



**The Canadian Institute for Enneagram Studies, CIES**

Understanding Personality Types by looking at

## **Canadian Historical Figures**

CIES

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# Canadian Political Figures<sup>1</sup> and the Riso and Hudson<sup>2</sup> Enneagram of Personality Types

## Introduction:

In writing the following paper I at first felt daunted by the task of reviewing the various aspects of personality that lead me to the conclusion that the following people likely fall within certain Enneagram personality types. I looked first at my own internal process: how did I reach these conclusions? This aided me in further understanding my own typology. It emphasized that my way of approaching such a task is an internalized method and it emphasized the struggle that I often experience in seeking to externalize, - in seeking how I might share what occurs 'internally' with others (the 'external').

I saw that I use a simple method of determining personality type<sup>3</sup>. I look at the basic 'triads;' the information Processing triad (IP), the Hornebian triad ('S' for stress), and the Harmonics triad ('C' for conflict). I also consider the individuals' relationships to their significant childhood figures, that is, the Object Relations (OR) that seem to be acted out in their lives. (Please refer to Appendix "A" for a brief description of these three triads and of the OR descriptions.) In this paper I usually was not able to find reliable material that might allow for a discussion of the OR for these figures. I have included this where I have found reliable material.

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<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise specified all quotes are taken from Canada A People's History: Volumes 1 – 17.

<sup>2</sup> With gratitude for Riso and Hudson's monumental research and teachings, and with acknowledgement of their copyrights to the Enneagram of Personality Types as outlined throughout this paper. See references # 7 to 11.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix "A"



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## Canadian Political Figures



### Gordon Campbell

Gordon Campbell is the present Premier of the Province of British Columbia. He was elected to the Provincial Legislature in a landslide election in 2001 by a population that had experienced years of National Democratic Party (NDP) government and was grumbling about the financial recession and the government debts. He has been re-elected in May 2005, and now has a majority of 2 in the legislature.

Information on Gordon Campbell, the person, is sparse. His website gives high points of his resume and career and very little about the man himself or about his biography. He earned a bachelor degree in the United States of America (U.S.A.) then became a secondary school instructor, and he worked overseas with the CUSO. He later earned his Masters in Business Education at Simon Fraser University, became assistant to the Mayor of Vancouver and was a realtor; he was elected to the Vancouver City Council in 1984. From 1986 to 1993 he was Mayor of Vancouver. His wife is a school vice principal and he has two sons. He is billed in a rather low-key way, as a family man, despite the fact that it is quite well known that he has become intimately involved with other women, that he drinks heavily and that he spends very little time with his family and sons.

His web page stresses his current achievements, stances, and beliefs as the Premier. In his election platform Gordon Campbell vowed to decrease the government debt and to better serve the health and safety of the province. Once elected he immediately fired 60% of the government staff and replaced them with young people to whom he appeared to owe favours. Immediately the legislature building was no longer open to the public, as it always had been. No explanation, or warning or introduction was given about this change.

His platform of health and safety left most of the population surprised in his cutback to hospitals, home help, hospices, and care homes. He orchestrated a massive cut back of medical care assistance, and a massive cutback on supporting education at all levels. Strikes broke out across the province and were ignored. One decree, made law, that seemed to be well applauded was Campbell's new 'drinking and driving law' that lowered the permissible percentage of blood alcohol while driving and severely escalated the fines on drinking for offenders.



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At the annual Peace Day celebrations he had armed guards - a swat team with weapons, behind Plexiglas shields, crowded into the legislature. This had never before been seen and was frightening for the 'peace walkers.' He had photographers move on top of buildings taking pictures of the people in the peace walk or at the peace stalls.

He and his government seem consistently inured to any response from the public.

In the winter of 2003 while he was at a conference in Hawaii he was stopped by the police for dangerous driving and is reported to have had difficulty standing upright and to have a blood alcohol level far exceeding the levels deemed safe by Hawaii and British Columbia. He had been returning to his hotel after a late night rendezvous with a woman. British Columbians were upset and rallied to have him admit and give an apology for his 'double ways.' Denial was the first stance, followed by a stance of 'no apology' and it was only after several weeks of public outcry that he said that he had "*had a drink or two.*"<sup>4</sup>

### Typing:

**I see Gordon Campbell as a # 3.** Here is my thinking process: He is an upward climber with whom appearances are of great importance. This seems to reflect a desire to feel worthwhile and a fear of not achieving success. A dishonest quality plays out in his unwillingness to admit to mistakes. He is seen by many of his electorates to have a hollow quality underneath a slick-appearing exterior. No emotions seem overtly evident in this man, he has a chameleon-like quality in trying to give the people what he perceives they want in order to gain control. Attachment difficulties with women seem evident within his marriage and his frequent affairs; perhaps this also indicates intimacy difficulties. He is known for his poor decision-making which is often in response to look good in the moment, even when the longer term costs might be significant.

### IP:

This man appears to see that his image in relationship both to self and others is of importance, even at the cost of denying truths. As evidence I point to his drinking and driving incident. I also point to the manner in which his web site talks about 'highlights' that appear good, but misses unexplained gaps in his life, and that he likes to see himself and portray himself as a family man when his behaviour does not indicate this. This places him in the Heart Triad where image is important. This narrows the likely personalities to personalities # 2, 3 and 4. I am thinking that he is a 3 personality based on the deception, the image he likes to portray to himself and others and on the manipulation of this image. I also

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<sup>4</sup> Statement made to the press.



