

## STOP HARPER



A Senate page disrupted the Speech from the Throne by taking out a sign saying “Stop Harper” in the middle of the opening of the new parliamentary session. She was immediately removed from the Senate chamber and fired from her job. Brigette DePape, from Manitoba, has been working in the Senate for a year. A statement issued in her name said she opposes the agenda of the Prime Minister Stephen Harper’s government, which won a majority mandate on May 2.

### **Stephen Harper Began His Leadership Role on March 20, 2002**

The Canadian Alliance party was created from the remains of the former REFORM PARTY OF CANADA at a convention in Ottawa in January of 2000 in an attempt to merge conservative opposition to the LIBERAL PARTY. The policy platform accepted at that time included a flat, 17% tax rate for all Canadians, mandated balanced budgets and debt repayment, and support for the conservative creeds of "free enterprise," "strong families" and "safer streets and secure borders." In July 2000 Stockwell DAY, a prominent Alberta politician, scored a surprise victory over Preston MANNING to become the first leader of the Canadian Alliance. An election call a few months later found the party and Day unprepared, however. The election in late November saw the Canadian Alliance increase its number of seats (over that of the previous Reform Party) to 66, and retain Reform's title of Her Majesty's Official Opposition to the victorious Liberals, who took 172 seats. Despite these gains, the Alliance had fallen short of many members' expectations. Over the next few months, Day's credibility and that of the party declined rapidly in the face of a disastrous lawsuit launched against Day while he was a provincial politician and a series of other embarrassing political mistakes. Growing dissension over Day's leadership saw several PMs bolt from the Alliance caucus in the spring of 2001. In July, Day resigned as leader. He subsequently attempted a political comeback, running in the leadership race that followed. Day's attempt failed, however, **when on 20 March 2002 Stephen HARPER was elected the Alliance's new leader.**

The party consolidated under Harper's leadership. The PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY under Joe CLARK had hoped an Alliance collapse would revitalize its political fortunes.

Clark's resignation as leader in August 2002 provided the opportunity for a conciliation between Canada's two right-of-center parties. Shortly after taking over as the new Conservative leader, Peter MACKAY began secret negotiations on a formal merger. In October 2003 McKay and Harper announced that an agreement to merge, in principle at least, had been reached. On 5 December 2003, 96% of the Alliance's membership voted in favor of the merger. The next day, the Progressive Conservative membership held a similar vote with a similar outcome. On 8 December Harper and McKay announced the founding of a new party, the CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF CANADA. The Canadian Alliance Party ceased to exist.

## **A Political Evolution Since Then**



Prime Minister Stephen Harper's government won a majority mandate on May 2 2011

As Canadian citizens we are living from British Columbia to New Found under the political, economic and military dictates of the Harper Government. There is no other choice at the moment and will not be for another four years.

All Democratically elected governments become dictatorships as soon as the last ballot

is counted. One can only wait until their four year term expires to correct the damage that has been done by their secret and unannounced economic, military, and political agendas.

Of Special Interest Is the political and social career of the Right Honorable Minister Of Defense, Peter McKay: He above all Government Ministers, reflects the closely held secrets of the Harper Government and most dangerously he has become an avid international champion of the new international military program known as The North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Who is this man, where is he from, and why do Israeli Defense Minister Ehud Barak, and Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu think he is their cup of tea?

**Peter Gordon McKay**, PC, QC, MP (born September 27, 1965) is a lawyer and politician from Nova Scotia, Canada. He is the Member of Parliament for Central Nova and currently serves as Minister of National Defense in the Cabinet of Canada. MacKay was born in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. His father Elmer McKay was a former PC cabinet minister, lumber businessman, and lawyer.

#### A LADIES MAN

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His former longtime girlfriend was Lisa Michelle Merrithew, daughter of former Mulroney cabinet minister Gerald Stairs Merrithew. They reportedly ended their relationship in 2004. He then was romantically linked to fellow MP Belinda Stronach in published reports. In an interview in the *Toronto Star* on January 8, 2005, Stronach confirmed that she and MacKay were dating. Stronach, elected as a Conservative in the 2004 election, crossed the floor to the Liberal Party on May 17, 2005.

On May 18, 2005, McKay told the CBC that his relationship with Stronach was indeed over, and that it had come as a surprise to him that she had crossed the floor. He became furious at receiving the shocking news in the House of Parliament.

