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PUZZLES PEACE

Suggested Solution

It's a jungle out there

Presented By



PUZZLE ON A2

QUITTING THE CCP



Inspired by the
'Nine Commentaries',
as of August 18, at 11:45 p.m.

78,796,968

Chinese people have announced their intentions to quit the Chinese Communist Party and its affiliated organizations on a special Web site established by The Epoch Times. Many others, unable to break through the Chinese Internet blockade, have posted their withdrawal statements on poles or buildings. Others have written them on Chinese currency. Read recent statements of Chinese quitting the Party, the latest news on the "Nine Commentaries," and more at <http://www.NineCommentaries.com>.

CETA and the provinces

A trade deal with Europe could threaten Canada's public water

By **STUART TREW**

Provincial and territorial premiers met in Winnipeg recently for their annual Council of the Federation gathering. On the agenda, though mentioned only briefly in a closing statement, were ongoing Canada-European Union free trade talks.

These negotiations, toward what is called a Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement, or CETA, are progressing quickly and moving in directions Canadians would have trouble supporting if they were part of the discussion. A successful negotiation would also contradict commitments the premiers made last week on water management and economic stimulus.

The provinces and territories, who are at the table in an international trade negotiation for the first time, are under enormous pressure to come up with an offer on public contracting (government procurement) that will satisfy the excessive demands of EU trade negotiators and the Harper government. The EU wants public hydro, public water, and wants most major cities banned from

applying local preferences or other criteria of social, ethical or sustainable to public tendering.

A good example of what's at stake is Ontario's Green Energy Act, which offers high feed-in tariff rates for solar and wind projects as long as they source between 25 and 50 per cent of their materials locally. Efforts by hydro utilities to train and hire workers to install locally produced solar panels on public buildings are another example of sustainable development policies that would be banned in a deal with the EU.

Rather than make procurement more "fair," CETA threatens the local autonomy of cities at a time when around the world, including in Europe, governments are increasingly recognizing the positive role procurement plays in supporting community development. CETA's procurement chapter is therefore not weighted against Canadian companies but against communities on both sides of the Atlantic. Its only contribution will be to draw out and make more expensive the whole public tendering process.

This is especially worrying when

water utilities are brought into the picture.

Europe is home to the largest water corporations in the world, which have their sights set on Canada's public systems. There is every chance a private water company would mount a trade challenge where a city council decided to keep a water utility public on the grounds it would be more accountable, cheaper to run, or simply more democratic.

Even conservation strategies have come under attack in Europe by the large private water companies. It doesn't make sense to empower these aggressive corporations while at the same time committing provincially and territorially to stricter water conservation measures.

And what do the provinces and territories get in return for these concessions anyway? There is little chance the EU will change its food safety, forestry or other environmental rules to allow for more Canadian imports of controversial exports such as genetically modified crops, or beef and pork. In other areas, Canada already has access to the EU market, for example for auto parts and other manufacturing products. The potential gains are tiny, in other words, whereas the costs will be high.

If the premiers are truly concerned



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about protecting water, they would forcefully reject its inclusion in CETA's services and procurement chapters. We haven't seen the provincial and territorial offers to the EU to see whether this is the case because those offers are secret. Considering what's at stake, this secrecy is unacceptable.

Prior to the Council of the Federation meeting in Winnipeg, 32 organizations, including the Council of Canadians, sent a letter to all premiers demanding they seek and receive informed consent from the public on what, if anything, to put on the table before proceeding any further with the EU negotiations.

That means more than soliciting more business input, as most prov-

inces and territories have done so far. It means going into communities, explaining what CETA is all about, and hearing what those communities think of the deal. It also means incorporating public input into the official provincial or territorial position with respect to CETA. In the event there is little or no public support, it means pulling out of the negotiations.

Trade agreements should not be off limits to public scrutiny. We don't draft other important policies in a vacuum. On the threats to public water and good, green jobs alone, an open consultation is well overdue.

Stuart Trew is trade campaigner with the Council of Canadians.