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observe his lack of observable emotionality which indicate a lack of heart presence, despite an advertising campaign that views him as a man that cares.

### S:

Campbell tends to assert himself in stress-filled situations and make his presence know. This assertion while experiencing stress varies in appearance; drinking to excess and driving; placing a 'swat team' in the Legislature buildings; ensuring limited access for the public to the legislature, and then only under guard. From the viewpoint of assertion this would place him, as a personality # 3, 7, or 8. He does not assert himself as a #7 or a #8 in a spontaneous positive manner, or in an embodied energetic manner.

However, it could be seen that Campbell was motivated by paranoia, fear and anxiety, and this might view him as a personality #6 – still a core point. I have not placed him as a #6 because I do not see evidence of his referring to 'inner authorities' or any difficulty making decisions. He appears to hold a steady and consistent line in his decision-making based on a consistent set of beliefs.

### C:

Campbell appears to work consistently on what he sees is required to keep him in a position of maintaining his image; an image that portrays him as a powerful politician. He does not appear to have difficulty when the public view conflicts with his use of power, in fact he just continues to move in the direction that he has decreed. This would place him within the 'competent triad' as either a #1, 3, or 5. While he does seem to have a 'mission' it appears to me to be a mission to be a figure of power, so I do not place him as a #1. Consideration of him as #5 is not a fit; he does not evidence a curiosity in figuring out and linking facts. He does evidence an interest in himself. I would not place him as a reactive type, in fact he doesn't seem to have much emotional reaction. Indeed the press and people seem to comment that he is rather vacant behind his facade, and frequent jokes are circulated about this vacancy. Again, this leads me to see Campbell as a #3.

### OR:

Gordon Campbell certainly appears to experience repeating dysfunctional patterns around being attracted to women and regarding intimate or heart-related relationships. Because very little information is provided to the public about his background, I have no way of knowing if this is a reflection of early object relations; particularly concerning issues around attachment to those who represent a mother figure (which would be a #3).



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### Joe Clark nee 1939

While a student in High School, Clark was the leader of and the president of the Progressive Conservative Party. He received his BA and MA at the University of Alberta and later he was on the Political Science Faculty there. In 1979 he became Canada's youngest Prime Minister (PM). He was Conservative PM from 1980 to 1983 and Leader of the Opposition for much longer while Trudeau was PM. He is known for his words in his 1976 February election campaign:

*"We will not take the nation by storm, by stealth or by surprise.  
We will win it by work."*

References state that he was often considered to be "Progressive" by his own party. He was both PM and Leader of the Opposition and when his own party did not continue to accept him as the Progressive Conservative (PC) Leader, he remained an active member of parliament working until 1991 as the Minister of External Affairs for the Malroney (PC) government, remaining principled and justice oriented throughout. He worked to avoid divisions and played a major role in drafting the PC policies on International Arms Control.

He delayed constitutional reforms until there was Federal and Provincial agreement and until a judicial review had been read. He believed strongly in free enterprise and in limited government. He drafted the Freedom of Information Act.

He was

*"often lampooned as an inept bumbler who spoke French at a high school level: [and yet he was in actually] an excellent organizer and had few equals in parliamentary debate."*<sup>5</sup>

He was seen by his colleagues on both sides of the house as very principled, very even handed, very fair. Stories that circulate around Parliament Hill about Joe Clark and Pierre Elliott Trudeau, (Clark's chief political rival,) report that Trudeau would go to extra trouble to introduce his sons to Clark, wanting them to know this man and respect him. Trudeau, while he was ardent in much of his opposition to Clark's stances, always voiced respect for him as a man, for his intellect and for his principles.

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<sup>5</sup> reference # 6



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### Typing:

**I see that Clark's personality type is probably a #1 with nine wing.**  
Here is my thinking process:

Clark did not much value a personal image, or even public thought about his image. He valued freedom, autonomy and fairness for the Canadian people and tried to represent them fairly. He valued work, justice, fairness and thoroughness. He was seen as a 'plodder;' perhaps he was. Throughout his public life he remained true to his values and his working toward a "*better Canada working together.*"

He believed in a bilingual country and he (an 'English speaking' Canadian) worked at his French, but he was not a 'natural.' He remained in government, visible and effective even, following the non-acceptance vote of his own party. This took a dedication to his values and mission. He valued what he saw as the justice of the democratic process so much that he played the role of the chief disturber and staller in the process of bringing the constitution home and in fair trade. He was a hard worker and principled, even in his own actions. He worked for justice, fairness and freedom. These are qualities of a #1 and could also be representative of a 9 wing in his even-handedness, fairness, and low-key presentation. (My mother a #3 - would criticize him mercilessly for his lack of presentation and his very poor French.)

### IP:

I place him as a #1 within the autonomy triad (8, 9 or 1) for his diligence to fairness, freedom, justice.