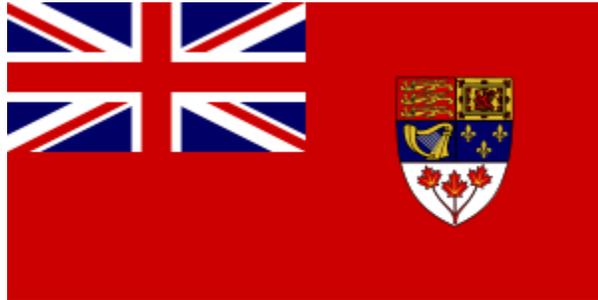
# **Birth of The New Flag Of Ontario**

## **Preamble**

Whereas it is deemed expedient to adopt a flag of historical significance as the provincial flag of the Province of Ontario; And whereas it is desirable that such flag have the design and coloring of the Canadian Red Ensign except that the badge in the fly be the shield of the armorial bearings of the Province of Ontario

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

## **Ontario Provincial Flag**



The flag described and illustrated in the Schedule to this Act is the provincial flag of the Province of Ontario. R.S.O. 1990, c. F.20, s.1.

The Ontario Flag replaced the former Provincial Flag on May 21, 1965 – Ninety Seven days from the February 15, 1965 unfurling of Canada's new National Flag. granted by Royal Warrant in 1868;

Before 1965, the Canadian Red Ensign had served as the national flag of Canada. It was flown at all military installations in Canada and overseas, outside the legislature and government buildings, at Royal Canadian Legion halls, and many private homes. In

1964, the federal government, after a long and acrimonious debate, replaced the Red Ensign with the current flag of Canada. This decision was unpopular among millions of Canadians. These included many Ontarians, particularly in rural areas that made up much of the political base of Premier John Roberts' Ontario Progressive Conservatives.

While Roberts insisted that he supported the new national flag, he felt the Ensign was an important symbol that reflected Ontario's British heritage and the sacrifices made by Canadian troops under the Red Ensign. As Roberts' put it, the Ontario flag "covers our history." He was supported in this clearly undemocratic motion by fellow Conservative Elmer McKay. The provincial Government of John Roberts' was shocked and bleeding their ancestral blueblood on the floor of the Ontario Parliament.

They had miscalculated the strong appeal that Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson with his program of creating a new National Flag which would be free of all the Royal trappings which prevailed since Confederation in 1867. The Canadian people were absolutely delighted and celebrated on the streets of Canada on that historical day when the new National flags were unfurled in every Province of Canada on the brisk February 15, 1965 morning bring a new and important message to those not born of the Anglo Saxon Race. We have a new country and the day will come sooner than later when the English Crown will not prevail, and we will get our Country back.



### **Defense Minister Peter McKay Press Conference November 20, 2011**

*“Canada will not rule out military action in Syria if diplomacy and economic sanctions fail to end mounting violence against its civilians,”* Defense Minister Peter McKay announced Sunday.

*“There is a cascading number of sanctions and things that would have to happen before there would be any type of intervention, one of those being, of course, the consideration and sanctions coming from the United Nations Security Council,”* he told CT's *Question*

*Period.*

McKay acknowledged that Canada would be prepared to join an international coalition to protect civilians caught in the bloodshed resulting from Syrian President Bashar Assad's crackdown on anti-government forces. The UN estimates 3,500 people have been killed since the eight-month-old uprising began."

*"Canada has, certainly, a great deal of ability to lend support in a situation as we saw in Libya," he said when asked whether Canada would contribute to a no-fly zone over Syria. Canadian pilots helped enforce a UN-sanctioned no-fly zone over Libya earlier this year."*

McKay told reporters at the Halifax International Security Forum on Sunday that Canada would assess the need for military action case by case. *"How we go on about it and what comes next is done on ... an escalating scale before making any final decisions around intervention."*

Top Canadian and NATO officials also cautioned against using a one-size-fits-all approach.

*"Libya should not be a blueprint for the future,"* Lt.-Gen. Charles Bouchard, commander of the NATO military mission in Libya, said Saturday at the three-day forum. *"Syria is different. It's in the Middle East, it's got different neighbors and it has different regional support."*

In Damascus, rocket-propelled grenades struck the offices of Assad's ruling Baath Party on Sunday. The brazen attack on the mostly unscathed Syrian capital, mounted by a group of military defectors called the Free Syrian Army, marks a new, more violent chapter in the uprising.

