Trained Mandarins of Ottawa's Civil Service who would attempt to destroy every continental approach to resource management presented during these years. Their favoured theme was the creation and exploitation of anti-American sentiments, and tapping into deep seated fears that Canadians had of



being annexed by the USA[8]. McNaughton's program provided a stubborn counterweight to the American government's unwilling-ness to pay for the high costs demanded of them by Ottawa for the system, and resulted in a stalemate that lasted years.

In order to get an idea of McNaughton's attitude and the effectiveness of the stalemate: the McNaughton Plan remained under discussion all the way until 1960, and when Premier Bennett decided to openly endorse the American proposal (after a drawn out battle with the Ottawa mandarins beginning in 1956), McNaughton attacked Bennett for allowing the Americans to "walk into a house divided against itself and skin the occupants alive".

Bennett's Two Rivers Policy breaks the stalemate.

Previous to 1954, no possible resolution to the stalemate was forthcoming. Bennett, anxious for development, began demonstrating his creative powers to the great anxiety of Ottawa. At this time, Bennett began working with an American firm named Kaiser Corporation which had offered a plan to pay for the construction of a massive storage dam on Mica Creek and guaranteed that 20% of the power produced would be delivered to British Columbia. Bennett pushed for the Kaiser deal against massive backlash from all parties in the Provincial legislature. The federal government of Prime Minister St. Laurent, then fearing the loss of Ottawa's bargaining power on the Columbia, immediately responded by passing the International Rivers Improvement (IRI) Act of 1955. This act prohibited all parties from building improvements on an international river without federal license, thereby crushing the Kaiser deal. Taking this lesson to heart, Bennett resolved that no such manipulation by Ottawa would occur again.



Figure 6. The Two River Policy would call for the harnessing of both the Columbia and Peace River basins.

<http://pacificclimate.org/project/hydrologic-modelling-peace-campbell-and-columbia-river-watersheds>

A new opportunity to break the stalemate presented itself in 1957, when a prospecting survey conducted by the Swedish industrialist Axel Wenner-Gren in collaboration with Bennett had concluded that the Peace River in British Columbia's north held all of the requirements for a huge hydroelectric dam that would create the largest man-made reservoir in the world. The power from the Peace would not only be greater than the Columbia but could be delivered more cheaply. This discovery would become the origin of Bennett's Two River Strategy (see figure 6) and would provide one of the key bargaining chips to break the Ottawa-Washington stagnation.

Realizing the importance of this new bargaining chip, Bennett made the following elated statement at a press conference on October 8 1957:

This is the most momentous announcement I have ever made... the studies being conducted in the north indicated the feasibility of establishing in the Rocky Mountain Trench the greatest hydroelectric project in the world" and would be "entirely in the control of the government of British Columbia... this day is the most important that B.C. has experienced in its whole history. Surely now both Ottawa and the U.S. will realize we mean business."

Bennett's program for the Peace would not impinge upon the 1955 IRI Act since the Peace River fell entirely within Canadian territory.

By early 1960, Bennett had openly begun organizing for America's Columbia River Treaty proposal which effectively put the nail in the coffin for the McNaughton Plan. An overjoyed Diefenbaker saw this as an opportunity to salvage his waning Northern Vision and immediately raced down to the USA to persuade President Eisenhower to sign a draft treaty (see figure 7), which was then ratified in Ottawa and sent to Bennett. To everyone's surprise and bewilderment, Bennett did not sign. He was more committed to the Peace than anyone had hitherto imagined. No one could understand how anything could be made of that obscure, uninhabited region of the north. In the words of Bennett:

"The criticism you had to listen to was terrible! First, they said you could never transmit power over that distance to Vancouver, the place where most of it would be needed and used. No, the distance was far too great! They had no vision. We stood alone against all the other parties, the federals, the other provincial governments, even the United States. They opted only for the Columbia; but we alone said that the Peace was vital for our province."[\[9\]](#)

More obstacles to disrupt the Peace

Using brilliant American System thinking, Bennett's entire plan for the Peace would hinge upon future productivity that had no existence in the present and yet would extinguish the debts incurred in the present and justify its construction. No present demand would justify the abundance of supply that would be delivered by the Peace, for that abundance was for the future. Bennett envisioned using the cash gained by selling Columbia River power to the Americans which would then pay for the building of a reservoir and hydro station on the Peace which in turn would provide the power for British Columbia's population and industry to flourish.

The first obstacle confronted by Bennett at this phase was to be found in the monetarist thinking that had dominated policy making in Canada at that time. The Two River Policy would nearly be destroyed when the Ottawa controlled power utility B.C. Electric that had a monopoly on all power distribution in the province, refused to agree to purchase power from the Peace citing the monetarist argument of "supply and demand". The monetarist reasoning would follow the following lines: *"If the electricity from the Columbia provided from America to BC would more than meet the immediate demand for power in B.C., then no additional power generation would be needed, as none would be demanded... thus nothing should be built on the*



Figure 7. Diefenbaker and Eisenhower sign the Columbia River Treaty on January 17, 1961, though it will not be signed by Bennett for three more years.
United States Government



Rhodes Scholar Davie Fulton

Peace.” The fact that Columbia River proposals involved the Americans providing half of the newly generated hydro potential from its dams to Canadians meant that all possible demand would be satisfied, and anything greater (such as that which would be developed on the Peace) would be redundant.

A second obstacle which threatened to undermine the plan involved the intervention by the Federal Minister of Justice Davie Fulton who became Ottawa’s chief spokesman and negotiator for the Columbia. Fulton had been an advocate of the McNaughton Plan and critic of the Two River Policy. He and a group of young Oxford trained Rhodes scholars known as “Fulton’s Boys” would establish a faction within the Diefenbaker cabinet that worked tirelessly against all attempts by Diefenbaker and his closest collaborators to apply nation building policies into action. Two of Fulton’s Boys, Michael Pitfield and Marc Lalonde would later on lead Trudeau’s close inner circle of advisors.

A third obstacle was found in the absence of financial aid from Ottawa. This lack of financial support was the direct effect of the Bank of Canada’s money contracting policy during 1957-1960. The effect of the money contraction would lead to a long public fight between the bank’s Governor, James Coyne and Prime Minister Diefenbaker whose Northern Vision was handicapped when credit was intentionally dried up. The fight led to Diefenbaker’s firing of the Bank of Canada’s Governor James Coyne in July 1961, an action that began the process that ultimately led to the defeat of Diefenbaker’s government in 1963.[\[10\]](#)



Up through May 1961, Fulton and Coyne’s intrigues resulted in an Ottawa policy that castrated Diefenbaker and posed unworkable conditions upon Bennett. Ottawa objected to Bennett’s desire to sell downstream benefits to the Americans and demanded that instead of cash, British Columbia receive only electricity from the USA’s newly maximized hydro potential. Obviously, Bennett was furious, seeing as how the cash was necessary to build the Peace River, and the excess electricity provided from the downstream power generating stations would have been far more than an under developed British Columbia could use. To make matters worse, Ottawa demanded joint federal-provincial control over the Columbia River projects in return for any monetary aid. Having proven its perpetual intention to sabotage provincial development, Bennett found this joint control to be entirely unacceptable.

The primary argument Fulton used against Bennett’s program would be built on a fallacy which Bennett would frequently attack for years.

Where Ottawa asserted that once the treaty was signed to sell power back to the Americans, it could never be reversed, and that power would be forever lost from Canada, Bennett would constantly point out that his program called for a treaty of sixty years broken into two installments, whereby the second installment would contractually oblige the USA to return B.C.’s share of power in the form of electricity or cash. Bennett would describe the deal and his battle with his critics thus:

Now critics say it didn’t pay for all the cost of the dams, this cash we received from the Americans. It was a sell-out to the Yankees, they say. The answer to that accusation is that of all the treaties ever concluded between Canada and a foreign country, this one was the best for British Columbia and for Canada. The critics could only see the first half of the treaty but the agreement covers sixty years, not

thirty. We were only paid for the first half... How stupid these people are. They always forget about the last half of the treaty when the United States must give back to us at our border our share of the power, our rightful half. Whatever they've developed over thirty years, half of it comes back in either power or in cash." [\[11\]](#)

Bennett would deal with these obstacles not by playing within the closed system thinking demanded by the conditions set forth by the Ottawa mandarins and their British controllers. Instead, Bennett would apply his powers of the creative flank and throw over the entire chess board at every opportunity. In this case, he would seek the help of John F. Kennedy and take over B.C. Electric.

Bennett's Flank



Today, Canada has one last chance to restore a dynamic of progress, exemplified by JFK's NAWAPA XXI

On November 1961, in order to gain additional political support in his battle with Fulton, Bennett flew down to Seattle, Washington to attend a memorial for Senator Warren Magnusen's 25 years of service. The real reason for his attendance is to be looked for in the long closed door meeting he had with fellow attendee, President John F. Kennedy. Meetings between U.S. Presidents and provincial Premiers are relatively unprecedented and the meeting between Kennedy and Bennett created a diplomatic incident. While no official transcript of the meeting exists, the results

could be felt when five days later, Kennedy's Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall, loudly denounced Fulton's opposition to Bennett's grand plan as "*stuff and nonsense*".

An enraged Fulton flew immediately to Victoria, B.C. to confront the Premier. Bennett, though having been seen just minutes earlier, could not be found to greet him, leaving a dejected Fulton to hop back on the plane and return to Ottawa. The decision by Kennedy to support Bennett's Two Rivers policy over that of Ottawa's version of the treaty would contribute to a deep rift between Diefenbaker and Kennedy that would unfortunately last throughout the duration of Kennedy's short life.

The final obstacle that had to be dealt with was the lack of cooperation from B.C. Electric to provide contracts to B.C. Peace River Power Development Company created by Axel Wenner-Gren, of which B.C. Electric was a large shareholder. Contracts to purchase the power were absolutely necessary in order to begin construction on the Peace River. Frustrated by months of inaction, Bennett arranged a meeting with the head of B.C. Electric at a hotel in London. Having asked why it was that B.C. Electric was not cooperating with the needs of the province, Bennett was informed that the problem resided in Ottawa's direct control over the utility which had no intention of permitting the Peace to go forward. Bennett laid out his ultimatum in the following way:

"There's a great law of nature that goes something like this- what you don't use, you lose. If a person is a pianist and doesn't develop it, he loses his talent. If a person is a good pitcher and doesn't throw, he loses that talent. We are not going to sit by and watch potential development in British Columbia be

held back by any source. Not big business, not by big labour, not by big government. I want you to clearly understand that. I will give you reasonable time, but it will be short.” [\[12\]](#)

Within several months, after no change in the utility’s stance occurred, Bennett introduced Bill 5, also known as the Power Development Act into the provincial legislature offering \$180 million for the acquisition not only of Wenner-Gren’s Peace River Power Development Company, but the entire B.C. Electric from its owner, the federally controlled B.C. Power Corporation. This was now August 1961, and after a short legal battle, the sum paid for the takeover was \$197 million to cover interest and legal fees.

Since British Columbia now owned the utility that would build and operate all the dams on the Canadian side of the Columbia, Bennett could uniquely set the treaty terms. This would be the birth of B.C. Hydro, and the construction of the Two River Plan.

Interprovincial Development

With the terms Bennett required for British Columbia’s Two Rivers Policy established, a final treaty was ratified with Bennett’s full satisfaction in 1964 by Lester Pearson, President Lyndon Johnson and himself (see figure 8). The success of the Peace River was made evident to all once it began supplying over 90% of B.C. Hydro’s electrical power to British Columbia after its completion in 1968. The agreed upon hydroelectric output produced by the Columbia dams (completed from 1967-1972) was sold back to the USA for \$254 million dollars in one lump sum for the first half of a 60 year long treaty. The second cycle, scheduled to end by 2024 would have the US provide electricity back to Canada instead of cash. \$64 million would be provided to British Columbia from the U.S. as compensation for the operation of the dams that minimized flood damages in the U.S.