### S:

Within the Hornebian triad, I place Clark within the Compliant group (that is the 1, 2 or 6). Joe Clark could be seen as 'quietly assertive' but directly moving into a situation to get it changed and using his skills to do so wasn't often his chief motivation. This is the man who worked hard and long to stall the government at every turn until greater agreement could be reached amongst the provinces which each wanted reforms in the constitution. This is the man who drafted policies for arms control, avoiding divisions and working openly for peoples' decisions and limited government involvement. (In my view, this does not sound like an 'assertive' personality a 3, 7 or 8 all of who work toward an action to decrease the stress experience.) Some case may be made for a withdrawal (as #4, 5, or 9) especially regarding his tendency to avoid the lime-light, however I do not see this as his chief motivating method in attending to stress. Instead he focused on attending to (complying to) his ideal, his 'mission,' and he 'buckled down' and worked and confronted when it was necessary. In the compliance groupings I do not see evidence of a desire to comply to external authorities (his own party saw him as too progressive), nor do I see a pattern of complying to the need to help others or assist. His image was certainly not one of





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his focuses or his assets; even in the image of assisting. It appears to me however that the predominant motivating factor under stress was to stay with the principles that he held so close and dear. This would place him as a #1.

C:

Again Joe Clark's public image in conflict was not to look for the positive, or to feel positive so I do not see him as fitting neatly into the 'Positive' grouping (#2, 3, 7). He was not - or rarely was - reactive in public and while this isn't always an accurate yard-stick because we do not see how he reacts internally, I see him squarely in the Competent grouping and not the Reactive grouping. He looked at conflict head on, straight and through the lens of his principles - this would place him as a # 1, 3, or 5. While some small case might be made for 5, because he moved to his depth of knowledge to help him move into the conflict and attend to it, it is my opinion that his principles were his motivating factor. This places him in the #1.

OR:

I could not find material that might indicate Clark's early object relations.



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### **Jean J. J. Chretien** ne:1934 -

(Reference: Episode 17: Canada A People's History)

Chretien is the eighteenth child of a French Canadian working class family. At a young age he had "Bell's Syndrome" which left him with muscular 'droop' in his face. As a teen he was interested in politics, and he was even then, a Liberal, in the minority in the Province of Quebec. (Which at that time was still operated on a feudal system under the Catholic Church.)

He earned his law degree from L'University de Laval and also earned his Masters in law and his Doctorate from Laval. He holds many honorary degrees in law and approximately 12 honorary doctorates in Law.

He became a Liberal Member of Parliament (MP) in 1963 at a time when politics were changing, especially in Quebec. He worked closely with another liberal, PM, P.E. Trudeau. Chretien has held many cabinet posts. His 27 (plus) long years of experience in the government and cabinet made him intimate with the strategies and players in politics. He knows both well. He is reported to have strong skills as a political organizer.

In 1980 he was vocal and strong about the need for a united Canada.

*"The truth will come out and for us the truth is liberty" ...  
"It's a strong Quebec and a united Canada. Thank you"<sup>6</sup>*

He has rebuilt the Liberal party. He plays up the "boy from Shawinigan" background which includes his working class family and French Canadian origins. He also plays up his enjoyment of hockey. Until recently he was the Liberal party Leader and was PM from 1993 -2004.

He is a strong emotional speaker, using a folksy style in both English and in French and he is able to create an identification with his audiences. He has a forceful and engaging speaking style.

On his website he is quoted as saying:

*"The art of politics is learning to walk with your back to the wall, your elbows high and a smile on your face. It's a*

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<sup>6</sup> Reference #1: episode 17



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*survival game played under the glare of lights. If you don't learn that you're quickly finished. It's damn tough and you can't complain; you just have to take it and give it back.*

*The press wants to get you. The opposition wants to get you. Even some of the bureaucrats want to get you. They all may have an interest in making you look bad, and they all have ambitions of their own."*

It sounds to me like the 'boy from Shawinigan' knows how to play hockey and when to use his elbows and when to 'scrap.'

He is also known for his integrity. And the press report that he *'is not strong in the need to be in the public eye,'* although the quote above indicates that he knows when there is a strategic political need to be seen before the public.

Outside of his political life he keeps his family life quite private and quiet. He appears to enjoy his family, and the family members while not in the public eye, appear to be relatively close.

### **Typing:**

**I see Chretein's personality type as a #1.** Here are some of the reasons;

### IP:

He speaks strongly about autonomy issues for Canada and Quebec freedom to choose within a united Canada. While he is conscious of image, image does not appear to be his primary motivation. He is not an image oriented type. He may be a security oriented type, but on consideration, he speaks with full body impressions and can relate to his audience on a very gut level, often using his anger to bring home a point. Indeed when he speaks, one can readily imagine the physical-ness of hockey. It could be viewed that he has the presence of a # 8 personality, but he does not have the big magnanimous quality of the # 8. He walks more strategically than an 8 would walk into a verbal 'dog fight.' He uses his emotions, and the anger that is often present and this doesn't seem to fit with the presentation of a # 9. The use of anger, the strategic aspect and the belief in the importance of what he is doing for the country of Canada is very strong. Even those who disagree with him, know that they are up against principles, intellect and determination. This likely places him as a type # 1.



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S:

I would not place Chretien in the Withdrawn grouping in his coping with stress. Again, he is principled and believes in the principles of the law, he makes this clear and asserts these principles. He does not hesitate to enter into an argument, at least from appearances point of view. Again however, he is not so much asserting his will (although this certainly occurs). He appears to be motivated by the principles which he adheres to; and compliance to those principles is important. This would place him in the Compliance group as a #1, not a 6 or 2.

C:

I don't see clear evidence that Chretien's personality fits the Positive outlook grouping. He fits the Competent (1, 3, 5) grouping as he does not tend to avoid conflict, but enters into conflict using strategies and by pointing to what is right and why and to the principles of law. He has evidenced some reactive -like stances often in anger. Perhaps this is the 1 moving to 4 under stress of conflict. I do not see this as the reactive-ness of 'blustering' that one might see in an 8, nor is it the 6 anxiety reaction. Once again I place him as a #1 in his intention toward a competent response to the right and fair way in conflict.