Canada well-positioned to take advantage of the new economic order

By **GWYN MORGAN**

What a difference a decade makes. Who would have predicted 10 years ago that the main thing shielding the once invincible American greenback from an apocalyptic collapse of confidence would be China's weekly purchases of U.S. Treasury bills? Or that a Chinese credit rating agency's downgrade of the debt of the U.S., U.K. and France to below that of China would seriously shake international markets? And who would have thought that a newly-elected British prime minister would make India his top priority for a foreign visit?

After centuries of European and American dominance, a new world order is upon us. Stephen Green, chairman of London-based global banking giant HSBC, describes this as a global trade triangle with Asian "workshop" countries forming one side, Western consuming nations a second, and international resource producers the third.

UNSUSTAINABLE GLOBAL IMBALANCES
Trade moves around the triangle

with consumers in the West buying goods manufactured in Asia, using raw materials and fuel from resource producers. While the foreign exchange reserves of Asian workshop countries and resource producers have flourished under this arrangement, the West has paid for its shopping spree and energy dependency by going deeper and deeper in debt.

In 2008, the United States, together with Spain, Britain, France, Italy, Australia, Greece and Portugal, registered a total current account deficit of US\$1.3-trillion. Meanwhile, China and the oil exporting countries registered a combined current account surplus of \$1.2-trillion. No wonder economists were wringing their hands over what they term "unsustainable global imbalances."

Then things got even worse for the West. The financial crisis triggered unprecedented deficit spending, adding borrowing to finance huge domestic fiscal imbalances to already enormous international trade imbalances. There is virtually no prospect of reversing this picture. The U.S. cannot spend

its way to financial solvency and, having only one side of the global economic triangle, must continue to import a large portion of its resource needs. Debt-loaded, demographically shrinking European countries face immediate slashing of social programs and a long-term secular decline in living standards. The West has passed its zenith.

CANADA AN EXCEPTION

Now the good news. Canada is positioned to be an exception to this bleak picture. We have the smallest national debt of any G8 country. Our economy weathered the recession better than others and is currently leading job growth. But most importantly, Canada possesses two sides of the global economic triangle. We are a consumer of goods from workshop countries and we are also a supplier of resources to them. That's the primary reason Canada is the only G8 country to consistently achieve current account surpluses.

In 2009, our resource industries supplied over half of Canada's export revenue, with oil and gas making up the lion's share, followed by

forest products, mined metals, coal, fertilizer and electricity. In addition to driving our international trade surplus and contributing to federal and provincial tax coffers, resource sector employment is a mainstay across the country.

We have the natural gas, metals mining and forest products sectors in B.C., the enormously important oil sands in Alberta, and potash and uranium mining in Saskatchewan. Western Canada is also a major exporter of metallurgical coal for China's steel mills. Ontario has a huge metals mining sector, while Atlantic Canada has growing offshore oil and gas production. Canada is the world's largest producer of hydroelectric power and a major exporter of electricity to the U.S., with Quebec leading the way. British Columbia, Manitoba, and Newfoundland and Labrador have huge hydro power developments, and much more potential.

In China and India, which have more than a third of global population, we are witnessing the largest improvement in living standards in the history of the world. But their continued progress will require vast amounts of the very resources that Canada possesses. Emergence of the Asian-led new world economic order gives our country an opportunity to diversify away from our dangerous dependency on a weakening United

States. Realizing this historic opportunity means we must embrace and build upon the strengths of our natural resources and the capabilities of the Canadians who develop them.

CANADA'S GAME TO LOSE

This is our game to lose, but winning will require changes in both attitudes and processes. National vilification of world-class resources such as the oil sands over the accidental deaths of fewer ducks than die every minute during hunting season, urbane-elitists stuck in the old paradigm that denigrates resource developers as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," noisy non-governmental organizations that believe Canadians can thrive by changing the countryside into one vast national park, and regulatory processes that turn development of new metal mines or hydro dams into a decade-long nightmare will need to give way to responsible and constructive engagement.

It's not just funding of seriously stressed social programs that's at stake, but the creation of opportunities for our young graduates to build fulfilling careers and lead us forward as a nation prospering in the new world economic order.

Gwyn Morgan is the retired founding CEO of EnCana Corp.