As fears of civil war grow along with the upsurge in violence, the international community is watching Syria closely.

For its part, Canada will keep warships in the Mediterranean Sea until the end of 2012, McKay announced Sunday at the Halifax forum.

*"There's no question having a ship in the region ... gives us the capability to respond should certain things transpire,"* he said.

Earlier this year Canada deployed the HMCS Vancouver frigate as part of NATO's mission in Libya. *It will stay in the Mediterranean until early 2012; after that, HMCS Charlottetown will take over duties such as "locating, tracking, reporting (and) boarding vessels suspected of international terrorism."*

Syria also faces heightened pressure from the Arab League, a regional group of 22 states. It plans to meet this week to discuss possible actions against the country after Assad dismissed a deadline to halt attacks on protesters and to allow in foreign observers to monitor compliance.

“I assure you that Syria will not bow down and that it will continue to resist the pressure being imposed on it,” Assad the London-based *Sunday Times*.

Assad also warned against military action, which will “destabilize the region as a whole, and all countries will be affected.”

Last Wednesday, the Cairo-based league gave Syria until Saturday at midnight to respond. It rejected Syria’s request to change plans involving the monitors.

At a news conference, Syrian Foreign Minister Walled al-Mowlem dismissed the league’s deadline, saying its demands infringe on Syria’s sovereignty and invite foreign intervention in the country.



Defense Minister Peter McKay said Tuesday his government has corrected a historic mistake by restoring the "royal" designation to the air force and navy, a move he says will come at a minimal cost.

At an event in Halifax, McKay announced the Maritime Command and Air Command will again be known as the Royal Canadian Navy and Royal Canadian Air Force — names that haven't been used in more than four decades. The army, formally known as the Land Force Command, will be renamed the Canadian Army.

The royal designation was removed from the navy and air force in 1968 when the branches were renamed and brought under one central command named the Canadian Forces.

*"Our Conservative government believes that an important element of the Canadian military heritage was lost when these three former services were required to relinquish*

*their historic titles," McKay said. "Today, I am honored to announce that the three elements of the Canadian Forces will have their historic names restored."*

Veterans, military officials and other invited guests in the audience applauded when McKay made the announcement. The defense minister said restoring the former names of the army, navy and air force is a way of connecting today's Canadian Forces members with a proud history.

He also explained the government's decision by saying it aligns Canada with other key Commonwealth countries whose militaries use the royal designation.

*"This change is long overdue," McKay said, adding that it's "important to correct historic mistakes" when possible."*

Former defense minister Paul Heller, however, the man responsible for removing "royal" from the air force and navy titles and introducing the unified command structure in 1968, said that McKay is the one making a mistake.



**The Lockheed Martin F-35 Lightning II Canadian procurement** is the account of Canada's participation in the Lockheed Martin F-35 Lightning II program. The F-35 program was conceived from the start of the project as having participation from many countries, most of whom would contribute to the manufacture of the aircraft as well as procure it for their own armed forces.

Canada has been involved in the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Program from its beginning in 1997, investing US\$10 million to be an "informed partner" during the evaluation process. Once Lockheed Martin was selected as the primary contractor for the JSF program, Canada elected to become a level-three participant, along with Norway, Denmark, Turkey, and Australia on the JSF project. An additional US\$100 million from the Canadian Department of National Defense (DND) over 10 years and another \$50 million from Industry Canada were dedicated in 2002, making them an early participant of the JSF program.

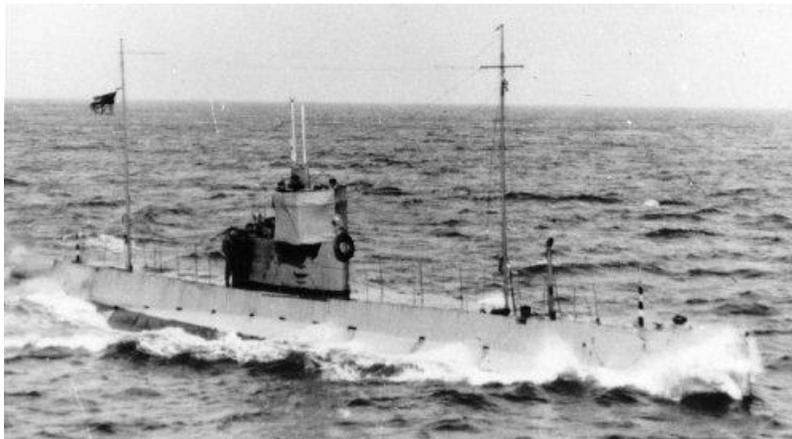
On 16 July 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper's Conservative government announced that it would buy 65 F-35s to replace the existing 80 McDonnell Douglas CF-18 Hornets for C\$16 billion (with all ancillary costs included) with deliveries planned for 2016. The intention to sign a future sole-sourced, untendered contract and the government's refusal to provide detailed costing became one of the major causes of the finding of contempt of