OR:

Unclear. I found very little evidence of early childhood OR patterns.



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courtesy CBC archives

### **John J. Diefenbaker 1895 - 1979**

"Dief" was known as "the man from Prince Albert." He came from a poor prairie homesteading family in Saskatchewan. As a child and an adult he liked history books and biographies. As a student he sold newspapers. He was in the army in WWI. He became a lawyer in 1919 and although not very business-like, he was a very successful defense lawyer. I am told that he died a wealthy man.

Diefenbaker was profoundly influenced by the change of Saskatchewan from a frontier to a modern society.

As a Conservative party member Diefenbaker developed a reputation for oratory and for his expertise in foreign affairs. He was considered to be 'brilliant,' he spoke with authority and he was not afraid to go against his party's policies. He was one of the few Canadians to condemn the detention of the Japanese Canadians in the WWII. Richard Bell who was then part of the established Conservative Party Leader was not keen to have him in the party. He saw Diefenbaker as having a "*temperamental weakness with implications to fight and quarrel rather than to placate and mediate.*" Nevertheless, Diefenbaker succeeded in joining the party, was elected to the house in 1940 and was the Prime Minister from 1957 to 1963. He was the Opposition Leader from 1963 to 1967, and a member of parliament until he died in 1979 from complications from Parkinson's Disease.

"Dief" was known for his strong will, his stubbornness and his poor image presentation. Most Canadians made fun of him, and he often behaved in a reactive manner which he then tended to 'bluster his way out of.' He was easily roused to anger. He argued vigorously against the Canadian flag. He was a fierce monarchist and a fierce Dominionist, and as might be expected from his passions, he was very traditional. He was temperate, he drank no alcohol, and he was very self centred and loved self pageantry. The latter included his own state funeral, the carrying of his body on the trans-Canada train, burial in Saskatchewan and the creation of the "Right Honourable John J. Diefenbaker Center."

In 1957, when he was newly elected as Prime Minister he saw his task as

*"challenging of the need and the imagination as well as to the heart."*



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He formulated the Canadian Bill of Rights and granted Federal franchise to the aboriginals. He was very much for people's rights, and social justice programmes to aid the people in need. This is noteworthy as it has been very unusual in Canada to have a Conservative committed to social justice for the less powerful, that is, for the 'little man.'

He increased Canada's sense of a "Northern Vision" by increasing public awareness of the first Nations and increasing economic development in the north. He was strong on agricultural reform and wheat sells to China. During the time of the construction of the trans Canada pipe line he was vocal about not wanting to see Americans own or control this resource. He was accused of being anti-American and he responded with

*"I am not anti-American, I am pro Canada!"*

In 1962 he was involved in a scandal that placed him against nuclear weapons on Canadian soil and he was again accused, by the U.S.A. of anti-Americanism. He responded with *"no fighter jets for Canada"* and he ordered the destruction of all the models of such jets and emptied the U.S.A. missiles.

Historians and people who remember him seem to describe Diefenbaker as a personality with some rigidity that could quite easily be politically 'broad-sided,' and as someone who didn't have a great deal of 'breadth.' He nevertheless held strong views.

He held strong views about the value of the Commonwealth and other international bodies. He was a supporter of a non-white Commonwealth and he was an uncomfortable 'cog' in the anti-apartheid movement that contributed to South Africa leaving the Commonwealth.

As the Opposition Leader he was a 'one-man show' delighting in slowing the proceedings of the Liberal government at every opportunity.

While Canadians made fun of him, he continued to be re-elected. Hugh Scot<sup>7</sup> attributed Diefenbaker's popularity to his ability to handle television. He was the first politician to ever have this ability to have a captivating presence on air.

Diefenbaker is reported as saying in 1973,

*"I've lived history, I've made history, and I know  
I'll have my place in history. That's not egoism!"*

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<sup>7</sup> Reference #1, episode 15



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### Typing:

I am concluding that **Diefenbaker's personality was likely a personality type # 8**. Here is why I conclude this.

### IP:

Diefenbaker is recorded as having a poor image and not giving much importance to his image. Given this, he would not fall within the image triad of 2,3 or 4. While some reports say that he was brilliant, most view him as 'not broad in thought' and quite rigid. In fact many believed he did not think but only reacted. He had a captivating presence on television, he had a reputation for being quarrelsome (even with his own party) and for delighting in badgering others. He frequently made quick decisions that would send his staff flying in different directions as the plans would be changed without warning. This occurred with the destruction of the U.S.A. missiles. He had a few causes that he stood to protect at all costs. This puts him in the autonomy, triad of 8, 9, 1. There are no particular principles or mission statements in his career, and he certainly was not one to savour peace or to avoid anger. This places him as an 8.

### S:

Diefenbaker falls within the tendency toward assertion when under stress. He made his views known in a large way and he savoured pushing them forward. This would place him as a 3, 7 or 8. Because he doesn't show the desire to maintain a specific image of success (however one might define success), he doesn't fall within the type 3 description. Nor does he fall within the type 7 description of someone who is looking for stimulation and fun, pleasure (he was temperate). This places him again within the description of 8.