Jean Lesage

The immediate revenue of this deal mixed with the increased productivity and industrial activity effected by the construction of the Peace River resulted in Bennett’s ability to invest into various social programs such as universal medical coverage, and wide public improvements. To top it off, \$100 million loan was also provided to Quebec’s Premier Jean Lesage who had encountered similar problems as Bennett had with Ottawa’s Civil Service and yet yearned to continue developing the hydro electric and transportation programs begun by the Duplessis leadership of l’Union Nationale that came before him.

Like the case of Quebec’s hydroelectric potential in the north of the province, British Columbia had encountered many naysayers that said transmitting electricity across the long distances separating the Peace River from most populated centers in the province was impossible, as the electrical power loss due to the heating of the wires would be too great. The discoveries which had to be made to allow for the transmission of electrical power at much

higher voltages and correspondingly lower current flows lead to British Columbia's and Quebec's engineers becoming world innovators in the field of electrical transmission.

An Introduction to the Provincial Fight to Develop

It is appropriate at this stage of our report to address the vital role played by two types of conferences that had occurred to make the development of British Columbia and other provinces possible. With the tightly controlled federal government that is itself greatly influenced by the British run Civil Service, and highly fragmented provincial system, the path of Canada's development has taken an unlikely, yet necessary route. This development had occurred generally in spite of, and rarely through any help of, the Federal Government, with nation building Premiers often being forced to lead Ottawa by the nose in advancing great works. (See appendix)

The mechanism most often selected through the 1950s and 1960s to set the conceptual framework for visionary ideas, so often lacking from Ottawa, and that crossed beyond provincial and national borders involved a variety of conferences in which leading state, provincial, and private sector leaders, desiring development would network and strategize for their own and the country's benefit.

The first and most common events were the Interprovincial Conferences which addressed a variety of issues from local concerns, to large scale agricultural, and resource management. These conferences would facilitate such deals as the \$100 million aid and technical expertise provided from Bennett to Quebec's Jean Lesage in 1964. The second type of conference on the west coast was known as the Alaska-British Columbia- Yukon conferences (A-BC-Y), of which three had formally occurred between 1960 and 1964. A brief examination of the contents of these conferences shall provide the reader a wonderful glimpse into the strategic thinking and possibilities which were coming into existence during this vital period of history.

Learning the A-BC-Ys

"We think that this is the time- and timing is important- and this is the place for the new frontier and the northern vision; because if ever there was a place that needed planned growth and millions of dollars in expenditure, it is northern B.C., the Yukon and Alaska... The time for action is now, not ten years from now! Last week the Russian ambassador told me in a very clear way, that in the part of Russia opposite us, Russia is spending 40 percent of all its capital expenditures. We in the U.S. and Canada cannot sit idly by and see that great economic development take place without matching it with more than words"



These were the opening remarks made by Premier Bennett at the second A-BC-Y Conference in Juneau Alaska in 1960^[13]. The three conferences that would occur amongst Alaska, British Columbia and the Yukon between 1960 and 1964 contained the germ seeds of the greater continental cooperation that was being organized as early as 1870. While intercontinental visions had begun with the planned

linking of telegraph wires through the Bering Strait as early as the Alaska purchase of 1867, and the 1905 designs for a rail tunnel connecting America to Russia through Canada[14], the First World War and speculative economic insanity of the 1920s had kept such visions from being realized.



The needs of World War II would kick start the orientation to joint cooperative development in the north beginning with the formation of the U.S.-Canadian Joint Economic Committee (USCJEC) in January 1943. The Canada Air routes to Alaska and Yukon, the Alaska Highway, and a pipeline and refinery system known to provide aviation fuel for the Northwest Staging System also known as the Canol Project would begin during this time. A 1943 New York Times editorial on the USCJEC would read *"The cooperative project outlined may foreshadow a new kind of relationship, and one that may be imitated elsewhere on the globe. Economic areas do not always run with political areas. Friendly adjoining governments may be able to overcome this difficulty, to the general advantage. Political Boundaries may simply become less important."* This motion towards continental development should not be confused with the

contemporary monetarist atrocity of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (see box).

While the momentum to advance continental programs was largely dissipated after World War II, Bennett would revive the spirit alongside like minded thinkers such as Alaskan Governor William Egan. After two important meetings between Bennett and the Alaskan Territorial Governor in 1954 and 1956, the A-BC-Y Conferences would be formed in order to help advance the construction of the PGE Rail into Alaska via a variety of routes, as well as provide hydroelectric power to the Alaskan Panhandle. The panhandle is an area devoid of hydroelectric potential, yet strategically rich in resources, and Pacific ports[15]. Due to the destructive role of Ottawa and Gen. McNaughton at the IJC, the third and final A-BC-Y conference in 1964 emphasized that further U.S.-Canada joint development of hydropower should proceed outside of the control of the IJC[16]. It is known that NAWAPA was discussed at the third conference, but as the reports would not made public, it cannot yet be reported in what way it was received or presented.

NAWAPA's design was begun in 1954 and, after one of its lead engineers had been hired by the Ralph M. Parsons Company in 1958, its development had become the company's policy. By Spring 1964, a U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Western Water development, led by Senator Frank Moss, was formed in order to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of NAWAPA. Their report, published in October of that year, found that since NAWAPA would store and deliver a much greater amount of water with significantly fewer projects (dams, canals, tunnels, etc.) than would be possible even through the construction of all the projects which had been studied or authorized by U.S. federal or non-federal agencies, a full engineering feasibility study was warranted (see figure 9).

As two key bottlenecks for the water's journey into southern Canada and USA were the Peace River and Columbia, it is safe to say that the final conception of the NAWAPA design was given its modern form through Bennett's initiatives on the Columbia River Treaty.

It is undoubtedly the case that leading engineering and pro-development networks across North America would have been very familiar with the program before its official unveiling. What Bennett's view of NAWAPA is has not yet been revealed to the authors of this report, however based upon a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) interview from 1961 Bennett's view regarding river systems and water exports integral to the NAWAPA design were transparent:

“We have in British Columbia four great river systems, and we have the greatest potential hydroelectric development of any part of the whole continent. And we're not to be compared to other parts of Canada, where they haven't got this great abundance of potential hydroelectric power. We have the Columbia River. We have the Fraser River. We have the Peace River. We have the Liard River. We have the Taku. We have the Yukon, and many many other rivers. In fact, a total of a potential of 40 million horsepower [30 gigawatts]. And we have a great asset, which is now being exported, unused, for which we do not receive a single nickel. It's exported out to the oceans. The Arctic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean unused. We are not doing a good job regarding this great natural resource”.

To avoid venturing into speculative territory, choosing to remain instead on firm ground, we can say that the majority of those water systems outlined by Bennett in this interview have major roles to play in the NAWAPA design. Necessary support components to NAWAPA's construction would have necessitated massive rail development and industrial potential across Northern B.C. and into the Yukon and Alaska reflected in the rail extension strategy begun by Bennett in 1954. Holding in ones' mind the fact of Bennett's intended Alaska- B.C. rail connection, and other uncompleted rail extensions outlined above, as well as the hydroelectric generation on the Fraser which he was fighting to develop when he was defeated in the 1972 B.C. election, we must conclude that all of the organic ingredients for NAWAPA's development were on hand under Bennett's visionary leadership and very present during the proceedings of each of the A-BC-Y Conferences.



The anti-science, anti-technological growth green policy would be cultivated by British agents within the Canadian and American establishments not to save nature, but rather to desperately put blockades on the continuation of programs such as the Bennett Grand Design. The first such program was the creation of the Aitlin Lakes Provincial Park to forestall the hydro plans for the Yukon River[17]. To this would later be added the first wave of conservation lands sponsored by the Canadian government under Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and the \$4.5 million dollar grants supplied to the Nature Trust of B.C. that would remove British Columbia territories vital to continental development from consideration[18]. These programs would be established specifically to halt the construction of the NAWAPA design.

The abolishment of large scale programs that inspire the imagination of citizens to leap outside of a closed framework of local concerns is today and has always been the pre-eminent drive of the oligarchical system. No society under any form of government, which is properly awakened to the greater needs and potential of the future can be stopped from pursuing a mission that is in line with creative reason. This also means that since oligarchical systems such as that embodied by today's British Empire can only maintain their existence when a population is kept small minded and fearful of change, such projects which awaken a spirit of creative change and improving nature as well as civilization are the greatest threat to empire.



The "new reformers" take over Ottawa on July 6, 1968. Here Pierre Trudeau [3rd from left] marches with his Cabinet ministers Rhodes Scholar John Turner [3rd from right], Jean Marchand [2nd from right], and Secretary of State Gerard Pelletier [far right] on their way to their swearing-in ceremonies

For this reason, it is vital that today's citizens come to understand that the green agenda imposed upon Canada by Pierre Elliot Trudeau's "Cybernetic Revolution" from 1968-72 which is today threatening to eliminate the majority of the world population, would be made possible only through the effect of a British sponsored cultural policy that would be known as "New Nationalism" and promoted by the likes of Walter Lockhart Gordon, General McNaughton, James Coyne and Davie Fulton. This cultural policy would be vital in shaping a sense of Canadian identity that would be founded upon fear of change. Those programs advanced by the likes W.A.C. Bennett, Diefenbaker, Lesage and Daniel Johnson Sr. have now become the inspiration of fear and hatred from many

such Canadians that have been victimized by several generations of misanthropic propaganda wearing the mask of patriotism. [If you have made it this far, then you should be encouraged to read [Origins of the Deep State part 1 and 2](#)]

Bringing Bennett's Dream Back to Life

Lyndon LaRouche's policies for a New Bretton Woods and Glass-Steagall would provide Canada with the tools to begin to quickly return to the paradigm of creative change, and future planning last actively embodied by the likes of Bennett and his international collaborators. If the choice were made to defend human life at all cost and without any compromise from the emerging dark age which is fast creeping upon civilization, then programs such as NAWAPA, and the North American Belt and Road Initiative and Arctic development would be the natural continuation of programs already begun decades ago, and expressed by Bennett's Grand Design, JFK's Apollo mission, and [Diefenbaker's Northern Vision](#).

Combined with joint collaborative programs with China and Russia on Arctic development and Asteroid Defence, the future could become very bright indeed.

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End notes

[1]

[2] Benjamin Kizer, “The Northwest Pacific Planning Project”, December 1942, p.5

[3] An irony of Canadian history is that in large measure, the federal government, unlike the U.S example, has been largely responsible for prohibiting and sabotaging the aspirations of its provinces to develop, while the responsibility has customarily fallen to the shoulders of bold premiers to lead Ottawa to the future by the nose

[4] W.A.C. Bennett interviewed by David Mitchell, 18 June 1977, 1675-23, track 2, p. 4, BCARS

[5] In exposing the agendas of subversive agencies (witting or not), Bennett frequently commented that “*there are two type of people in the world: those that get things done, and those who throw sand on the gears*”

[6] *Conversations with WAC Bennett*, Methune Press, Toronto, 1980.pg 107-108 (heretofore “*Conversations*”)

[7] McNaughton would later go onto lead the fight against the North American Power Alliance, becoming the primary organizer against the proposal and its champion, Senator Frank Moss.

[8] On several occasions, the potential for Canada's annexation into the USA had nearly materialized beginning with the Quebec Act of 1774 effectively blocking Canada's entry into the anti-imperial struggle of the 13 colonies, followed by the failed 1776 takeover by Benedict Arnold. After this point, the greatest threat to the imperial control over the Dominion of Canada would be located in the concept of the "custom's union" modelled on the German "Zollverein" industrial development model of Frederick List. This model would be advanced by Isaac Buchanan in 1865, Sir Wilfred Laurier until 1911, and would again re-emerge as a failed attempt again in 1945. The Customs Union view would have given Canada privileges enjoyed by the U.S. states amongst themselves under the principled guidance of the U.S. Constitution and its anti-monetarist essence.