Parliament and the subsequent defeat of the Conservative government through a non-confidence vote on 25 March 2011. This directly led to the F-35 purchase becoming an issue in the Canadian 2011 federal election.

The Canadian government has only stated an intention to purchase the F-35, no contract will be signed until at least 2013. If Canada were to decide not to proceed with the contract

### Canada's Used Submarines

From 1984 to Conservative power in Brian Mulroney minister. Near time in power, conservatives a plan to some of the



1993, the party was in Canada with as the prime the end of their the had put forward modernize equipment

being used by the Canadian military. They planned to retire the aging Sea King helicopters and replace them with the Cormorant helicopter. They also planned to buy a number of new and modern nuclear-powered submarines to allow them to patrol Canada's shorelines. In 1993, there was a federal election in which the Liberal party attacked the conservatives for their planned defense spending, lambasting it as being extravagant. When the Liberals won, they promptly canceled the Cormorant contract (paying almost \$500 million in penalties) and instead of buying the modern nuclear-powered subs, they decided to buy some used diesel-powered submarines from Britain.

The Canadian submarine named the HMCS Chicoutimi had caught fire off the coast of Scotland, immobilizing the sub, killing one , and injuring two others. What was the submarine doing off the coast of Scotland. The Chicoutimi was one of the used ones Canada had purchased from Britain.

## **Canada's Military Approach in Afghanistan**

In November 2010, Canada announced a new role for its continued engagement in Afghanistan to 2014. Canada's goal is to help Afghans rebuild Afghanistan into a viable country that is better governed, more stable and secure, and never again a safe haven for terrorists.

Building on the significant progress that has been achieved in the areas of security, diplomacy, human rights and development, Canada's work in Afghanistan between now and 2014 will focus on four key themes: investing in the future of Afghan children and youth through development programming in education and health, and improving the lives of Afghans, especially women and children; advancing security, the rule of law and human rights, including the provision of up to 950 military trainers, their support personnel and approximately 45 Canadian civilian police to support and train Afghan National Security Forces; promoting regional diplomacy; and helping to deliver humanitarian assistance.

These priority areas build on Canada's 2008 to 2011 programming efforts, support Afghan-developed priorities and sustain progress in key areas that are essential to Afghanistan's future. Based on Afghan needs, these priorities have been identified as areas in which Canada can continue making a significant contribution to tangible progress in Afghanistan. Focused on national programming and based out of Kabul, Canada's efforts support Afghanistan's and the international community's long-term goal of transferring responsibility for security and governance to Afghanistan.

## **Fallen Canadians**

**Here we honor those who have  
given their lives serving Canada  
and helping the people  
of Afghanistan.**

**These Ten Young Men were among the 157 Canadian Soldiers that have died in  
Afghanistan.**

**Master Corporal Byron Garth Graff**

Age: 28

Hometown: Swift Current, Saskatchewan

Unit: 3rd Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

Deceased: October 29, 2011

Incident: Improvised explosive device, Kabul, Afghanistan

**Master Corporal Francis Roy**

Age: 32

Hometown: Rimouski, Québec

Unit: Canadian Special Operations Regiment

Deceased: June 25, 2011

Incident: Non combat related

**Bombardier Karl Manning**

Age: 31

Hometown: Chicoutimi, Québec

Unit: 5<sup>e</sup> Regiment d'artillerie légère du Canada

Deceased: May 27, 2011

Incident: Non combat related

**Corporal Yannick Scherrer**

Age: 24

Hometown: Montreal, Québec

Unit: 1<sup>er</sup> Battalion, Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Régiment

Deceased: March 27, 2011

Incident: Improvised explosive device, Panjwa'i District, Afghanistan.