### C:

Diefenbaker was often referred to as a '*doom-sayer*' by many Canadians. This would not place him readily within the description of those who handle conflict with a 'positive outlook.' Nor would he be placed within the competent groupings. He was known for his unpredictable reactive stances. This would place his personality type as a 4, 6, or 8. Again, the straightforward no wish to have insight, no wish to analyze and his 'bull in a china shop' blustering finger-pointing approach lands his personality squarely in the 8 type.

### OR:

No material found to make an accurate 'guess.'



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### William Lyon MacKenzie King 1874 - 1950

MacKenzie King was Prime Minister of Canada from 1921 to 1930 and from 1935 to 1948. He was a MP from 1919 to 1948. He was trained as a lawyer and as a social worker. He had a master's in law and a master's in economics from Harvard. He was both a scholar and a civil servant; he was Minister of Labour and Labour Consultant to the Rockefeller Foundation. He was a successful labour mediator and throughout his career he strove for "national unity," making concessions to the Conservatives and supportive to French Canadian rights. As might be concluded from his education, he was interested in foreign policy and social legislation. He was also a firm supporter of free enterprise. He was Canada's first Deputy Minister of Labour. He was mentored and trained by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

MacKenzie King was well known and still remembered for an article on temperance in support of the "*Total War Effort*." He was in power at a time of drought and depression and during this time he refused to help the provinces despite continued requests and evident hardships. He appeared to value prudence, extreme judgment and caution.

Episode 13 of the Canadian History Series reports that MacKenzie King was

*... haunted by WWI, ... scared of foreign conflict and party division. And made [every effort toward] appeasement regarding the non-involvement in the war.*

In parliament he ignored the five socialist members and never took sides. Frank Scott reports about MacKenzie King that

*... he had no shape because he never took sides. We had no sides because he never took shape. He skillfully avoided what was wrong without saying what was right and he never let his one hand know what his one other hand was doing.*

He was neutral in the Spanish war and forbid Canadians to join fighting in Spain. He did nothing in Quebec when Duplessis and fascism were rife. He went to Berlin to convince Hitler to ease military aggression and he is reported as having said of Hitler,





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*He smiled very pleasantly and indeed had more of an appealing look .... He is a calm, passive man, deeply in earnest ... and of profound sympathy.*

When Hitler made an all out attack on the Jews, Wilson the only and 1<sup>st</sup> female senator, met with the Immigration Minister (who was then Mackenzie King) and was told by him that

*we are proud not to let the Jews in!*

Mackenzie King bought all the land around where he lived in Kingsmere so that he wouldn't have Jews around him stating that

*we must seek to keep this part of the continent free from unrest and from foreign strains of blood.*

As a result, Canada has one of the worst records of Jewish refugee re-settlement in the world. When Hitler invaded Poland MacKenzie King had a seance and was convinced the “*Hitler has been shot.*” He did all he could to limit Canada's war involvement

Roosevelt had asked MacKenzie King to tell W. Churchill to surrender and when MacKenzie King relayed this message he was amazed by Churchill's reply of “*Never!*” This swayed King into having no doubts and it was then that he became the leading ally of Britain, and ordered national registration for home defence, citing that “*defense of the land is most important!*”

It became evident that MacKenzie King feared the rise of the socialist parties and their policies and desire for change. He had a prophetic dream which lead him to think that his cabinet was plotting against him. At this time too Rolston, Canada's Military Commander, was calling for conscription and he threatened to resign if there was to be no conscription. Six cabinet ministers then broke with PM MacKenzie King and conscription was introduced.

MacKenzie King had consistently promised no conscription for the French Canadians but canceled this even though with a plebiscite 72% of Quebec was against it. When the French Canadians then refused he never fully recognized his decree as conscription and said that “*conscription was not necessary.*”

When Roosevelt asked for permanent defense aid between U.S.A. and Canada, MacKenzie King (to Canada's astonishment) saw this as “*friendship and goodwill.*”



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### ***Personal:***

Mackenzie King kept diaries from 1893 to 1950. He made daily entries, including clippings and memorabilia. He never married. He lived with his dog "Pat" on his property in the Gatineau where he re-established ruins from the United Kingdom on scattered sites on his property. These ruins can still be seen. MacKenzie King was a spiritualist holding frequent séances at his home with friends and mediums. He

*"communed with companions from another World,"*

with a variety of spirits, including his mother whom he dearly loved, and his grandfather, also Sir Wilfrid Laurier, St. Luke, and St. John. He consulted all of these on his career and his life in general.

He was alcoholic.

He sites his dog, Irish Terrier "Pat," to be his closest friend whom he took everywhere, including onto Parliament Hill into Cabinet Meetings. When Pat died he was followed by Pat 2 and Pat 3. When each dog died their was a lengthy obit in which he termed the death as *"the end of a long companionship."*

### **Typing:**

I type **Mackenzie King as a # 6 personality.** Here is my rationale:

#### **IP:**

Much of MacKenzie Kings decision making was unsure and based on waffling ideas of security. He did not appear very concerned about his image to himself or others. He did not seem to prize individuality. He appears to have been a core-point personality being a man of seemingly conflicting stances and switching between an isolated thinking approach and paranoia. This places him in the processing triad as a # 6.

#### **S:**

MacKenzie King falls clearly into the 'Compliant' triad when experiencing stress. His frequent reference to multiple 'authorities' in his séances (reported in his diaries) bear this out. This places him as either a # 1, 2 or 6. The dictum he followed was never reported as one to 'help others first,' as the #2 would do, nor does it appear that he had clear standards of a # 1 would to undertake what was a clear mission. This places him as a # 6.



