

The men inside Joe Clark's government

Back to the days of Lord Beaverbrook's Special Operations Executive

On June 4, the first Conservative government in almost two decades took power in Canada, with Progressive Conservative Joe Clark officially exchanging places with the outgoing Liberal Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau. Underscoring the degree to which Canada is still run—top-down—by the Queen's Privy Council (a fact not widely recognized), the Clark election was stage managed by the same forces linked to the Margaret Thatcher victory in Great Britain, and Clark has appointed a cabinet drawn largely from British intelligence circles experienced in NATO Interparliamentary Union affairs and in the Bronfman family's Permindex assassination bureau. Because Clark will not call parliament until September or even October, this Cabinet will make and implement policy without even a pretense of democracy in the coming months—as the World War II Special Operations Executive once did.

The Clark government's assignment is the further integration of the United States into British geopolitical policies, with top priority being the creation of a single North American economic unit, placed on a war-footing on the basis of pooling Mexican, U.S., and Canadian energy resources. That policy, as formally elaborated in a proposal widely circulated by the Blythe, Eastman, Dillon investment firm, calls for the extension of the U.S. "security umbrella" to Mexico, strengthening of North American commitments to NATO, and pooling of North American energy supplies—particularly Mexico's oil—into a "strategic reserve" that would, in effect, be placed at Britain's disposal.

Clark himself received private instructions on the importance of Canada's commitments to NATO from retiring NATO commander, General Alexander Haig, the man dubbed as next U.S. President by the New York Council on Foreign Relations. Haig visited Canada on June 8, only four days after the swearing-in ceremonies of Clark and his new cabinet. The new and youngest Canadian prime minister has in turn made clear his intention to pursue a staunch NATO and "North American common market" policy course in

public statements and interviews since the May 22 Canadian Parliamentary election.

A taste of the Clark governing style has already come when Clark promised to move the Canadian embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem within the four years, to beef up defense spending, and to concentrate upon Canadian-U.S. bilateral economic relations, particularly on the energy front. The announcement concerning the embassy move was made initially during the May campaign and brought immediate cries of outrage from Arab and Muslim Brotherhood circles, including threats of sanctions against the Canadian government on the part of Arab nations. Very promptly, meetings between representatives of Arab nations and Clark's new External Affairs Minister, Flora MacDonald, resulted in an agreement to delay the embassy move in exchange for stepped up Saudi investment in Canadian treasury bills. The latter would contribute to feeding the fund for tar sands development in Clark's home province of Alberta, the cornerstone of Britain's proposed North American energy autonomy.

The public moves and statements of the new Canadian government represent, however, only preliminary indications of what is in store in the coming period from Britain's Canada. The Clark victory and the accompanying climate of an international "shift to the right" being promoted by London is tied to the launching of strategic "war games" on the North American continent, not the least of which is an imminent outbreak of "terrorism" in French-speaking Quebec, jeopardizing energy supplies to the northeastern U.S. and possibly leading to conjoint U.S.-Canadian NORAD troop deployments into the province. The resulting climate of chaos could add to the "credibility" of the Haig presidential candidacy and the consolidation of North America as a whole into a single regional economic and military bloc. This corresponds closely to the Council on Foreign Relations' "1980s Project" prescriptions, and to those of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, which commissioned the project.

How Canada chooses a prime minister

British press and related press outlets in both Canada and the U.S. portray the election victories of Margaret Thatcher in Britain and Joe Clark in Canada, and also the results of the European Parliamentary elections, as aspects of a spontaneous and natural shift to the right internationally. Clark himself retailed this myth in an interview with ABC's Barbara Walters this week. But the results of the voting in Canada were a highly controlled development—with Joe Clark hardly the stammering, itinerant hometown Alberta boy that his public image suggests. Behind both Clark and the Canadian election results stands the Royal Institute for International Affairs, the Mont Pelerin Society and related policymaking bodies associated with the British monarchy.

The election results themselves, which saw a virtually complete political polarization between French-speaking Quebec, which voted Liberal, and English Canada, which gave Clark a thin plurality, were managed by the same mix of press conditioning, manipulated opinion polls, and vote fraud being used in the U.S. to push the Alexander Haig candidacy. A Royal Canadian Mounted Police inquiry into voter registration in Quebec prior to the election found massive registration of nonexistent persons in the two ridings investigated. The RCMP then suspended the probe on the pretext that the fraud was due only to "local graft." Clark's victory over the Trudeau "Liberals" in the stage-managed voting stems from a strategic assessment at the level of the Royal Institute and the Queen's Privy Council, that the "radical conservative" profile of Clark's conservatives is uniquely appropriate as a political vehicle to expedite the monarchy's policy aims in the coming period. Preparation for the government switch dates from approximately September 1977, at which time Walter Gordon, long-standing chairman of the Canadian branch of the Royal Institute, the Canadian Institute for International Affairs, directed several of his leading protégés, including J. Duncan Edwards, to abandon their roles in coordinating policy and campaign affairs for the Trudeau Liberals in favor of guiding Clark to victory in the next federal elections. Meanwhile Jim Coutts, another Ottawa face whose notoriety stems from Gordon tutelage, continued to coordinate campaign affairs for Trudeau through to the "bitter" end. Under the counsel of the Edwards team, the Clark circle was led into close collaborative relations with British intelligence-linked "free enterprise" think tanks, including the American Enterprise Institute, the Vancouver Fraser Institute and the Brookings Institution. The Fraser Institute lists the Mt. Pelerin Society's Friedrich A. von Hayek at the head of its advisory board and is a branch of the London Institute for