[9] Conversations, p.111

[10] *"I don't think there is any question that the Coyne Affair was the destruction of the Diefenbaker government right then and there"* - Alvin Hamilton, *The Value of a "Coyne": The Diefenbaker Government and the 1961 Coyne Affair*, Daniel Macfarlane, University of Ottawa, 2008. p 140

[11] Conversations, p. 112

[12] Conversations, p 116

[13] BC Studies, Winter 1975-76, *A Study in Regional Strategy: The Alaska, B.C., Yukon Conferences*, by P.R. Johannsen, p.29

[14] Funds totalling six million dollars were raised privately, concluding the project to connect the continents by rail across the Bering Strait could be done for \$300 million. An editorial in the New York Times of October 24th, 1905, observed that *"the Bering Strait Tunnel is a project which at some time in the future is likely to command a great deal of very purposeful consideration."*

[15] The anti-NAFTA logic wielded by Bennett is evidenced in a statement from May 1956:

"As a Government, we must safeguard vital interests of our people, and we must assure that adequate supplies of power are available for our own present and future requirements. However, we are also fully aware of the needs and requirements of our good friends to the south insofar as power is concerned, just as I am sure that they are cognizant of our needs, for example, of an outlet to the Pacific through the Alaskan Panhandle. If the interests of both parties are understood, then certainly a mutually satisfactory arrangement can be reached."

[16] *A Study in Regional Strategy*, p 43

[17] Hon. R. A. Williams, Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources, interviewed on CBC "Hourglass" television programme, 18 December 1973

[18] In describing their history on the website www.naturetrust.bc.ca, we can read the motivation for the conservation areas of BC: *"There was also a sense of urgency in getting the projects underway because BC was experiencing a period of rapid growth and industrial development. That is how The National Second Century Fund of British Columbia, later to be called The Nature Trust of British Columbia, was born."*

Forgotten Battles Against the Deep State

Part 4: The De Gaulle-Johnson Intervention to Break the Empire

By Matthew J.L Ehret

In the first three instalments of the series “Forgotten Battles Against the Deep State (1945-1968)”, we were introduced to international array of leaders who arose during the post-WW2 years to defend the principles of scientific and technological growth in opposition to the cancerous growth of a neo-Malthusian agenda which had arisen in the ashes of the failed Wall Street/City of London-funded plan to impose a global fascist dictatorship onto the world during 1938-1945. This neo-Malthusian revival had sought to re-package the “science” of eugenics which the Nazis had made psychologically unacceptable to the masses of the free world into a new costume more acceptable to a new generation. This blood curdling thesis calling for “making the unthinkable become thinkable” under a one world government was outlined in Sir Julian Huxley’s [1946 Founding Manifesto of UNESCO](#) and became a guiding blueprint for the formation of the modern Deep State ever since.

In this fourth installment we will meet a network of alliances that formed in France and Quebec under the leadership of Quebec’s Premier Daniel Johnson Sr. and French President Charles DeGaulle from 1967-1968 who intended to create an international program for development in opposition to the Anglo-American Empire that has been written out of modern history. Just as this plan was blossoming, assassins bullets ended the lives of Bobby Kennedy and Martin Luther King. The life of Daniel Johnson Sr was cut short under extremely suspicious circumstances during this same period leaving Charles De Gaulle to stand alone in the face of a new global paradigm shift which soon saw his leadership overthrown in 1969 under a London-directed neo-Jacobin movement of anarchism in France.

Their stories are told here for the first time.

Section 1

The Origins of the *Parti Québécois*

The founders of the *Parti Québécois* (PQ) never had the intention of transforming Quebec into a truly sovereign country: that is to say, a constitutional republic, independent of the British Empire. A republic that would be built upon the inalienable rights of citizens, as these were defined and later enshrined in the preamble of the United States Constitution by the founding fathers of the American republic, as *the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness*.

We are not referencing the actual leaders of the PQ, but rather those who, from the beginning, catalyzed the PQ into existence and



Quebec Premier Daniel
Johnson (1966-68)

continue, to this day, to forge and profit from the artificial divisions that were partly successful in setting up the larger segment of the population of Quebec, the French speakers against the English speaking Canadians living in Quebec and the rest of Canada. A perceived *unbridgeable* divide that was famously called *The Two Solitudes*, in earlier times.

In fact, these catalyzers of the separatist movement had fought tooth and nail against Daniel Johnson Sr. who was among the leading nation-builders in Canadian history and one who did have a mission to implement a constitutional republic for Canada modelled on the American constitution.

The PQ was created 16 days after the tragic death of Daniel Johnson, the then Premier of Quebec. The goal was simple: attract all separatist-nationalist forces; whether they be left, right, communist, socialist, catholic or Masonic. The game plan was straightforward: maintain the separatist movement as a wedge issue, a divide and conquer British Empire tactic and prevent a Johnson solution that would overthrow the British stranglehold over Canada.

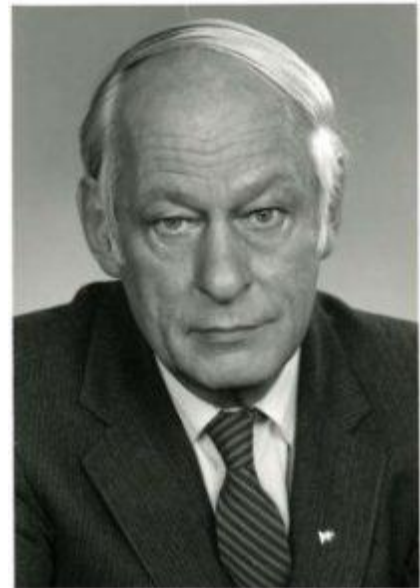
The Origins of the Deep State in Commonwealth Nations

Before Canada was ever given the legal status of “country”, the term in usage was “Dominion of Canada”; an appendage of the British Empire within the North American continent, [administered by Crown Agents](#), across hundreds of institutions.

This structure still exists to this day.

“Crown Agents have no formal Constitution and are not part of the United Kingdom Civil Service or of the United Kingdom Government machine... Crown agents act as businesses and financial agents for the Governments of all territories for the administration of which the Secretary of State is ultimately responsible, including the territories under the protection of Her Majesty and the territories administered on behalf of the United Nations”[1](#).

Crown Agents work directly through such key organizations that run the upper echelons of the Civil Service of Commonwealth Nations. It is not within the corporate boards of directors or even parliament, but here in this hive, where the real directing power of Canada is located.



As for the *Parti Québécois* itself, it was founded by René Lévesque. The 1973 biography of Lévesque written by Jean Provencher documents how Lévesque was recruited by an agent going by the name of Robb during WW2, who was the Montreal bureau chief of the Office of War Information [2](#) (OWI), a nominally American intelligence service, but which often operated under British control [3](#).

Lévesque was sent to New York to meet Pierre Lazareff, the editor-in-chief of the French services of the OWI, and was quickly sent to London. By the end of the war he had attained the equivalent to the level of captain: *“We were still among the best paid guys. I had something equivalent to the grade of lieutenant. I think I ended as a captain. I wasn’t a captain in charge of a unit, but something equivalent”* said René Lévesque in an interview years later [4](#). After this experience, he was recruited

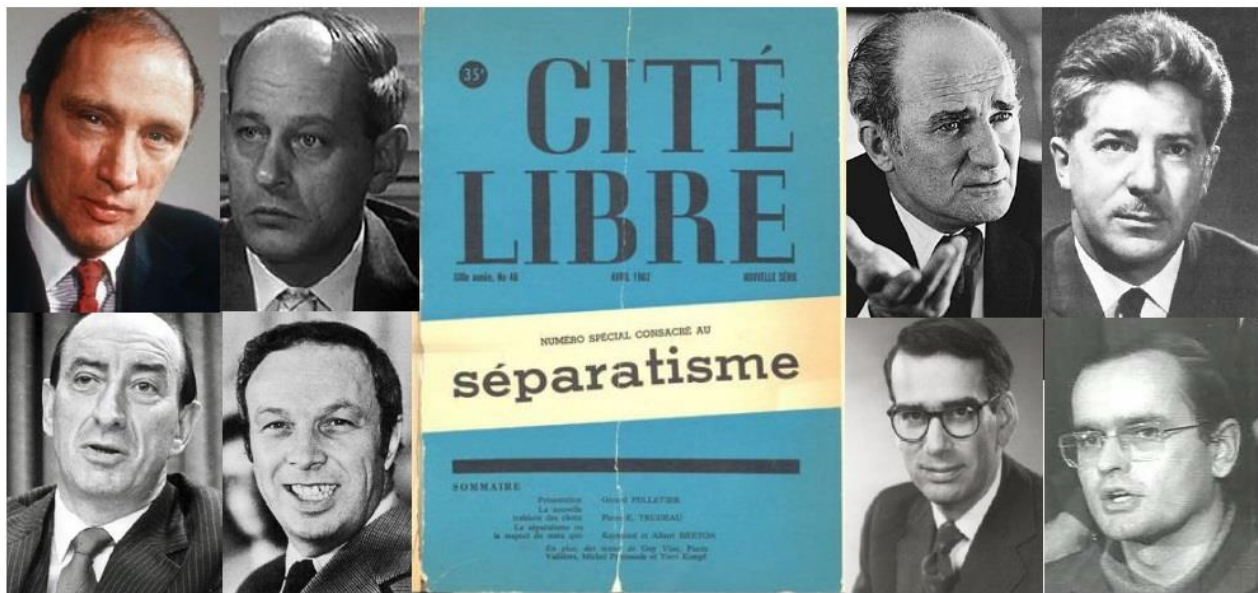
by British intelligence as a “journalist” for the Montreal office of the international radio service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC). He was transferred to television services in the 1950s and became a celebrity for the French Canadians with his popular political-economic news program “*Point de Mire*” on Radio Canada.

During the 1950s and early 1960s, Lévesque was a regular contributor to the magazine *Cité Libre* begun by none other than Pierre Elliot Trudeau. By this time, Trudeau had also been recruited by British Intelligence after his conditioning at Harvard, and the London School of Economics. Trudeau was tutored by mentors like William Yandell Elliot, Joseph Schumpeter, Wassily Leontieff, and the leader of the British Fabian Society Harold Laski.

Both young men had been profiled early on in their Jesuit-run elitist schools; Trudeau in *Collège Jean-de-Brébeuf* and Levesque in *la Séminaire de Gaspé* . The idea that there had been a legitimate feud between these two men in later years would become one of the greatest frauds of Canadian history.

It was at this moment that Lévesque was «officially» catapulted to action in Quebec politics. The reason was very simple. It was vital to end, at all cost, the power of the *Union Nationale* as Daniel Johnson was in the midst of becoming its leader, after the sudden deaths of Maurice Duplessis and Paul Sauvé and the failure of Antonio Barrette as leader of the party. With Daniel Johnson as leader, the *Union Nationale* would again win the elections of 1966. From the British point of view, this could absolutely not be allowed to happen. Daniel Johnson was after all, a politician of Irish descent, who understood history, and most importantly understood the psychology of the British Empire. He especially understood how the Empire had caused the Irish to suffer famine over generations as a matter of policy. Johnson was part of a small but influential group working within the Catholic Church, who opposed the massive introduction of Malthusian values into society via the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which had forced school reforms leading to the brainwashing of youth in all industrialized countries. This was the beginning of what was later called “the counter culture revolution” of sex, drugs and Rock & Roll [5](#).

After the Liberal victory in Quebec’s 1960 elections, René Lévesque, and a coterie of young Malthusian technocrats around Pierre Trudeau and Paul Guérin-Lajoie were among the new `reformers` assigned to carry out the overhaul of the Quebec political and educational structure. Oxford Rhodes Scholar Paul Guérin-Lajoie, the first Minister of Education, would lead the radical reforms of the Quebec educational system that brought in those OECD reforms by 1965.



Pierre Trudeau's Cite Libre served as a powerful instrument during before and during the Quiet Revolution. The Cite Libre network that rose to heights of power and scandal during the October Crisis. Several of the most prominent figures associated with the review include (from left to right top): Trudeau, Levesque, Pelletier, Marchand, and bottom: Lalonde, Gagnon, Pitfield, and FLQ leader Pierre Vallieres

Within this small but influential group working within the Catholic Church, this “alliance for progress and development” found men representing several nations, from diverse regions of the world, such as Aldo Moro of Italy, Ben Barka of Morocco, John F. Kennedy and his brother Robert, General de Gaulle of France, Cardinal Montini (later to become Pope Paul VI), and Martin Luther King, to name but a few. All promoted human progress. For these people, every human was created in the image of God, regardless of colour and every man, woman and child had the fundamental right to development and enjoy the full fruits of scientific and technological progress. This concept is extremely dangerous for an empire which can only maintain its hegemony through the exploitation of resources, and a physical-intellectual impoverishment of its subjects.