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C:

All reports on Mackenzie King seem to agree that he avoided war, the idea of war and when Tommy Douglas disagreed with him he would do all he could to avoid the Tommy Douglas or/and the issue. He was greatly influenced by the male authorities of the time – Hitler and Churchill – and he would sway in his decision-making under conflict in reaction to his own immediate sense of connection. This places MacKenzie King within the ‘reactive triad’ as a # 6.

OR:

MacKenzie King is known for his frequent diary references to his mother with whom he frequently consulted (in spirit) for advice in how to lead the government. No mention is made of his father. This is interesting because I might have expected more frequent reference to his father ‘in spirit’ given that the OR for the six is the attachment to the protective figure. It appears however that in life his mother very much took the role of provider and protector.

Another point of interest is that MacKenzie King seemed swayed by the ‘pleasant’ smile of Hitler (also a 6) and it was only when Churchill (another strong male figure likely a # 8) was clearly and strongly in opposition to Hitler that MacKenzie King was able to take a strong stance regarding WWII.



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### **Sir Wilfrid Laurier** 1841 - 1919

(Reference: Canada a People's History series 3 vol 2. The Great Transformation. C 2001)

Laurier was Prime Minister from 1896 - 1911. He was Liberal leader for 10 years and he was the first French Canadian PM.

In his primary school years Laurier was reported to have 'not a practical mind.' Nevertheless he became a French-Canadian country lawyer who had a passion for English literature. His wife was a piano teacher. He was quite sickly with chronic bronchitis.

Laurier was known for his brilliance, his grace and elegance. He was also known for his charm, his charisma, and his generosity. He is said to have had a "*natural and unaffected personality.*" History reports that he inspired affection even from those with who he fought and disagreed.

Laurier is known for his beliefs and stands on 'justice and humanity.' Indeed he is reported as striving for justice and fairness. He was not a man who looked for conflict. He respected and tended to admire his adversaries (such as H. Bourassa). In reference to the Boer War in Africa he is quoted as saying,

*I have no enthusiasm for that mud dull-witted crowd  
that clamour for war.*

He was at first opposed to confederation and then passionately believed in the unity of English and French. He worked strongly for the constitutional rights of both English and French in the Manitoba school question. With Bourassa he had a strong opponent whom he is reported to have admired and respected. Nevertheless he did not agree with Bourassa's political stance and is quoted as saying,

*The Province of Quebec does not have opinions, it has  
only sentiments. ....*

History views him as a strong and principled leader that had a vision of Canada, and that he did not have the vision of H. Bourassa for the French. He saw Canada as an "*autonomous nation divided in two, French and English.*"

He had a history of fending off enemies one at a time.



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He created Canada's first navy which became known as the "tin pot navy." He was more for an open-door policy with immigrants, and in 1910 he brought in immigrants of different races. He guarded against becoming an "*annex of the U.S.A.*" and he worked toward unity and autonomy for Canada and toward weakening the tie to the UK. His views were clear in the following statement.

*I do not pretend to be an Imperialist. Nor do I pretend to Be an anti-imperialist. I am Canadian first and last and all the time! ... To govern is to have courage at a given moment to risk defeat in order to maintain a principle.*

In his personal life he suffered from chronic illness and fatigue, he required daily rest. He believed in "*dignity and sportsmanship, even in defeat.*" He also recognized that he needed the support of his friends and knew that "*the law of life is not always to succeed.*"

### **Typing:**

I have typed **Laurier as a #1 with a nine wing.**

### **IP:**

The evidence from history as cited above seems to indicate that Laurier was a fellow who had strong beliefs about fairness toward others and a strong vision for Canada. Despite the fact that his health seemed to be jeopardized, he was able continue in a strong leadership role. This speaks to me of possessing a strong inner determination, a quality of 1's that I often see and admire; that is, the quality of using their life force energy even with health difficulties. Of course some of the health challenges that he experienced may well be a possible reflection of the under-expression of the personal desire for autonomy and freedom and the under-expression of anger, or anger turned inward – and perhaps not.

Again, as has been evident in many of Canada's leaders, there is a strong desire for autonomy and freedom to live as Canadians, separate from the UK rule and separate from the U.S.A.. This is typical of the #1, but it could also represent a # 8 or # 9.

It appears that he valued a well-thought argument and he apparently gave little respect of time for an argument laced with affect or 'sentiments.' His determination for autonomy appeared not to be laced with sentiments but was a realistic ideal that could be worked for. This, plus Laurier's strong principles might place him as a # 1, with a small possibility of a # 9 within the IP triad .



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### S:

From the little that I could find about Laurier's personal response to stress I am supposing that he was compliant: compliant to his principles and to his body needs. This would place him as a # 1. I cite as an example the stress of limited physical stamina. It appears from reports that he scheduled rests throughout the day. This is evidence that he is coping with the stress of body limitations by being compliant with body needs and also being compliant with the inner dictum and desire for an autonomous Canada. He did not (it appears) withdraw into himself, nor did he attempt to assert himself with his body or loose himself to the causes of others.

### C:

History seems to report that Laurier responded to conflict as a PM from the perspective of a 'competent.' He did not move to a reactive stance, a stance that he seems to have had little respect for. Not did he seem to move into a 'positive stance.' His 'competent stance' was one of staying with his mission of 'autonomy', and within that finding a 'right' approach. This places Laurier as a # 1. It's interesting to observe that he did not view Bourassa's approach as fair and right – for it was highly emotive.