Economic Analysis, from which von Hayek guided the policy course pursued by Margaret Thatcher during her successful march to No. 10 Downing Street. The Fraser Institute is also affiliated with the C.D. Howe Institute of Montreal which is the Canadian branch of the British North America Committee, the central organizing task force for the North American energy war alliance.

In the final months before the May 22 vote, further adjustments were made in preparation for the expected Clark victory. Michael Pitfield, Trudeau's closest policy advisor and another Gordon creation, dutifully appointed former World Bank official and Rhodes scholar Marcel Masse as deputy secretary to the Cabinet, in "expectation" of his subsequent replacement by Masse as chief of the Queen's Privy Council, Her Majesty's main policy body and the true seat of the Canadian government. Trudeau himself lent a direct hand in shaping the incoming government. Six months ago he replaced outgoing Governor General Roland Michener, a long-time Gordon collaborator, with Ed Schreyer, who had shortly before been deposed as the head of a New Democratic Party government in the province of Saskatchewan. The Governor General is the Queen's official envoy in Canada, and is traditionally a ranking Knight of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The social-democratic NDP, led by Ed Broadbent, an associate of West Germany's Willy Brandt, constitutes the key to the viability of Clark's minority government, having gained a decisive ten seats in the May vote. Clark is not calling a parliament until fall because of the uncertainty of this swing vote.

Outgoing Privy Council chief Pitfield also worked closely with Clark in consolidating the appearance of the incoming federal cabinet during four days of private meetings following the election. The cabinet constitutes a radical departure from previous protocol in being comprised of an "inner" cabinet of eleven ranking British intelligence and NATO Interparliamentary Union operatives and a token "outer" cabinet of 18 ministers who will have little to do with either shaping or implementing important policy initiatives. The position of long-standing Walter Gordon associate Flora MacDonald in the crucial post of External Affairs Minister exemplifies the nature of the "changing of the guard" taking place north of the U.S. border.

Two aspects of the Canadian governmental change must be stressed. First, the composition of Clark's inner cabinet places the Canadian government proper closer to the center of British power than it has been since the close of World War II. It is drawn from the same Anglican Church-linked "United Empire Loyalist" elite which populated the British Special Operation Executive during World War II under Lord Beaverbrook. At the same time it includes leading representatives of the British intelligence machine which orchestrated the 1970 terrorist adventure which put Quebec under martial

Who's running Canada for London?

Canada's newly inaugurated Conservative Prime Minister has divided his cabinet into an elite "inner" cabinet composed of individuals tightly connected to British governing circles—who will make day-to-day policy, and a larger "outer" cabinet, most of whose members have the same backgrounds as the "inner" cabinet officials.

Members of the inner cabinet: and summary curricula

- **Flora MacDonald, External Affairs Minister.** Member, Canadian Institute for International Affairs (CIIA), and long-standing associate of CIIA chairman Walter Gordon; director of Gordon's anti-American Committee for an Independent Canada; educated at the National Defense College.

- **Sinclair Stevens, Treasury Board.** Canadian Advisory Board member and director of Eagle Star Insurance, the mammoth British financial firm behind the Bronfman family holdings; member, Albany Club, Canadian Club of New York.

- **Walter Baker, National Revenue and President Privy Council.** Member, NATO Parliamentary Association, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Canadian-U.S. Interparliamentary Group.

- **John Crosbie, Finance.** Educated at the Lon-

don School of Economics; former minister in the government of the Rothschild-dominated province of Newfoundland and a member of one of the elite financial families of that province; member of the United Church of Canada (Anglican).

- **Jacques Flynn, Justice, Attorney, and Senate Leader.** Enforcement counsel, Wartime Prices and Tariffs Board (during World War II) under Walter Gordon.

- **David MacDonald, Secretary of State and Communications Minister.** Minister in the United Church of Canada; member, Interparliamentary Union, United World Federalists, Atlantic Provincial Economic Council.

The larger "outer cabinet" is highlighted by:

- **Elmer Mackay, Central Mortgage and Housing.** Advisory Board, Nova Scotia Trust; linked to British intelligence networks within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and, at least indirectly, to Mitchell Bronfman's Securex front, which is drawn from these RCMP circles.

- **Martial Asselin, Minister of State for Canadian International Development Agency.** Member, NATO Parliamentary Association, Interparliamentary Union; U.N. delegate, 1960-61.

law. They trace to the Bronfman-linked Permindex network, heavily implicated in the Kennedy assassination, and the numerous attempted assassinations of Charles de Gaulle. The socialist terrorist network currently being subjected to arrests and indictments in Italy is an important link in this machine and has been linked to the Canadian networks by Italian antiterrorist chief General Carlo Alberto dalla Chiesa.