It is within this context that René Lévesque played his assigned role, directly against the networks of Daniel Johnson. The only positive steps taken by the Liberal Party in Quebec during their period in government (1960-1966), were made via the efforts of Charles de Gaulle, his ministers, and the leader of Opposition Daniel Johnson who had many like-minded thinkers within the Liberal Party. The intensity of their organizing even influenced at times the paradoxical and confused Premier Jean Lesage who tended to see himself as a “C.D. Howe nation-builder”, yet was often controlled by forces that he never understood. Little known to Lesage, these forces ironically hated both progress and especially C.D. Howe, the “minister of everything” of the federal Liberal Party of 1938-1957. Lesage would have the wits about him to first open up “Maisons du Québec” in Paris with the help of Charles de Gaulle, but not nearly enough to recognize in what way he was being used to undermine both Quebec and Canada as a whole.



Anti-Malthusian nationalists Daniel Johnson (left), Charles de Gaulle (middle) and Jean Lesage (right) fought to redirect the cultural revolution of the Quiet revolution towards scientific and technological progress.

The majority of the financing of the Liberal Party at that time, was coming from the networks run by Maurice Strong, an enemy of Charles de Gaulle, who himself was an active agent working for the networks of Prince Philip and Prince Bernhard. Liberal Party funds were channeled through subsidiary entities controlled by Power Corporation, of which Maurice Strong was a leading director. Strong became Vice President of Power Corporation in 1963, after having made a fortune during the nationalization of electricity in Quebec. Power Corporation soon got out of the business of energy and quickly became a giant consortium specializing in financial services whose reins were given to a young Paul Desmarais to run as an integral component to the newly re-organized Canadian oligarchy in 1968.

To get a simple idea of the relationship between René Lévesque and Daniel Johnson: One day, during a session of the National Assembly, Levesque told Johnson *«vous êtes le personnage le plus vomissant que je connaisse»* (“you are the most disgusting person that I know”).

Nevertheless, after Louis Joseph Papineau, Daniel Johnson is the political figure who did the most to advance the development of Quebec and its citizens. Johnson understood that in order for the idea of a new constitution to be accepted in Canada, it needed the approval of the other provinces, though not necessarily Ottawa. In effect, due to a fallacy imbedded in the British North America Act of 1867, the progress of Canada has tended to be catalyzed by the provinces rather than the federal government. From a legal standpoint, Ottawa was rarely much more than the “buffer” between the British Empire and the Canadians. When Ottawa had been able to direct true development as was seen clearly during the 1937-1957 Liberal Party leadership, it was due to a mix of American private and public initiative, and the vast war powers used by the likes of C.D. Howe which permitted him to bypass both the parliamentary red tape and the civil service bureaucracy long after World War II had come to an end. Daniel Johnson knew that if he could gain the support of the provinces, then Ottawa would have no other choice but to accept the will of the people.

An informal conference comprising the ten provinces had occurred by the end of 1967, in order to put in place a strategy which would go on to become the first official Constitutional conference in February 1968, which strove to adopt a Canadian Constitution, written by and for Canadians. A constitutional committee made up of provincial representatives was established in the course of that month. This committee’s mandate involved studying all of the propositions made by the provinces. Sadly, on June 5, 1968, Johnson would suffer a severe heart attack, forcing him to pull out of politics for 10 weeks, returning triumphantly in September. He would give a press conference on September 25 in Quebec, just before leaving for the inauguration of the Manicouagan 5 dam, where he was planning to unveil his full nation-building vision. He was planning to meet de Gaulle ten days later, and was intending to invite him to return to Quebec in 1969. However, the next morning he would be found dead in his bed at the foot of the great hydro project that he had set into motion ten years earlier.

To add insult to injury, Charles de Gaulle would be denied an invitation to attend the funeral of “*mon ami Johnson*”. This would mark the end of Johnson’s Constitutional project.

Section 2

The Charles de Gaulle – Johnson Project

During the summer of 1967, Canada was celebrating its centennial with the 100th anniversary of the British North America Act. It must be noted that the Canadian Confederation of 1867 was formed for no other reason but the protection of the empire against the republican forces of Abraham Lincoln in the United States and their allies in Canada. That same year, the president of France would take the hand extended to him by Daniel Johnson, which would send a shockwave throughout the entire North American continent. De Gaulle received an official invitation from the Premier of Quebec in May 1967, after Mr. Johnson himself was the General's guest of honour in Paris.



During this historic meeting, France and Quebec had put an emphasis upon nine principled points of cooperation for the development of culture, technology, and industry. One of these points would involve Quebec's entry into the Franco-German space program "Symphony", for the development of communications satellites [6](#). We must remember that thanks to de Gaulle, France had become a world power centering on the pillars of "Progress, Independence and Peace". De Gaulle would tell the people of Quebec: *"Your history is our history. In reality this is the history of France"*, he would add that within the circumstances *"it is now up to you to play the role which was written for you, a French role"*. This would not mean that those who spoke English or were foreign to France couldn't play a "French role". Are you inspired by the idea of "Progress, Independence and Peace"? If so, then in the mind of de Gaulle, you are French!

Continuing his voyage in Canada, de Gaulle would speak in the Town of Berthier on July 24 1967: *"France for her part, after great obstacles and tests, is in the midst of a booming renewal and, you can see and feel it. It is an example both of progress for the world, but also an example of the service of men, wherever or whomever they are!"* Are these the words of an egotist, an ignoramus, a racist or a chauvinist as popular historians of the Empire would like you to believe?



De Gaulle and Johnson in Quebec in July 1967

Midway between Québec and Montreal, at the industrial city of Trois-

Rivières, the General had launched a brilliant attack against the British Empire: *“When a nation is born, we cannot justify her existence and her rights, as you sung “Oh Canada” earlier, we cannot justify her existence and her rights unless we are moving towards progress. This is who you are, and I can see it from one end of Quebec to the other. You are in the midst of accomplishing magnificent economic and technological developments!”*

If we look at the world today, those countries most under-developed are those territories which are under the influence of the British Empire. The “love of progress”, as de Gaulle describes it, is non-existent within the British Empire. Enslavement and the pillaging of resources are the only conditions within which the cancerous Empire can survive. But as Johnson and de Gaulle understood the problem clearly, cancerous cells have no lasting future. They die with the host which they had just killed. The greater their power, the faster their fall. A country cannot survive for long unless it is perpetually *creating* true wealth, unless it is progressing.

De Gaulle saw his intervention in Canada from 1960 to 1969 as not only an intervention into international geopolitics, but of primary importance for all humankind. Continuing his voyage along the shores of the St Lawrence River, he declared during a stop in Louiseville: *“this effort (the cooperation between France and New France for progress, independence and peace), this effort is something which France wishes to develop and you can count on her, since that which we do together, we French from one side of the Atlantic to the other, is what we can do to improve humanity as a whole”*.

“Vive le Québec Libre!”

On July 24, de Gaulle’s open top presidential motorcade made several stops in small towns and villages on his journey between Quebec and Montreal on what is known as the former *“Chemin du Roy”* (the King’s Path) along the northern shore of St Lawrence. Throughout the day, he gave several short speeches, in different town and villages, to cheering crowds. Before he reached Montreal in the early evening, he already had been enthusiastically greeted by nearly half a million people. In the evening, he delivered his famous speech from the balcony of Montreal City Hall, in front of a large crowd assembled at Place Jacques Cartier.

“... I will confide in you a secret you should not repeat. Both this evening, and all along my journey, I have found myself in the same sort of atmosphere as I experienced during the Liberation. On top of this, I have seen what efforts have been achieved towards progress, development and consequently freedom that you have accomplished here... This is why she (France) has, alongside the government of Quebec, and alongside my friend Johnson, signed treaties to unite the



French from both sides of the Atlantic... You are in the midst of becoming elites, you are creating factories, enterprises, laboratories which will surprise everyone... Long live Montreal! Long live Quebec! Long live a free Quebec! Long live a French Canada and long live France »!

The British monarchy was frightened by the visit of de Gaulle. The awakening of the “little people”, the awakening of a country, of a republic, the idea of freedom, and the integration of “that spark of France”, which is diametrically opposed to the Empire, represented a mortal threat to its existence. This is why a propaganda campaign would be unleashed exclaiming: “*de Gaulle is playing the game of a small minority of extremists who want the separation of Quebec.*” (72% of French Canadians were favourable of the policies of de Gaulle: Four million... that makes a nice “small minority of extremists”.)

As an interesting anecdote, Daniel Johnson succeeded, through the help of Pierre Laporte, in passing a surprising resolution in the Chamber: “*I would like to make a proposition, although it requires the unanimous consent of the Chamber, to thank General de Gaulle, for having come to Quebec on our invitation, and chastise the federal government that has ensured he not be able to finish his trip in Canada...*”²

It is quite interesting to note that René Lévesque, the Parti Québécois’s future leader, one of the leaders of the real minority of separatists, was not at all happy with de Gaulle’s move:

“We tried, until the last moment, to convince Aquin [one of Lévesque’s colleague] not to go ahead with his statement [in favour of de Gaulle]. (...) It didn’t take long before he was dubbed a Gaullist MNA. That’s exactly what we wanted to avoid when forming the movement. (...) You will find it was one of the major reasons we delayed the creation of the movement.”

Showing a total lack of understanding towards de Gaulle’s design, Lévesque continues: “*We maintain an enormous gratitude to de Gaulle, for having, by this happy mistake, made us known to the world.*” Lévesque says “mistake”, what a lack of insight! As if the British Empire’s attack on de Gaulle was based on the “*Vive le Québec Libre*”... De Gaulle had put sticks in the Empire’s gears the whole time he was President of the French Republic. That is why they hated him so much, not for few words said on the balcony of Montreal’s City Hall.

Section 3

Freedom for the Whole of Canada

De Gaulle was never a separatist. On the contrary, it could be said that he was more favourable to a Canadian marriage than a Quebec-British relationship. The official declaration of the French Ministers Council of July 31 1967 was clear: “*He (de Gaulle) was brought to measure their will (of the French Canadians) to attain the evolution that would need to be accomplished by Canada as a whole to control their own affairs and become masters of their own progress.*”

Contrary to popular opinion, de Gaulle's intentions were never to destroy Canada, but rather to liberate it from the British octopus, so that all of Canada could enjoy the liberty that would be the effect of France's policy of Progress, Independence and Peace. While de Gaulle and Johnson clearly wanted to liberate Quebec, they knew that it wouldn't be possible as long as Canada were an appendage of the Crown... During his press conference of November 27, 1967 at the *Palais de l'Elysée*, de Gaulle explained what two "preconditions" were absolutely necessary for a "free Quebec" to come into being.



Diefenbaker and De Gaulle in Paris, 1958

The first would be a «*complete change of the Canadian political structure*» that had been established a century earlier by the British Monarchy. The second condition would necessitate the re-uniting of lost bonds between the French cultures on both sides of the Atlantic in solidarity. Alas, today we know that a series of (well synchronized) heart attacks insured that the historic reunion that de Gaulle dreamed of would not occur. This failure contributed directly to the formation of the terrible Anglo-American geopolitical system that we know today.

Diefenbaker, de Gaulle and Johnson

Throughout the 1960s, Daniel Johnson fought to ensure that not only Quebec, but Canada as a whole would eventually become sovereign and adopt a republican constitution. He understood, as General de Gaulle did also, that the proper development of a French society within Canada could only occur if Canada itself became a sovereign nation based upon a principle of progress. This is the only way to comprehend Johnson's battle cry "*independence if necessary, but not necessarily independence*".