### OR:

Nothing found.



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### **René Levesque 1922 - 1987**

(Reference: episodes 16 and 17, Canada, a People's History)

Rene Levesque was a 5 foot 3 inches tall French Canadian who was a friend and competitor of Pierre E. Trudeau. He was a heavy drinker and a heavy smoker with a burning cigarette always between his fingers. He was a fiery speaker and a passionate separatist.

Until 1959 he was a newspaper and television journalist. He was then elected as a Liberal member to Quebec National Assembly and from 1960 to 1961 was Minister of Public Works. In 1967 he founded the sovereignty Movement that became in 1968 the Separatist Parti Quebecois (PQ). He promoted increased use of French and the recognition of French heritage and he called for the secession of the province from Canada. In 1976 he became Quebec's Premier. After the 1981 elections he tended to de-emphasize the separatist issue which caused a split in his party. He resigned in 1985 saying,

*I'd rather show you the unpleasant truth than a varnished lie.*

He knew what it was like to stand in a crowd with powerful well-dressed men and not be noticed. This irked him. Perhaps this is where his dislike for statues began. In reference to his dislike for statues he wanted

*... none of that bombastic iconography that living hypocrites employ in honour of the dead.*

Levesque believed in the right for self-determination for Quebec and he quit the Liberal party over this. Following the Quebec referendum in which the vote "no" was the majority on the issue of separation, Levesque did not give up, instead he said,

*Until the next time!*

which remains a phrase frequently stated in Quebec.

Levesque was a powerful influence on Quebec in entering into an open challenge to the English companies, and to state owned power. He crusaded for education, for taking the power from the church and from the elite and for giving it to the people. Under his influence the Quebec educational system created the large comprehensive high schools.



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Regarding the bringing 'home' to Canada of the Constitution and the Charter of Rights, Trudeau referred to him as "*the cat among the pigeons.*" In 1982 Levesque put the flag at half mast when Charter of Rights transferred to Canadian Society.

At his death the family (despite his voiced dislike) made an unusual statue of him. The statue is his exact height (5 foot, 3 inches), whereas most statues are 40% larger than the real-life figure. To this day the citizens of Quebec place cigarettes in his fingers. He is well remembered.

### Typing:

**Rene Levesque** is another colourful and determined character in Canadian history. I found myself moving between an 8 and an 1. As you will see, I have settled on a **# 8 personality**.

### IP:

Levesque is definitely an autonomy figure: this places him as a # 8, 9 or 1. His presence when viewed on television is strong and captivating. I never viewed him as small in stature when watching him on television or even at a distance in a crowd. He has the furrowed and strong brow of determination. He delighted, it seemed, in being the '*cat among the pigeons.*' His energy was infamous, as was his drinking and cigarette smoking. He was intense, emotionally reactive and able to converse into the early hours of the morning fueled only by alcohol, cigarettes and by the passions of his beliefs. As a leader he had a 'commanding and in command' quality. People were either respected by him or not at all. He was well loved by some and heartily feared by others. He behaved very much as a # 8 with his strong external use of energy and expression. Trudeau's description of a 'cat among the pigeons' holds a visual description of this man who had strong convictions and was often willing (indeed it appeared as though he was driven) to give up all for the fairness and truth of the need for 'liberation.' This places Levesque as a # 8.

### S:

This is the triad of stress reactions. From what I remember about Levesque during the years that I lived in Quebec I can not say that I (or for that matter my acquaintances) could – if asked – separate the man as we knew him from the term 'stress.' In my opinion, Levesque was an exceedingly bright man who needed and sought action. He was not content to work behind the scenes. He was, as I remember him, a man of involvement. This would place him within the 'assertives' triad, and I guess that he might have had a 7 wing chiefly, because accompanying that 'muscling through' quality that is so often a part of the 8 presentation, he also had a way of just moving ahead and getting what he wanted, irrespective of social niceties.





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### C:

Levesque was very competent and capable and I place him in the 'reactive' aspect of this triad. He fought hard and long battles for the 'liberation d'Quebec' and he would frequently be seen and heard yelling and pointing at someone, or at a group, that he saw as wanting power over and abusing the rights of others. He encompassed a that's-not-going-to-happen attitude: or an over-my-dead-body! attitude. This places him in the reactive triad of # 4, 6, and 8. He does not show the equivocation that is typical of a #6, nor does he demonstrate the doubt, and anxiety and withdrawal typical of a #4. This places him as a # 8. He dealt with conflict head on, and often with relish.

### OB:

Not found



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### Sir John A. MacDonalD 1815 - 1891

MacDonalD was the first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada (1867 to 1873 and later from 1878 to 1891). He is known as the “Father of Confederation.” MacDonalD was a colourful and odd character; he was an alcoholic, who lived troubled personal life, and is described as a

*Scot who distrusted... overwashed Englishmen ...  
[Who] got an unlikely bunch of men together to form  
Confederation [and then he] argued the Constitution  
into existence.*

Harris, a Loyalist at that time, refers to him as “*very tipsy and a drunken sot.*” But even his enemies respected his mind, his quick wit and his abilities, saying that he was a

*flawed and witty man with a gift for organizing and an  
enviable stamina ... [and with an] impressive grasp for  
constitutional law and a public taste for alcohol.*

He was much admired (it seems) by the women and was courtly and flirtatious. He was also a very strong politician.