**Corporal Steve Martin**

Age: 24

Hometown: St-Cyrille-de-Wendover, Québec

Unit: 3<sup>e</sup> Battalion, Royal 22<sup>e</sup> Regiment

Deceased: December 18, 2010

Incident: Improvised explosive device, Panjwa'i District, Afghanistan.

**Corporal Brian Pinksen**

Age: 20

Hometown: Corner Brook , Newfoundland and Labrador

Unit: 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion , Royal Newfoundland Regiment

Deceased: August 30, 2010

Incident: Improvised explosive device, Panjwa'i District, Afghanistan.

**Sapper Brian Collier**

Age: 24

Hometown: Bradford, Ontario

Unit: 1 Combat Engineer Regiment

Deceased: July 20, 2010

Incident: Improvised explosive device, Panjwa'i District, Afghanistan.

**Master Corporal Kristal Giesebrecht**

Age: 34

Hometown: Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Unit: 1 Canadian Field Hospital

Deceased: June 26, 2010

Incident: Improvised explosive device, Panjwa'i District, Afghanistan.

**Private Andrew Miller**

Age: 21

Hometown: Sudbury, Ontario

Unit: 2 Field Ambulance

Deceased: June 26, 2010

Incident: Improvised explosive device, Panjwa'i District, Afghanistan.

**Sergeant James Patrick McNeil**

Age: 28

Hometown: Glace Bay, Nova Scotia

Unit: 2 Combat Engineer Regiment

Deceased: June 21, 2010

Incident: Improvised explosive device, Panjwa'i District, Afghanistan.

OTTAWA—A short, portly Canadian general with a chest full of medals was welcomed home with pomp and ceremony Thursday, a reward for his work commanding NATO forces to a victorious end in Libya. It was a show the likes of which is rarely seen in this country for an honor that normally garners more understated arrangements and less public glare. The Conservative government and the Canadian Forces borrowed the regal Senate chamber in the Parliament Buildings to present Lt.-Gen. Charles Bouchard with the Meritorious Service Cross one month after Libyan dictator Moammar Gaddafi was captured and killed by rebel forces. The affair featured the firing of cannons and an over flight of CF-18 fighter jets, along with other aircraft that flew the skies over the North African country from March to October. Hundreds of military personnel also showed up, including an honor guard of sailors, pilots and soldiers who participated in the mission.



“As commander of Operation Unified Protector I had the privilege of leading an exceptional international team,” Bouchard told guests assembled for the ceremony. “I can report to you that the members of the Canadian Forces performed their duty with gallantry, with courage and with pride.”

More than 2,000 members of the military took part in the mission, including two frigates, HMCS Charlottetown and HMCS Halifax, and fighter jets, surveillance aircraft and refuellers flying out of the main NATO airbase in Italy. Canada flew 10 per cent of all fighter jet sorties, more than 1,000 in all.

“Because they held the ring, the Libyan people were able to lift Gadhafi’s yoke from their necks. Thanks to their own sacrifices, Libyans have won the opportunity to design for themselves a better future,” Prime Minister Stephen Harper said.

Commander Craig Skjerpen, who was at the helm of HMCS Charlottetown for the bulk of the mission, said he was proud of his crew’s work protecting the key port of Misrata, a particularly fierce area of fighting between government and rebel forces to the west of Tripoli.

“That city was under siege. It was being shelled every day while we were there. Our job was to keep the port open and protect that port. That was the only way that food and medical supplies were able to get in,” Skjerpen said.

After 42 years of Gadhafi’s rule over the oil-rich nation, a transitional Libyan government was sworn in Thursday and elections are scheduled for next summer.

But the new rulers must also build a new justice system that is up to international standards in order to prosecute Gadhafi’s recently captured son, Saif al-Islam, and other high ranking officials in the former regime.

Hope prevails, for now. That was the sentiment of 32-year-old Sara Algabroun, a Libyan living in Canada for the past decade who fretted while her family back in Tripoli struggled to survive through the conflict. Some family members fought with the rebel forces and she showed her appreciation for her adopted country’s help with a bouquet of flowers that she intended to pass on to members of the military. Algabroun is returning to Libya next month and hopes to go back for good one day. As for Bouchard, he was a little-known air force officer before the Libyan mission began and, after a long deserved holiday with his family and a short public speaking tour, he will begin the process of retiring from the force.



The Young Lady Held Her Sign Very Clearly and Very Early In The Game  
What Did She Know And When Did She Know It



*Beware*