This understanding was evidenced in Johnson's energetic support to ensure the sweeping victory of John Diefenbaker as Prime Minister in 1957 and 1958 winning the full support of the Union Nationale. Diefenbaker is distinguished as the only Canadian Prime Minister to campaign vigorously for a full Canadian development plan and devotion to scientific and technological progress, going so far as to [fight for the establishment of a Canadian Credit System for the first \(and only\) time in history](#) ⁸. To the astonishment of all, Diefenbaker's Conservatives swept the elections taking even the majority of the vote in Quebec, a province which had never broken with its support of the federal Liberal Party since the days of Wilfrid Laurier. Since their original meeting in a Commonwealth Conference of Parliamentarians in 1950, Diefenbaker and Johnson would be allies with Johnson even being considered "the right arm of Diefenbaker in Quebec". ⁹



Prime Minister John Diefenbaker fought for years to use the Bank of Canada to develop Canada

Diefenbaker was also known to be allied closely with General de Gaulle during this period. This friendship quickly formed after their first 1958 meeting in Paris. Years later, Diefenbaker would write of his friendship with de Gaulle in the following terms: *“I was very much impressed with de Gaulle’s wisdom and with the fullness of his dedication to the service of France. In truth, he was the soul of France... Of all the official visits that I made during my period of office, none exceeded in splendour General de Gaulle’s reception in honour of Canada.”*^{[10](#)}

The admiration both leaders shared for one another established a foundation of cooperation based upon a common recognition that the sovereignty of nations rested upon their commitment to constant rejuvenation. Were the policies of Diefenbaker and his “Northern Vision” to succeed, a systemic overhaul of the Canadian federal political structure must necessarily have occurred. A universal cultural heritage of progress would have established a principle upon which a multi linguistic unified country of various ethnicities could organically be nourished and grow. Without this orientation and a unified sense of national mission living in the hearts of a people, any nation were doomed to division, and multicultural stagnation under the Social Darwinist laws of “each against all”. Both de Gaulle and Johnson were undoubtedly sensitive to this fact, although Diefenbaker the unrepentant monarchist was somewhat more naïve regarding the obstacles that would be set in his path and eventually sabotage much of his attempted revolution in physical economics and statecraft.

During his Ottawa message of April 18 1960, Charles de Gaulle expressed his feeling of a Canada pregnant with the potential for progressive change, in the following terms:

*“How delighted and honoured I am to find myself on Canadian soil. Many are the reasons for this: first of all, our deeply rooted past- numerous indeed are the links which bound us, and which, indeed, still bind us- and then there is the more recent past. I recall the two World Wars in which your country and mine joined forces in the battle for freedom of the world... I am therefore pleased to be back on your soil, and to renew my many friendships, and to greet you in the name of France. **Long live Canada, Long live France, and Long live the free peoples!**”*

From a British to an American Constitution

While often critical of the direction America had chosen to pursue in the post-Kennedy era, de Gaulle and Johnson were not at all opposed to the United States as a country; that is to say, the essence and soul of the United States expressed in its constitution. This fact is evidenced by Daniel Johnson’s constitution project where on page 19 of his *Égalité ou Indépendance*, we can read: *“It were wise to examine what opportunities exist to replace the British based parliamentary system with a congressional system based upon the American model”*.

The problem is clear. The origin of those terrible things which we here in Canada have often attributed to the “American Empire” can usually be traced back to an oligarchy in the City of London, moving quietly through networks in the Canadian Establishment. De Gaulle, who had access to the most efficient intelligence services of the day, would certainly not ignore the evil role played by the secret societies and elite clubs loyal to the Empire. Those networks, which had come to determine in large part United States foreign policy, have had the tendency to induce the USA to behave very much contrary to its historical nature. On top of that, these networks are highly ingrained and protected throughout Canada.

By the beginning of the 1960s, the world was entering a very unstable period. The fruits of those great works planted by de Gaulle over the years following WW II, would reveal a new dimension to the French identity centered on “progress, independence and peace”, and come to play a crucial role in history. Under de Gaulle’s leadership, a new era was taking form: He would remove all French forces from NATO, he refused England’s desired entry into the Common Market since he knew that if they would be permitted entrance, then his Grand Design of a Europe as agreed upon by himself and Germany’s Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, from “the Atlantic to the Urals” could never come into existence. De Gaulle wanted a “*détente*”, and that would involve ending the cold war, and advancing policies of economic cooperation between the East and West. This period therefore elicited great hope among republican forces.

Section 4

Daniel Johnson’s Courage

At the official dinner honouring General de Gaulle on the evening of his arrival in Québec, Daniel Johnson was full of hope and outlined his acceptance of the General’s challenge to join in his Great Design.

“Under your leadership, France has recovered a stability that merits our admiration. She has vigorously pursued a vast program of national planning which, in two decades, has justified your unshakable faith in what you yourself have called the ‘genius of rebirth.’”

“[...] but your light shines beyond the frontiers of old Europe as witnessed by the eloquent receptions of which you were the object in Asia and in the Americas during recent years. Your understanding of world problems, your decisiveness and your tenacity executing your ideas polarises the hopes of numerous countries. Your diplomatic actions have proven in many ways to be one of the most powerful factors of international equilibrium.”

Two days later, just before de Gaulle’s departure, Johnson added that he believed a new era was opening up for Quebec on the world stage, and that Quebec would be able to play a role of partner and unifying force to achieve universal good will. In the mind of the Premier, the French nation in America would enter world history and realize her international role.

Upon returning to Paris, de Gaulle explained his political vision to the French people, a vision which Anglo American political forces acting through the French press and political channels rabidly attacked. In his televised address of August 10, 1967, the General demonstrated that the liberation of “New France” was a necessary aspect of French foreign policy.

“Ordinarily, each of us- and this is very normal- is absorbed by the circumstances and demands of daily life and thus takes very little time to look at the whole of which they are a part, or what could become of our country. And yet, everything depends upon it [...]. As in the tense situation in which the world finds itself, our peoples’ actions weigh heavily on her destiny. We have the opportunity today to ask what goals are necessary for the direction of the country and which path will best achieve them?”

[...] Progress, independence and peace, are those goals which our political decisions must follow [...] In this way, all that is realized in the development of the country, in whatever domain, at whatever

moment, in any way, is fought in principle and without exception, all of the time, by those humble followers of its truth. The fact that France, without denying any friendship to Anglo American nations, but breaking with absurd conformity and outdated habits, takes a proper French position on the subject of the war in Viet Nam and the conflict in the Middle East, or- no later than yesterday- of the unanimous and powerful will to franchise that French Canadians manifested around the President of the French Republic, stupefied and indignant as they were to the apostles of decline.”

Conclusion

For over four decades, a blinding darkness has spread across the Quebec political scene. After the death of Daniel Johnson, the nightmarish vision of those “apostles of decline” began to be felt across all of Canada. Over the recent decades, no one has yet risen to shine light on the road to progress, as the light of Johnson’s spirit was no longer directly visible. The English and French populations of Canada had fallen as moths at night, upon the blinding flame of the Empire, embracing either Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau on one side or his counterweight, René Lévesque on the other. Canadians thought they had to pick either one of the two, without ever considering for one instant that either choice was a trap.

Would it not have been better to return to a saner period of our history and to follow the example of those individuals who understood those goals of Progress, Development, Cooperation and Peace? Why must we continue to admire those who, consciously or not, brought the vision of de Gaulle and Johnson to ruin? Why must we continuously give our admiration to those who resisted joining their efforts when the time was ripe? Whether you were for or against René Lévesque is not important, but the great error of those living at that time, was their belief that René Lévesque truly desired independence and sovereignty, or even that Lévesque represented, under one form or another, the continuity of the “de Gaulle-Johnson” tradition.

Johnson’s presentation of his project for a constitutional republic to liberate all of Canada, and as de Gaulle hoped, transform the soul of the United States at the same time, was one of the most dangerous moments in the Empire’s recent history.

By the end of the 1960s, the choking of the «French effort» had become a terrible success, culminating with the death of Johnson, the fall of de Gaulle in France the following year, and the October Crisis of 1970. The later October Crisis was an operation directed by the Special services of Anglo American interests, which terrorised hundreds of thousands of Quebecois under the dynamic of terrorism, cultural irrationalism and martial law, to the point that the traumatized population forgot what exactly de Gaulle and Johnson were trying to do for them. Little by little, the consolidation of perfidious independence movements, of which René Lévesque was a key figurehead, became hegemonic and a trap for those in whose hearts a flame of liberty had not yet been extinguished.

Today, the spirit of development, optimism and peace represented by the leadership of Daniel Johnson and De Gaulle is represented in the growing [Belt and Road Initiative](#) which is quickly spreading across the world as a collective rejection of the precepts for de-population and one world government outlined in 1946 by Julian Huxley. The western nations long trapped under the cultural, economic and political cage of the Empire need only join this new alliance in order for the spirits of John F Kennedy, Enrico Mattei, Johnson and De Gaulle to come alive in the hearts of citizens once more.

End notes

[1](#) p.1-2 *A Short History of Crown Agents and Their Office*, by Arthur William Abbott, C.M.G, C.B.E
The

Chiswick Press 1959. — A.W. Abbott à été Secrétaire de Crown Agents de 1954 à 1958.

[2](#) p. 45 *Renée Lévesque: Portrait d'un Québécois*, par Jean Provencher Éd. La Presse 1973

[3](#) In order to win the war, Roosevelt created the OWI and OSS (Office of Strategic Services). OWI took care of the propaganda while OSS took care of intelligence. After the war the OSS and OWI were dismantled, as they were not entirely under American control. The OSS became the CIA and the OWI was re-integrated into British Intelligence services.

[4](#) p. 71 *Renée Lévesque: Portrait d'un Québécois*, par Jean Provencher Éd. La Presse 1973

[5](#) At the end of the 1950s, 60% of Québec's students were studying in science programs, and 50% of Canada's hydroelectric power was generated in Québec. By the beginning of the 1960s, Hydro Québec forecasted that 50% of its energy would come from nuclear power by 1985. In 1963, under the direction of Alexander King (later to go on to co found the Club of Rome, in which Maurice Strong would be a key member), the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) had produced a report which served as a model for a "educational reform" within all industrialized countries. Some of these reforms would involve replacing constructive geometry for "new math", and replacing the study of Greek and Latin with French existentialism. In Quebec, this reform coincided with the creation of the Ministry of Education (which involved a battle between the Catholic church and Freemasonry). See La Presse of November 11, 1963- A five part series defending the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

[6](#) The Symphony Program was a Franco-German project consisting of two communications satellites which would have the effect of connecting Quebec with the rest of the French speaking world. De Gaulle invited Quebec to participate with Johnson replying "the cosmos will speak French". The project wouldn't be ready until the beginning of the 1970s. Sadly, the Ariane rockets had exploded on lift off twice and were finally sent in space by the American Delta rocket in 1974 and 1975. However the Americans only cooperated on the condition that there would be no intercontinental link, thus immediately excluding Quebec from the project.

[7](#) p. 249 Daniel Johnson: 1964-1968 la difficile recherche de l'égalité. Pierre Godin, Edition de l'homme,

1980.

[8](#) Matthew Ehret, Diefenbaker and the Sabotage of the Northern Vision, The Canadian Patriot, CRC, January 2013, p. 28

[9](#) Albert Gervais, Daniel Johnson: A Short Biography, pg. 18

[10](#) John Diefenbaker, Memoirs vol. 2, Macmillan of Canada, Toronto, p.94

Forgotten Battles Against the Deep State

Part 5: The True Story Behind the October Crisis of 1970 Must Be Told

By Matthew J.L. Ehret

On June 15, 2019 the strange fact was made public by [Canada's National Post](#) that the entire 40 year CSIS dossier compiled on Canada's most famous Prime Minister, Pierre Elliot Trudeau was destroyed by Canada's spy agency in 1989.

How this embarrassing fact could have gone un-noticed for so long is tied to access to information laws in Canada which make all government dossiers available on any public or private citizen 20 years after their deaths. With the 20 year anniversary of Pierre Trudeau's death just around the corner, hungry historians searching for a story filed early applications to read this long awaited dossier which was supposed to be awaiting scrutinizing eyes in the Archives of Canada. The answer they received from CSIS and the National Archives was that the massive treasure of documentation was destroyed because it did not "meet the threshold set out by the CSIS Act to justify being kept in service's active inventory. The file also fell short of criteria for preservation set out by the national archives".