Between now and Clark's reconvening of the Canadian Parliament, possibly as late as October, the Canadian government will be a government by committee. This Clark "inner cabinet" will be given virtually a free hand.

Economic warfare

A conference on heavy oil held last week in Edmonton, Alberta and sponsored by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research set the pace for what Britain's Clark will seek on the energy front. Joseph Barnes,

chief of the Institute, noted that the recent oil price hike to the \$17-20 per barrel range now makes investments into heavy oil and tar sands "profitable." He projected that at least 30 percent of total world oil production will be from these sources within a 20-year period. At the same conference, officials from the U.S. Department of Energy announced a full commitment to tar sands development and to bilateral cooperation with Canada to this end.

Alberta is the North American center of the synthetic oil boondoggle and already hosts two operating multi-billion dollar plants established by consortiums of the major multinational oil firms and the Canadian Crown corporation, Petrocan. British financial circles' aim on funneling hundreds of billions of dollars of investment into Alberta tar sands alone in the coming period, including substantial input from the Saudi Petrodollar account, ironic in view of the fact that the entire design is predicated upon severing North American ties with OPEC oil imports.

Petrocan will also serve as Canada's sole oil importer and is currently playing an important role in helping to rope Mexican oil reserves into the North American and Western Hemispheric "strategic reserve." Full cooperation of Mexico in this scheme would entail a complete abandonment of Mexico's current industrial development program and consequently is linked to attempts to destabilize the government of President Lopez Portillo. That sort of work Clark's "inner cabinet" is well qualified to do.

Clark promises to convert Petrocan into a "free-enterprise" institution, increasing its power and liquidity marketing large share offers to the general public. Clark's energy policy as a whole is identical to the terms posed in the cited Blythe Eastman Dillon proposal, calling for drastic cutbacks in energy consumption, restricted energy growth, confinement of nuclear development to a sequestered, defense-related sector and emphasis upon tar sands and related "soft technology" energy swindles. Blythe Eastman Dillon, a subsidiary of the Insurance Company of North America, is represented on the British North American Committee by the INA's Donald E. Meads. The North American Committee itself maintains links to the Council on Foreign Relations "1980s Project" task force through Harold van Buren Cleveland. North American chairman of the committee is currently Ian MacGregor of Lazard Freres.

Quebec destabilization

Energy is high on the list of the Queen's motivations for destabilizing Quebec in the near future. The commitment on the part of the ruling Parti Quebecois government to achieve sovereignty and independence from English Canada makes energy and resource-rich Quebec an obstacle to the monarchy's North American "common market" scheme. So, energy legislation was railroaded through the Canadian commons by the outgoing Trudeau government in preparation for the incoming Clark government, giving Ottawa dictatorial "wartime" powers over provincial energy resources, on the pretext of an "energy emergency."

Such powers together are incompatible with the presence in Quebec of any kind of organized independent political machinery, let alone a government committed to independence. On the other hand, the commitment of the PQ government in that regard is rooted upon mass-based institutions representing upwards of a million people, committed to traditions extending

back to the alliance of France with the forces which unseated the British during the American Revolutionary War.

For these reasons, the British Crown and its station chiefs in Ottawa and Toronto require a full scale destabilization of Quebec calculated to fracture and atomize the independent political institutions of the province. The method will be a hopeless and bloody pattern of "right-left" confrontations and conflicts.

Such a scenario is likely to begin with the bombing of one or several hydroelectric stations such as the large Churchill Falls station in neighboring Newfoundland. This in turn would cut off electrical power supplied during the summer months to the Northeastern U.S., and lead to major blackouts and energy crises south of the border.

The maximum scenario would call for combined U.S. and Canadian NORAD troop deployment into Quebec followed by full scale militarization of the province—an appropriate environment for similar adventures elsewhere on the continent. A preview of this scenario occurred on Sept. 20, 1978 when an explosion at the Churchill Falls station led to a blackout of Montreal.

Notwithstanding the important presence of British agents in place in the PQ and other Quebec institutions, the outbreak of terrorism will be coordinated directly at the Privy Council level, using the allegation of "radical elements within the PQ" as the cover-line. Clark himself has directly contributed by announcing in the course of his campaign that under no circumstances will he recognize Quebec's right to self-determination or negotiate with the Quebec government on the basis of any proposal for sovereignty.

The eruption could commence as early as this month on the occasion of the expiration of contracts for some 200,000 public service employees in Quebec. While negotiations for a new contract are virtually stalled, Socialist International-linked "Maoist" networks in the union fringes are attempting to build up the basis for a major labor-government showdown centering around violent "activism." The presence in Clark's "inner cabinet" of Bronfman-Eagle Star agents such as Sinclair Stevens and Elmer MacKay is ominous in view of the documented involvement of Mitchell Bronfman's "Securex" (formerly Permindex) network in the 1970 "Front du Liberation Quebec" (FLQ) kidnapping and assassination escapade which triggered the War Measures Crisis.

—Peter Wyer