The 'Nine Commentaries' is the book that is disintegrating the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and changing China. This award-winning Epoch Times editorial series discloses the true history and nature of the CCP. Now it is serialized here.

Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party

Commentary Two (Cont.)

On the Beginnings of the Chinese Communist Party

THE XI'AN INCIDENT

In December 1936, Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng, two KMT (Kuomintang, the Nationalist Party) Generals, kidnapped Chiang Kai-shek (the leader of the KMT) in Xi'an. This has since been referred to as the Xi'an Incident.

According to CCP textbooks, the Xi'an Incident was a "military coup" initiated by Zhang and Yang, who delivered a life or death ultimatum to Chiang Kai-shek: He was forced to take a stance against the Japanese invaders.

Zhou Enlai was reportedly invited to Xi'an as a CCP representative to help negotiate a peaceful resolution. With different groups in China mediating, the incident was resolved peacefully, thereby

ending a civil war of ten years and starting a unified national alliance against the Japanese. The CCP history books say that this incident was a crucial turning point for China in her crisis and depict the CCP as the patriotic party that took the interests of the whole nation into account.

Stalin personally asked the Central Committee of the CCP not to kill Chiang Kai-shek.

More and more documents have revealed that many CCP spies had already gathered around Yang Hucheng and Zhang Xueliang before the Xi'an Incident. Liu Ding, an underground CCP member was introduced to Zhang Xueliang by Song Qingling, wife of Sun Yat-sen, sister of Madame

Chiang and a CCP member.

After the Xi'an Incident, Mao Zedong praised Liu Ding saying that, "Liu Ding performed meritorious service in the Xi'an Incident." Among those working at Yang Hucheng's side, his own wife Xie Baozhen was a CCP member and worked in Yang's Political Department of the Army.

Xie married Yang Hucheng in January 1928 with the approval of the CCP. In addition, CCP member Wang Bingnan was an honored guest in Yang's home at the time. Wang later became a Vice Minister for the CCP Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was these CCP members around Yang and Zhang who directly instigated the coup.

At the beginning of the incident, the leaders of the CCP wanted to kill Chiang Kai-shek, avenging his earlier suppression of the CCP. At that time, the CCP had a very weak base in northern Shaanxi Province, and had been in danger of being completely eliminated in a single battle.

The CCP, utilizing all its acquired skills of deception, instigated Zhang and Yang to revolt.

In order to pin down the Japanese and prevent them from attacking the Soviet Union, Stalin personally wrote to the Central Committee of the CCP, asking them not to kill Chiang Kai-shek, but to cooperate with him for a second time. Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai realized that they could not destroy the KMT with the limited strength of the CCP; if they killed Chiang Kai-shek, they would be defeated and even eliminated by the avenging KMT Army.

Under these circumstances, the CCP changed its tone. The CCP forced Chiang Kai-shek to accept cooperation a second time in the name of joint resistance against the Japanese.

The CCP first instigated a revolt, pointing the gun at Chiang Kai-shek, but then turned around and, acting like a stage hero, forced him to accept the CCP again. The CCP not only escaped a crisis of disintegration, but also used the opportunity to latch onto the KMT government for the second time. The Red Army was soon turned into the Eighth Route Army and grew bigger and more powerful than before. One must admire

the CCP's unmatched skills of deception.

The War Against Japan
When the war against Japan broke out in 1937, the KMT had more than 1.7 million armed soldiers, ships with 110,000 tons displacement, and about 600 fighter planes of various kinds. The total size of the CCP Army including the New Fourth Army, which was newly formed in November of 1937, did not exceed 70,000 people. Its power was weakened further by internal fractional politics and could have been eliminated in a single battle.

The CCP realized that if it were to face battle with the Japanese, it would not be able to defeat even a single division of the Japanese troops. In the eyes of the CCP, sustaining its own power rather than ensuring the survival of the nation was the central focus and the reason for the emphasis on "national unity." Therefore, during its cooperation with the KMT, the CCP exercised an internal policy of "giving priority to the struggle for political power, which is to be disclosed internally and realized in actual practice."

Letters to the Editor



Please send letters to the editor to letters_ca@epochtimes.com. Include address and a daytime phone number. We reserve the right to edit all letters.