Many are now wondering if the secrets CSIS wished to remain hidden are tied to its own subversive behaviour, or if it relates to potentially embarrassing information on the role played by Canada's third longest standing Prime Minister within the context of Britain's geopolitical "Great Game" against the world.

As we will briefly review here, by looking at the global transformation underway during Pierre Trudeau's reign, and the specific "inside job" played by Trudeau and Anglo-Canadian Intelligence agencies during the "October Crisis" in 1970, we will discover that both answers are likely close to the truth.

Sovereignty or Technocracy: A Tale of Two Revolutions

Until 1947, Canada was known as "The Dominion of Canada". While its title of "Dominion" has changed, Canada is still not a Republic, but a Monarchy ruled by the British Queen and Privy Council. Until the 1960s, the French Canadians, who form the overwhelming majority of the population of Quebec, were in the main confined to manual labour and low-level clerical jobs, while the upper echelons of society were occupied by the descendants of the British colonial elite. The question for honest leaders in Quebec at that time was "How can a society so long kept economically and culturally underdeveloped be brought into a state of self-government, skills and dignity"?

Faced with that conundrum, Quebec Premiers Paul Sauvé (1959), Jean Lesage (Liberal Party 1960-65) and Daniel



A soldier stands guard while marshal law is declared in Montreal during the 1970 "October Crisis".



Anti-Malthusian nationalists Daniel Johnson (left), Charles de Gaulle (middle) and Jean Lesage (right) fought to redirect the cultural revolution of the Quiet revolution towards scientific and technological progress.

Johnson Sr. (*Union nationale* 1966-68) had, between 1959 and 1968, instituted policies that had led to a great economic revolution in Quebec centered on scientific and technological progress. This was done by the creation of an advanced engineering culture of Quebec and an international outlook towards [ending colonialism under French President Charles de Gaulle's leadership](#).

This was, however only one current that shaped the 1959-68 period of Quebec. There was a second, much more evil current that also shaped that period. Without an understanding of both currents, then no comprehension of the true purpose of the October crisis of 1970 and its effects were at all possible.

The Deconstruction and Reconstruction of Society

The De Gaulle-Johnson-Lesage nation-building momentum had been an inspired attempt to outflank the British Malthusian movement that was then attempting to impose the program which Fabian Society leader H.G. Wells described in detail in his 1930 book the “New World Order” of depopulation, eugenics, and one world government. *In his book, H.G. Wells states:*

“It is the system of nationalist individualism that has to go... We are living in the end of the sovereign states... In the great struggle to evoke a westernized World Socialism, contemporary governments may vanish....Countless people...will hate the new world order....and will die protesting against it.”

Later on, in 1932, Wells, ever the devout eugenicist stated that all progressives and social reformers must become “*liberal fascisti... enlightened nazis.*”

The strategy of the synarchist figures who ran both the October Crisis and the secularization of Quebec was to bring society under a system of perfect predictability and control outlined by Wells and other Fabian socialists decades earlier. For this deconstruction of pre-existing values to occur, Wells and other Fabian thinkers reasoned that society would have to be purged of its traditional Judeo-Christian values, love for the general welfare, and especially scientific and technological progress. In this sense, all forms of individualism that Wells refers to, which are in harmony with patriotic nationalism are simply causes of uncertainty and uncontrollable change in the mind of a social engineer and hence must be purged. Only a materialist society motivated by selfish impulses under a system of fixed resources can be controlled in a predetermined fashion. The outcome of this social purging came later to be known as the “rock-drug-sex baby boomer counterculture”. Quebec, during this period was a battleground for the soul of western civilization.



Leading Fabian H.G. Wells



Using the hypocrisies and corruption in the old Duplessis order as a moral lever to direct social anger towards the existing established order, the social engineering program that had been gaining steam from 1946-1960 under the control of Georges-Henri Levesque at the Université Laval, blew up with what had later come to be dubbed the ‘Quiet Revolution’.

While the nation-builders attempted to guide this transformation into a constructive direction, terrorist separatist groups such as the FLQ were created throughout the 1960s leading to the implementation of the War Measures Act on October 16th 1970, and then to the Emergency Measures Act under the leadership of Fabian Socialist Pierre Elliot Trudeau (Trudeau had been recruited to the Fabian Society under his tutelage of Fabian

Leader Harold Laski at the London School of Economics from 1947-49 before being set up in the Ottawa Privy Council Office which has been a control center of Canada since Confederation). The latter act, somewhat less drastic than the War Measures Act, was voted up by the Canadian Parliament on December 1st 1970, and remained in force for five months.

Introducing Pierre Vallières

Many of the resources utilized in the following report are derived from a book written by a journalist called Pierre Vallières, *L'exécution de Pierre Laporte, les dessous de operation Essai* (Editions Quebec-Amériques, 1977). Beyond what he writes in this book, Pierre Vallières himself is an important clue in the true story behind the true top down agenda of the Synarchy which organized the various intelligence organizations that effectively ran the October crisis.

Vallières was a major player in the events of October 1970. He came from the separatist left wing, and was a leading member of the *Front de Libération du Quebec* (FLQ), the movement that was held responsible for the bomb attacks, and the kidnapping of British diplomat James Cross, and Quebec's Deputy Premier, Pierre Laporte. Vallières' connection to the FLQ and his first hand account of the events surrounding the October Crisis are only truly useful if we take into account what he leaves out. By intentionally omitting a series of important facts, Vallières deflects the reader of his book from acquiring a sense of causality in the same way that September 11 "Inside job" reports may seem impressive in their knowledge of the mechanics of controlled demolitions, yet always leave out the role of the Saudi and British governments (through BAE Systems) [in sponsoring the operation](#).



FLQ leader Pierre Vallieres

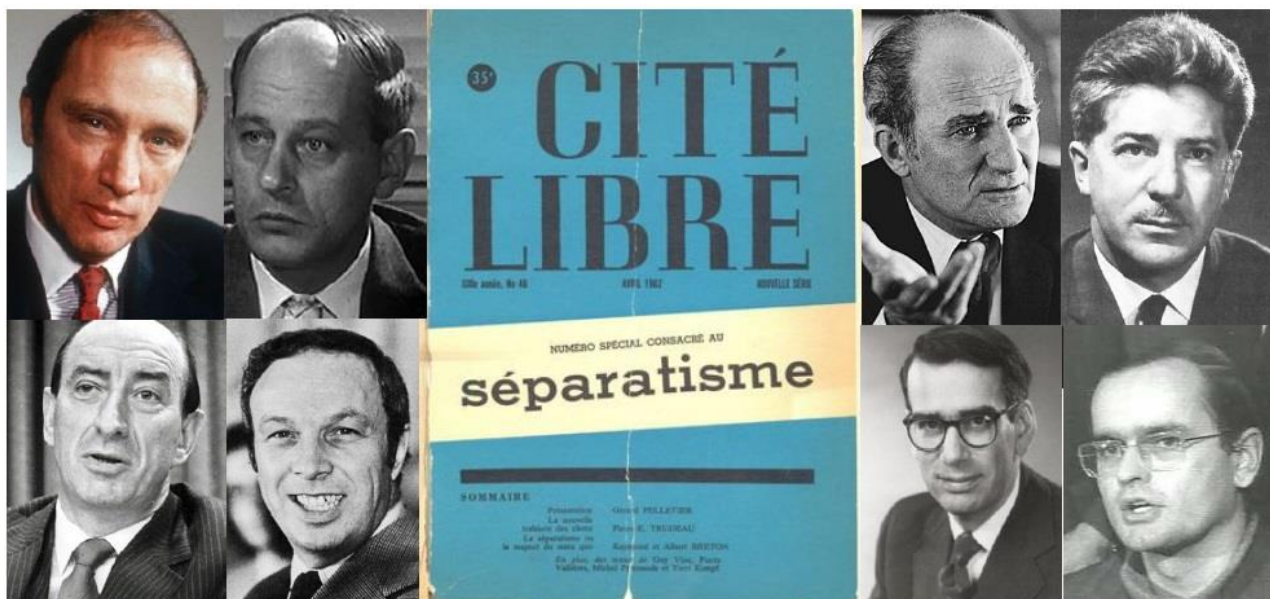
It is for that reason that it is vital to take into consideration the higher dynamics that Vallieres omits before plunging into the important mechanics which Vallière's work accurately portrays regarding the fallacy behind the official narrative surrounding the FLQ and the October Crisis. Thus, before proceeding, we must first look at a relationship between Pierre Vallières and a magazine called Cité Libre.

The Cité Libre-Vallières-Trudeau Connection

Cité Libre was an influential journal founded by none other than Pierre Elliot Trudeau and Gérard Pelletier while both young men were employed in the Ottawa Privy Council Office in 1951. Cité Libre served as an important organizing tool used to attract young leftist élites of Quebec around an existentialist "personalist" ideology [1] and plan for overthrowing the catholic regime of Maurice Duplessis and the Vatican influenced Union National party that ran Quebec from 1945-1960. In fact, Vallières even received the reins of Cité Libre directly from Trudeau in 1965 taking over Trudeau's job as Editor-in-Chief and thus freeing Trudeau up to become a federal Member of Parliament under the newly re-organized Liberal Party banner. The Federal Liberal Party had, by that time, been purged of all C.D. Howe influences, and had become the chosen host which leading Fabians and Rhodes scholars chose to take over to advance their agenda. The Liberal Party was chosen due to the simple fact that the Fabian Society of Canada (New Democratic Party) demonstrated itself incapable of gaining the necessary political power [2].



The nominal Dominican , Father George Henri-Levesque (aka: the intellectual father of the Quiet Revolution) ran the Quiet Revolution out of his Social Science Department at Université Laval



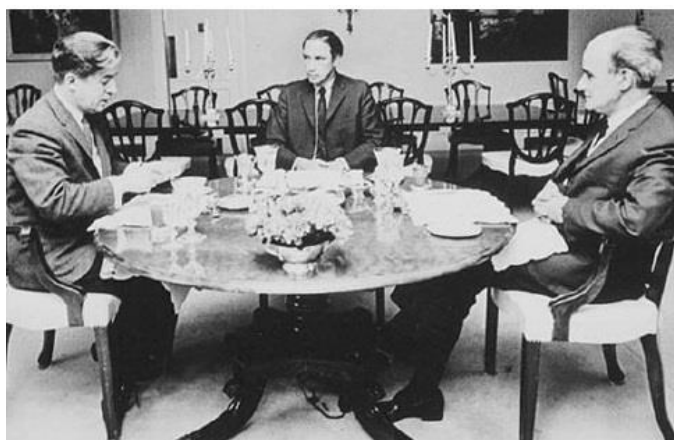
Pierre Trudeau's Cité Libre served as a powerful instrument during before and during the Quiet Revolution. The Cité Libre network that rose to heights of power and scandal during the October Crisis. Several of the most prominent figures associated with the review include (from left to right top): Trudeau, Levesque, Pelletier, Marchand, and bottom: Lalonde, Gagnon, Pitfield, and FLQ leader Pierre Vallières

Within merely five years of this transfer of editorship of Cité Libre, Vallières was credited for leading Quebec into a state of crisis, while Trudeau (by now Prime Minister) used the chaos of Vallières's organization as an excuse to implement the greatest psychological trauma on the Quebec population in history by declaring Marshall Law. This act also served to break the will of many Gaullist forces who were still resisting the technocratic Fabian reforms as late as 1970.

Several other Cité Libre operatives who rose to prominence in Quebec or Federal politics leading up to or after the October crisis include René Levésques, founder of the Parti Québécois, Gérard Pelletier, Jean-Louis Gagnon, Marc Lalonde, Jean Marchand and Jean-Pierre Goyer.

