

The fraud of Trudeau's constitution

Contributing Editor Christopher White takes stock of the Canadian Privy Council's expanded control and of resistance against it.

On April 17th Queen Elizabeth II completes the repatriation of the instruments of British legal rule over Canada in a ceremony in Ottawa, the colonial capital. Repatriation of the formal instruments of British rule, known as the British North America Act, sets the stage for a total overhaul of Canadian government as has been proposed over the last years by Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister.

The repatriation proceedings have been accompanied with much ballyhoo in the Canadian media, lauding to the skies the completion of the process of independence from mother Britain, along with paens to the coming of age of Canada as a free nation at last.

Such proceedings are, in fact, a cruel swindle and fraud. Canada is actually being subjected to the same process of destabilizing decolonization, so-called, as has been inflicted on other members of the former British empire in the post-war period. The objective of the festivities in Ottawa the weekend of April 17, are, in actuality, an effort to strengthen the political control of the monarchy as an institution in North America, by rule through such institutions as the office of the Governor-General and the Privy Council, as a prelude to further assaults on republican institutions and principles south of the border.

Americans cannot fail to notice that the Queen's presence on these shores, not coincidentally, takes place as the apparently liberal British Commonwealth drops its carefully made up human face to reveal the full savagery of the policies that have for so long been denounced by this journal, by dispatching the British fleet against the Malvinas Islands. Newly "independent" Canada has, of course, given full support to the gun-boat diplomacy of the British monarch, in withdrawing its ambassador to Argentina, and severing trade relations. Newly "independent Canada" has therefore joined with the British ruling house in undeclared war against the republican institutions of the Western Hemisphere.

For such reasons the Queen's presence in North America and the reform proposed by her lackey Prime Minister are properly a matter of grave concern to American patriots who are now asking themselves, no

doubt, what the old witch of Windsor has cooked up against them in her visit.

Opposition from Quebec

With the return of the instruments of British rule comes an appendage, a brand new shining "Bill of Rights and Freedoms" and, for the first time in history, the right of the Canadian federal government to amend its constitution, both part of the Trudeau's constitutional package for the Queen's Canadian subjects. Starting with the document itself we may easily demonstrate the swindle which is now being pulled off north of our borders while noting that thus far, the major opposition to these moves from within Canada has come from the provincial government of René Levesque in Quebec. Levesque has instructed all Quebec officials to keep well clear of the April 17 proceedings, and has initiated legal action in the Canadian court system against the constitutional reform now to be unleashed by Trudeau.

Levesque has good reason to push Quebec into this course of opposition to the crown and its lackeys.

The fraud of Trudeau's reform can be seen in two ways; first, by looking at what Trudeau is actually doing, and second, by debunking the so-called philosophy of law that passes as the underlying world outlook of the proposed proceedings. While Quebec and other forces within Canada have bitterly opposed aspects of the proposed reform that fall under the first category, they have thus far been ineffective in identifying and combatting those more subtly pernicious features that fall within the second category.

On that first level, Trudeau is in fact embarking on a process of establishing a virtual dictatorship for the monarchy within Canada. This can be shown from the text of the proposed Bill of Rights, and from ancillary processes that have been unleashed in reform of Canada's existing political institutions. In the preamble to the Trudeau reform draft, Canadians are guaranteed those "rights" which are traditionally recognized "by law." Nowhere in the body of the text as a whole is the doctrine on which such a guarantee is premised explicitly addressed. In Clause 4 of the draft, parliament is

empowered to suspend itself, and all rights, on a two-thirds vote, under conditions of "real or apprehended insurrection or war." The Bill of Rights does not specify how such determinations, whether "real or apprehended" are to be made or by whom.

Looked at in this way, the Trudeau constitution is in fact an enabling act for the imposition of dictatorial government over Canada. It is notable that excluded from the purview of the proposed document have been those very institutions through which Canada is presently ruled, namely, the office of the Governor-General, and the Privy Council. Such institutions are probably as unknown to most Americans as they are to Canadians.

The Queen's personal representatives

The Governor-General is the Queen's personal representative in Canada. The Privy Council, comprised of parliamentarians and non-parliamentarians, is a monarchy-appointed body that can rule over the head of other institutions within the dominion, through the instrumentality of Orders in Council. Americans would remember that Stuart and Welf Orders in Council of the 17th and 18th centuries were among the principle abuses and irrationalities to be corrected by the adoption of republican institutional reforms on this continent. Trudeau has recently embarked on a course of strengthening the privy council vis-à-vis the puppet parliament and senate by drafting provincial premiers on to that body. Levesque has thus far refused to join.

As of now there is an intensive discussion going on in the English-language Canadian press about the revision of an order in council dealing with emergencies, such as "real or apprehended war or insurrection," energy crises, or economic crises. According to the President of the Privy Council, Yvon Pinard, internment camps would be set up in Canada under certain circumstances. According to other Canadian politicians, such internment camps have already been established, and Trudeau is merely waiting for a suitable crisis pretext to activate the emergency features of the Order in Council and the Bill of Rights.

A former Governor-General of Canada, the late Jules Leger, remarked in his recently published autobiography that these are the ways in which monarchical power would be strengthened in Canada, with Trudeau, the Governor-General, and Privy Council functioning as a team for the crown, bypassing federal and provincial elected institutions.

Under such circumstances the separatist ferment that had, for example, characterized Quebec earlier in the 1970s, and is now sweeping Western Canada, may well function as the lever by which Canadians are manipulated into the kind of dictatorial arrangements Trudeau is so patiently seeking. Canada at this point is lacking a unified nationalist, and national opposition

that is capable of meeting the instrumentalities of the crown, such as Trudeau, on even ground, still less from the higher vantage point that is demanded by modern republicanism.

In the Canadian west much opposition to Trudeau's intentions has been based on the fact that Trudeau would eliminate, for example, the right to private property. Though this is the case, as the powers also accorded the Prime Minister by the emergency code revisions attest, it is by no means what is wrong with the Trudeau proposal in a more fundamental sense.

British empiricism

While not identified explicitly in the document, the philosophical world-outlook on which the Trudeau draft is premised is in fact the same old British philosophical radicalism that any right-thinking republican current knows it has to combat. The rights that the Trudeau draft fraudulently claims to guarantee are the rights of the pluralist, of the fascist in outlook who attempts to decompose the human race into the component ethnic and preference-based groups whose particular predilections, preferences, and aversions are to be defended and protected by central government from the encroachment of all conflicting and competing separate interests. The outlook of the document is the same outlook of the radical British empiricist current typified by Thomas Hobbes and Jeremy Bentham; that man is no different from the lower beasts, knowing no higher purpose in his mortal existence than the satisfaction of whatever sensual impulses momentarily give him pleasure, or the avoidance of those which give him pain.

Only one kind of system of government can ensue from such a view of man, no matter what that system of government calls itself and that is the system of government that has become identified over the course of this present century as fascism.

From within the United States an alternative constitutional reform for Canada has been proposed by Lyndon H. LaRouche, the world-renowned economist and Advisory Board Chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee. Drawing from the lessons of the last 2,500 years of republican history, the LaRouche constitutional draft is now offered as a gift to Canada and to Canadians who would make a nation-state for themselves on the basis of republican principles. The LaRouche draft, taking as its point of departure the modern scientific principles of the qualifications of a republican citizen, proposes a reform that would correct many of the weaknesses in prior efforts of man to order his political systems according to adducible principles of natural law.

Now the subject of much discussion in Quebec and western Canada, the LaRouche proposal will be the subject of a subsequent report.