Jean-Pierre Goyer was a frequent contributor to Cité Libre becoming an MP alongside Trudeau, Marchand and Pelletier in 1965, and then becoming appointed Solicitor General by Trudeau, overseeing the entire RCMP during the October Crisis. When the RCMP became too scandal ridden to be of any use, having been caught creating FLQ cells, robbing dynamite, conducting extortion and theft throughout the 1970s, Goyer played an instrumental role in creating CSIS alongside Trudeau's right hand man and Privy Council Clerk Michael Pitfield in 1984. Pitfield himself had been active with the Cité Libre nest in the early 1960s translating the group's influential "Manifesto pour une politique fonctionnelle" of April 1964.

Jean-Louis Gagnon not only served as Managing editor of La Presse (alongside Gérard Pelletier), but Deputy Cabinet Minister and then head of Information Canada under Trudeau during the period of the October Crisis, while Gérard Pelletier was appointed Pierre Trudeau's Secretary of State. The Oxford trained Marc Lalonde became Principle Secretary to Trudeau (and later his Justice Minister), Jean Marchand (who was dubbed by the Quebec press as one of the "Three Doves" (Pelletier and Trudeau being the other two) also became a Cabinet minister during this period. The vast majority of Cité Libre figures who rose to prominence were members of the Fabian Society's Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (renamed NDP in 1960) before joining the Liberals.



Marchand, Trudeau and Pelletier dining at 24 Sussex Drive soon after the trio were installed into federal office

This is the same group that brought in a cybernetics overhaul to the Canadian government [3] as well as the Malthusian Canadian branch of the Club of Rome, whose Privy Council sponsorship under Trudeau, Pitfield and Lalonde directed government funds to the study which later came to be called Limits to Growth (1972). It was this fraudulent work that became the gospel of the neo-Malthusian revival and was used to justify the “post industrial paradigm of depopulation, and empire.

As you will come to realize in due course by the mere presentation of the elementary facts regarding the October Crisis of 1970, everything you have ever been told about the FLQ and the greater October Crisis which resulted from their activities is a lie.

Endnotes

[1] The personalist ideology which formed the basis of Cité Libre was built around the thinking of Jacques Maritain and Jean Mounier. Maritain and Mounier were part of the “Catholic” variety of the discrete collaborators with Vichy during WWII, after the integrist Pope, Pius XII, had signed a Concordat deal with Hitler. Maritain was an Ultramontane integrist type of fascist who revived Thomas Aquinas with the purpose of instituting a “New Middle Ages” with the collaboration of the Dominicans. Maritain and Mounier were the leaders of the very Catholic “Ordre Nouveau” under Vichy. (See Pierre Beaudry’s Synarchy report on the [DOMINICAN FASCIST YOUTH MOVEMENT](#) in *Book II: The Modern Synarchy Movement of Empire* www.amatterofmind.org/Pierres_PDFs/SYNARCHY_I/BOOK_II/2._SYNARCHY_MOVEMENT_OF_EMPIRE_BOOK_II.pdf.) Maritain was the most important French philosopher of the war years in France and later in America. The entire Maritain, Mounier, and Reginald Garrigou-Lagrange salon at Meudon was anti- De Gaulle, during and after the war. They were “Catholic personalist communitarians” who oriented against individualism and materialism for the benefit of the Revolution Nationale of Petain.

[2] Before 1960, the New Democratic Party was known since its 1933 creation as the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF). The CCF was created as the political party of the League of Social Reconstruction, founded in 1932 by six Oxford Rhodes Scholars (F.R. Scott, Eugene Forsey, King Gordon, Escott Reid, David Lewis and Graham Spry), and two Fabians (Frank Underhill and Leonard Marsh). The purpose of the LSR and its spawn CCF was to implement a scientific dictatorship under the model set forth by H.G. Wells as a “solution” to the great depression of 1928-1933. It is thus not a coincidence the first CCF leader J.S. Woodsworth was a leading advocate of eugenics. F.R. Scott became a leading recruiter and lifelong controller of Trudeau upon the latter’s return to Canada in 1950. The LSR, CCF leadership worked closely with the Canadian Institute for International Affairs and founded the Canadian Forum.

[3] Speaking of his love for Cybernetics and systems analysis at a Harrison, Ontario Liberal Conference on November 21, 1969, Trudeau said:
“We are aware that the many techniques of cybernetics, by transforming the control function and the manipulation of information, will transform our whole society. With this knowledge, we are wide awake, alert, capable of action; no longer are we blind, inert powers of fate.”

It was Trudeau, Pitfield, Lalonde, Maurice Lamontagne and Rhodes Scholar Governor General Roland Michener, along with a batch of Malthusians from the Privy Council Office who founded the Club of Rome Canada in 1970 which established the zero growth depopulation agenda which would be pursued for the next 40 years by the oligarchy.

The October Crisis of 1970: A Carefully-Prepared Plot

The list of structures and institutions that follows shows clearly that some in official circles had anticipated the October 1970 crisis, which crisis had been concocted to lead into the War Measures Act and a consolidation of power in the hands of the “new technocratic elite” that had taken control of the Quiet Revolution after the death of Quebec Premier Daniel Johnson in 1968 and the ouster of both Jean Lesage and Charles de Gaulle from political power in 1969.

The purpose of the following report, which relies heavily upon accounts by Pierre Vallières, taken from his 1977 book *L'exécution de Pierre Laporte, les dessous de operation Essai* (Editions Quebec-Amériques, 1977), is not to establish the cause of the October Crisis, but to sufficiently demonstrate that the official narrative commonly used to explain this period is not true. Not only that, but as the facts will show, the cause of these terrible events were organized by more powerful institutions both within and above the Canadian government.

At the Federal Level (Ottawa)

- Based at Ottawa, the Strategic Operations Centre (SOC), was the channel from the army to the Trudeau Government. Its existence became publicly known only in 1975, like that of the Centre national de planification des mesures d'urgences (C.N.P.M.U.), that worked closely alongside the SOC. In the light of what we now know, one can well imagine that the tasks of those centres was to draft, and implement, scenarios that could lead to promulgating the War Measures Act.
- Establishment of the *Comité du 7 May 1970*: set up by the Federal Government in the wake of the elections on April 29th 1970, as we shall shortly see. The decision was disclosed only on December 23rd 1971, by the Toronto daily *The Globe and Mail*.

In Quebec

- *Opération Essai* (Operation Trial), derived from an initial plan, first drafted in 1960, by the *Planning and Operations Section of the Quebec Command*. That same year, 1960, Jean Lesage became head of the Quebec Government, and launched the «Quiet Revolution» which was a process that had a bipolar character. This process became a key battle ground between two opposing forces. The first had aimed at installing a technocratic elite in Quebec while secularizing the province in preparation for a new Malthusian culture that could be reconstructed to the will of the oligarchy. The opposing force was represented by those nation-building, largely Catholic forces then centered around Lesage and Daniel Johnson who desired to direct the revolutionary energy then embracing Quebec around an anti-imperial strategy of republicanism and technological progress.
- 1966: the Infantry, Air Force and Navy were regrouped, and a new Mobile Army Command was set up at the Federal Military Base of Saint-Hubert.
- 1969: the Mobile Army Command set up its *Civil Emergencies Section*, whereby contacts with the army were to be restricted to carefully selected political figures.
- 7 June 1970: Michel Côté, the City of Montreal's Head of Litigation, was secretly appointed to head the Combined Anti-terror Team – *Escouade combinée anti-terroriste* or C.A.T.. His job was to keep an eye on Jean Drapeau, then Mayor of Montreal.

Chronology of the October 1970 crisis

The chronology below challenges the official thesis, and points up a great many contradictions.

- 1966: Daniel Johnson is elected Quebec Premier giving the anti-Malthusian catholic forces a new opening to regain their lost power on the continent. This coincides with the rise of Robert F. Kennedy to greater prominence in preparation for his 1968 announcement of his plans to revive his brother's policies in his bid for the Presidency.
- 1967: Charles de Gaulle visits Quebec on Johnson's invitation at which point deals are struck between the two leaders based on advanced technology, infrastructure, space technology and cultural programs. Many components of this arrangement were based upon the French-Quebec assistance of technology and training to former African colonies now gaining their independence. The French President was invited to return at the end 1968 for the Francophone Summit.
- 26th September 1968: Daniel Johnson dies under unusual circumstances mere hours before the unveiling ceremony of the Manicouagan-5 Dam that Johnson had put into motion a decade earlier alongside then Premier and nation builder Paul Sauvé. Officially, he suffered a fatal heart attack. By 1969, De Gaulle is forced out of office in an anarchistic mock referendum in France. De Gaulle himself had survived over 13 assassination attempts run largely by the [Montreal-based Permindex](#) which was also at the center of the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963. Two of the three previous Union National Premiers before Johnson met identical fates and died of heart attacks while in office in a period of 6 months. Maurice Duplessis died on September 7, 1959, while Paul Sauvé died on January 2, 1960.



De Gaulle and Johnson in Quebec in July 1967

- 1968: Daniel Johnson's two greatest enemies: Pierre Trudeau and Rene Lévesques, both agents of the of the technocratic reforms of the Quiet Revolution steered by Georges Henri Lévesque's Université Laval are set up to polarize Canada between two false notions of nationalism and install a new form of Malthusian power structure on both provincial and federal levels. Trudeau is set up as Prime Minister and Lévesques founds the Parti Québécois (two weeks after Johnson's death), later to emerge as Premier of Quebec (1976-85). The PQ absorbs many of the saner independence forces who advocated Johnson's formulation of "Independence if necessary, but not necessarily independence".
- 1968-1970: violent demonstrations break out in Montreal.
- The *Civil Emergencies Section* predicts « grave disturbances » during the April elections, and states that the army might have to be called out to « protect the democratic vote ».

- April 29th 1970: Provincial elections held whereby the separatists win 23% of the vote.
- February and June 1970: two kidnapping plots are uncovered by the Montreal police force (*police de la Communauté urbaine de Montreal*, CUM). One plot, to be launched in June 1970, was to be an FLQ attack on the US Consulate, launched by FLQers Lanctôt and Marcil.
- 27 May 1970: an article in *La Presse* appears, on the army's rôle in putting down civil disturbances in Canada. According to the article, military operations were to be run out of the Saint-Hubert base.



Of the 3 Union National Premiers before Johnson (left to right: Maurice Duplessis, Paul Sauvé and Antoine Barrette), only Barrette avoided a fatal heart attack while in office

In Pierre Vallières' view « *by late summer 1970, everything was in place, and liaison between the army and the police forces concerned had moved onto a weekly, sometimes daily basis* ». He adds that « *by June, the contents of the October manifesto had already been printed in some newspapers, following the abortive 'Lanctôt-Marcil' plot against the US Consulate; the FLQers demands had become known, and, finally, the FLQ's operational bases (save for the flat rented in September in Northern Montreal by Cossette-Trudel) had been dismantled or had become known to the police. The FLQ-1970 was under control in October, and no surprise was possible* ».

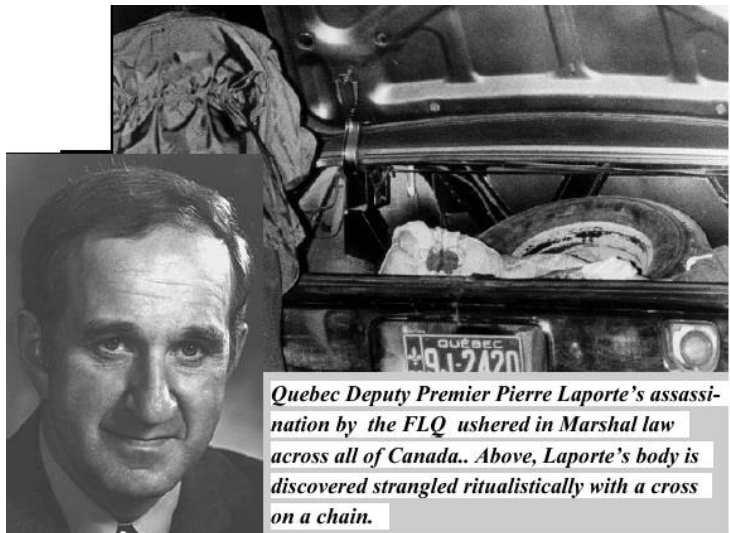
James Cross is kidnapped

- 5th October 1970: the British diplomat James Cross is kidnapped. The police's first step is to go straight to the Greek Consul's place of residence! The kidnappers' trace is lost. The kidnappers demand that the FLQ's manifesto be published, and that their political prisoners be freed.
- 7th October: one o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Cross is shown police photographs and identifies Jacques Lanctôt as one of the kidnappers.
- 8th October: the FLQ manifesto is published, but negotiations continue over the freeing of political prisoners.

Pierre Laporte is kidnapped: the crisis intensifies

- 10th October (five forty in the afternoon): the Quebec Justice Minister announces that the authorities have decided to categorically reject the demands made by Cross' kidnappers, nor will they free the political prisoners
- 10th October (six eighteen in the afternoon): Pierre Laporte, Vice-Premier of Quebec and Minister of Labour and Immigration, is kidnapped in front of his home, just as he was about to play ball with his nephew. Pierre Laporte was second in command of the Quebec Government, and as such, was, allegedly, afforded special police protection. But the first thing the police did – having been notified of the kidnapping within two minutes of the event – was, yet again, to go straight to the wrong place!
- Vallière reports that « *the six eyewitnesses of the kidnapping of Pierre Laporte (his nephew, his wife and their neighbours) are unanimous: the kidnappers were 'clean cut' and well dressed, a fact sergeant Desjardins confirmed to journalists that evening (...)* Another witness, who worked in a petrol station on Taschereau boulevard, stated that shortly before the Minister was kidnapped, strangers had asked him how to get to rue Robitaille. 'I thought they were policemen', he said, because one was carrying something that looked like a walkie-talkie' ».

- Night of October 12th to 13th: the Army Mobile Command sends an emissary to Quebec's Justice Minister, Jérôme Choquette, demanding he sign, in the name of the Bourassa cabinet, a letter requiring intervention by the armed forces. The cabinet was not then prepared to sign, and Choquette announces he would continue his efforts to persuade the reluctant elements.
- 15th-17th October: « for appearances' sake » the Canadian Parliament debates the opportunity of proclaiming the War Measures Act. The Opposition puts up a show of protest until Saturday October 17th. Pierre Laporte's body is thereupon discovered, « proving » *a posteriori* that the measures unleashed on October 16th had been needful
- 15th October (two in the afternoon): the Canadian army begins to deploy in Quebec, at Bourassa's request.
- 15th October (nine in the evening): Bourassa ups the ante, and lays down a six-hour deadline for the kidnappers to hand over James Cross and Pierre Laporte.
- 16th October (in the night): Quebec Premier Bourassa signs a letter written by Federal Justice Minister Marc Lalonde, instituting the War Measures Act. Several thousand soldiers were already deployed in the streets of Quebec and in the Federal Capital Ottawa. Through the War Measures Act – whose application need not be voted up by Parliament and that has NEVER been abrogated since – the curfew came down, civil liberties were suspended, and, inter alia, search of private domicile without warrant became lawful. Over four hundred people were arrested.
- 16th October (four in the morning): Meeting in Council, the Governor General, the Queen's direct representative in Canada, approves the proclamation of a state of emergency, pursuant to which the War Measures Act comes into force automatically.
- 17th October (four in the afternoon): a member of the Cell that calls itself "Dieppe (Royal 22°)" (this is the name of a French Canadian regiment but that was not, oddly enough, at Dieppe in WWII, where many French Canadians died) calls into the CKAC radio station. Purportedly, this is a third and heretofore unknown FLQ cell. The caller announces that Pierre Laporte has been murdered. The earlier communiqués had all come from the FLQ cell known as *Libération*, that held James Cross, and that spoke on behalf of the Chenier Cell, the members of which were presumed to be the Pierre Laporte's kidnappers. The *Libération* cell, that seemed to find the "Dieppe (Royal 22°)" business disturbing, put out a communiqué at mid-day, calling upon the press to blow the whistle on a "montage" (*coup monté*) by the Federal Government. The police prevented that communiqué from being published until December 8th.
- Pierre Laporte's body is found in the boot of the very car used to kidnap him (witnesses had taken down the car's registration number at the time) later in the evening on the Saint-Hubert military base (!), right next to the Army Mobile Command. Given the prevailing State of Emergency, who, I ask, could have driven the car onto the base without being stopped and searched ? Credibility is stretched well beyond the breaking point here.
- In the hours following on the death of Pierre Laporte, the authorities put out a description of Paul Rose and Marc Carbonneau, but not that of Jacques Rose, Francis Simard or Bernard Lortie. Paul Rose, Jacques Rose and Francis Simard (presumed to be members alongside Bernard Lortie of the Chénier cell, while Marc Carbonneau and Jacques Lanctôt were part of the *Libération* cell holding James Cross) had been on police files and monitored since no later than 1968. The three had been in Texas (or perhaps Mexico) since September 1970, and had raced back to Quebec after James Cross was kidnapped. The many trips by Chénier cell members during the time Pierre Laporte was held (and the temporary gaoling of Jacques Rose and Francis Simard between October 15th and 17th) lead one to



Quebec Deputy Premier Pierre Laporte's assassination by the FLQ ushered in Marshal law across all of Canada.. Above, Laporte's body is discovered strangled ritually with a cross on a chain.

presume that it could only have been someone quite different keeping watch over the Minister, and that the actual role played by the cell in kidnapping and murdering him was secondary, perhaps even notional.

- 19th October: the house where Pierre Laporte was held and murdered, or so goes the official thesis, is « discovered »: 5630 rue Armstrong at Saint-Hubert, near the aforesaid military base bearing that name. That very house had been ransacked by police whilst the Minister might have been there, but nothing was turned up. Bourassa told Mrs. Laporte on 14th October that the police had found the place her husband was being held: « *he will be freed within hours, we await the opportunity to do so without endangering [him]* ». The question remains: was that safehouse 5630 rue Armstrong ?
- 2nd November: the Federal Minister John Turner proposes an Emergency Measures Bill, based on the War Measures Act. The Emergency Measures Act was voted up on December 1st and came into force for five months.
- 3rd December: the Emergency Measures Act is signed into law by the Queen. The crisis was, at least apparently, over. Why the fresh Emergency Measures ?

At that very moment, James Cross is freed, and his kidnappers in the *Libération* cell are given a safe-conduct to Cuba.

- Late December: Paul and Jacques Rose, as well as Francis Simard are arrested. The coroner's report is based upon unsigned confessions. Paul Rose never acknowledges, not even verbally, the confession attributed to him. Although he was actually firmly in police custody at the time, to avoid any risk whatsoever that he spill the beans in open Court, he was, unbelievably, tried *in absentia* !
- 31st March 1971: Paul Rose, Bernard Lortie and Francis Simard are sentenced to life imprisonment. Jacques Rose, who was tried later, was acquitted. The Prosecution Service declines to appeal. Jacques Lancôt and Marc Carbonneau were already in exile in Cuba.

If we are to go by the explicit terms of the War Measures Act, the entire country was about to go down in murder and mayhem. The truth is rather different: the FLQ was a tiny, two-cell organisation with a total membership of about ten ! But we read, at Article 2 of the War Measures Act:

“EVIDENCE OF WAR

The issue of a proclamation by Her Majesty, or under the authority of the Governor in Council shall be conclusive evidence that war, invasion, or insurrection, real or apprehended exists and has existed for any period of time therein stated, and of its continuance, until by the issue of a further proclamation it is declared that the war, invasion or insurrection no longer exists.”

Until 1970, the War Measures Act, first promulgated in 1914, had been proclaimed only twice before: when Canada entered the World War I, in 1914, and World War II, in 1939. Here, we are to take the Governor General's personal opinion, as “conclusive evidence” of a State of War, that absolutely did not exist.

What did the victim himself think about all this? All that is known for certain, is that in none of his letters to Robert Bourassa whilst kidnapped did Pierre Laporte ever refer to the FLQ, nor did his wife, or most of his friends, ever buy the official story. A Royal Mounted Canadian Police (RCMP) report dated March 3rd 1971 states that Mrs. Laporte's opinion was that the authorities had executed her husband.



Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in his final living photograph as hostage of the Red Brigade before being assassinated in a fashion nearly identical to that of Pierre Laporte

There is a dreadful similarity between the Laporte kidnapping and murder, and that of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978, down to the detail of the police wandering about in circles in the vicinity of the safehouse. In both cases, subsequent events show that the real intention was never to free the kidnap victim, but to use the crisis to shift the balance of power in the country, in favour of rentier-finance interests.

The Material Ease of Terrorists

It is rather astonishing that so many players from that time, have risen to positions of material ease and social prominence. Precisely at the point the synarchy has launched a fresh wave of strategy of tension in Europe and the Americas, they appear to want to keep a tight grip on the main players in the events of October 1970, in order to avoid their disclosing what really went on.

Ex-FLQer Jacques Lanctôt now owns his own publishing house, with a large stock-in-trade on cultural, sociological and psychological issues, and essays on the separatist movement. On March 28th 2004, Télé-Quebec broadcast a documentary called *Hostage (Otage)*, comprised of interviews with Jacques Lanctôt, who kidnapped James Cross, and the Cross family. The documentary was finished in early 2004. Lanctôt is now a leading journalist with Canoe Inc. which is owned by Quebecor (whose Vice Chairman is none other than Brian Mulroney). From 1996 to 2002, Paul Rose had achieved such a miraculous boost of success that he became the head of the Quebec wing of the New Democratic Party of Quebec! This Party merged with the Union des Forces Progressistes which in turn merged with two other organizations to become Quebec Solidaire which currently holds 7.6% of the seats in Quebec's National Assembly. On March 14, 2013 Quebec Solidaire spokesman MP Amir Khadir [introduced a resolution into the National Assembly](#) to honour Paul Rose.

Appendix:

A Short Definition of Synarchism

By Lyndon H. LaRouche

This article appears in the August 8, 2003 issue of Executive Intelligence Review. See the companion article, "My Unique Role in the Americas," and also "Synarchism, the Spanish Falange, and the Nazis."

Synarchism was the central feature of the organization of the fascist governments of Italy, Germany, Spain, and Vichy and Laval France, during that period, and was also spread as a Spanish channel of the Nazi Party, through Mexico, throughout Central and South America. The PAN party of Mexico was born as an outgrowth of this infiltration. It is typified by the followers of the late Leo Strauss and Alexandre Kojève today. "Synarchism" is a name adopted during the Twentieth Century for an occult freemasonic sect, known as the Martinists, based on worship of the tradition of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. During the interval from the early 1920s through 1945, it was officially classed by U.S.A. and other nations' intelligence services under the file name of "Synarchism: Nazi/Communist," so defined because of its deploying simultaneously both ostensibly opposing pro-communist and extreme right-wing forces for encirclement of a targeted government. Twentieth-Century and later fascist movements, like most terrorist movements, are all Synarchist creations.

This occult freemasonic conspiracy, is found among both nominally left-wing and also extreme right-wing factions such as the editorial board of the Wall Street Journal, the Mont Pelerin Society, and American Enterprise Institute and Hudson Institute, and the so-called integrist far right inside the Catholic clergy. The underlying authority behind these cults is a contemporary network of private banks of that medieval Venetian model known as *fondi*. The

Synarchist Banque Worms conspiracy of the wartime 1940s, is merely typical of the role of such banking interests operating behind sundry fascist governments of that period.

The Synarchists originated in fact among the immediate circles of Napoleon Bonaparte; veteran officers of Napoleon's campaigns spread the cult's practice around the world. G.W.F. Hegel, a passionate admirer of Bonaparte's image as Emperor, was the first to supply a fascist historical doctrine of the state.

Nietzsche's writings supplied Hegel's theory the added doctrine of the beast-man-created Dionysiac terror of Twentieth-Century fascist movements and regimes. The most notable fascist ideologues of post-World War II academia are Chicago University's Leo Strauss, who was the inspiration of today's U.S. neo-conservative ideologues, and Strauss's Paris co-thinker Alexandre Kojève.

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