He was seen as an ‘eccentric man’ and a great orator giving long incredible speeches for hours. He was thought of as a brilliant speaker often having people enthralled. When his friend Thomas D’Arcy McGee, politician, novelist, poet and historian was murdered by the Fenian movement he was shocked of shaken.

In 1847 his 13 month son, John died and he is said never to have gotten over it. Until his own death he kept a box of his son’s toys with him always. Hugh, his other son survived, but there is not much written about him. His wife, Isabella is reported to have been addicted to morphine and when she died in 1857, this too devastated MacDonalD. He turned his energy into politics. Throughout his life his personal expenses appeared to overreach his salaries and his income from his law practices.



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For 15 years MacDonald supported himself by helping and articling in a law office in Kingston. He became a prominent lawyer himself and became ‘the

power in Conservative politics’ after 1844. He supported ‘responsible government’ in 1849 and he served as Prime Minister of Upper Canada from 1857 to 1862. He encouraged western settlement. He and his government took over the Hudson’s Bay Company Lands in 1869 and furthered the railway interests before the Pacific Railway Scandal of 1873. He supported trade with England and favoured high tariffs as part of his protectionist national policy. He dominated Upper Canada politics through his

*... charisma, will and shrewd negotiating. ...  
Good and bad, able and unable, weak or strong, he  
wraps the around his finger as you would a thread ...  
(Joseph Rymal a liberal rival)*

In the 1870’s with over a dozen whiskey forts on Blackfoot territory the Americans were moving north from Montana and Sir John A. was alarmed by

*Americans moving onto claimed new Canada territory. ...  
It is quite evident to me that the U.S.A. will do all they can,  
short of war, to get possession of the western Territories and  
we must take immediate and vigorous steps to counter-act them.*

He then ordered the NorthWest (NW) Police out west while at the same time sending Methodist missionaries to the Crowfoot to re-assure them that the police were peaceful. After the NW mounted Police ‘chased back’ the Americans, MacDonald then focused on populating this land with white settlers. Luring them with the promise of “*unlimited opportunity to newcomers.*” He also put into place protective policies and tariffs –that would discourage the U.S.A. from moving in. He saw the Northwest as the key to prosperity for Canada.

He focused on a transcontinental Railway, saying that such a railway was of key importance to make the Dominion of Canada a reality. The railway became an obsession for him. He had a model train in his office on Parliament Hill and would be known to be late for meetings and put off decisions in favour of ‘playing’ with his railway. He saw the railway as a “link to the west” thus enabling the confederation of Canada. He wanted a confederation sea to sea and to this end he got moneys from Europe and U.S.A. and Canada in order to syndicate the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), and granted it a 20 year monopoly with the agreement to change the existing route, shifting the line 200 miles south, to dictate the construction of new towns and real estate prices and to ensure Canadian presence on Canadian soil. He wanted a country from “ocean to ocean,” and he undertook this task at great cost.



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By 1884 when the big game was gone and the settlers were struggling and the Indians were dying of mal-nutrition, the Indians became hostile and the

farmers were voicing their discontent, the Metis were also voicing their discontent. MacDonald ignored them all using the phrase “*Indian Loafers.*” Too late he eventually sent volunteer soldiers from Quebec and Ontario to fight with the Crowfoot against Riel and his men. This was the “*showdown at Batouche.*” When Riel was finally captured, MacDonald (affronted and enraged) wanted him hanged resorting to the accusation of ‘high treason.’ Knowing that in Manitoba half the jurors would be Metis he moved the trial to Regina, Saskatchewan, where “*half-breeds*” were not entitled to be on the jury. In his words, “*he shall hang though every dog in Quebec shall bark in his favour!*” (1885)

MacDonald was obsessed with the idea of confederation, and of the railway across Canada. He saw people such as Louis Riel as blocks to the union of Canada. Colonial union became of utmost importance for him and he worked for 20 years “*in the dreary waste of colonial politics*” [his words] to have this union completed. His vision of ‘Canada unified’ had to include the French. Again, in his words,

*The question of Colonial Union is one of such magnitude that it dwarfs every other question on this portion of the continent. It absorbs every other idea as far as I am concerned. For twenty long years I have been dragging myself through the dreary waste of colonial politics. I thought there was no end - nothing worthy of ambition, but now I see something that is well worthy to be weighed against all I have suffered in the cause of my little country. ...*

(National Archives of Canada C-004154)

### Typing:

I wondered about **Sir John A.** (as he is known in Canada) as being a # 1 or a # 3 personality. I determined that he was a **# 3 personality**. Here is my reasoning.

### IP:

This is a man who takes stalk of the ‘worth of his ambition’ and who appears to have a mission and is determined to hold onto it. So, from this perspective one might think that Sir John A. was a #1. He certainly has the determination of a #1. Or is this the ‘stubbornness’ of the # 9? When I read his words, I do not see him as a man who cares greatly for the ‘good’ of the country. I see him as taking many risks for the purpose of success. He apparently could be very charming and could switch into heartless comments and actions toward others. He looks to me as though he responded to Riel’s rebellion as a close call



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with failure, his personal failure. And this would account for the extended measures he took to secure Riel's death. This could place him as a core point

and as a core point at # 3. Typical of a # 3 personality he continued to deny the needs of the Metis, western farmers and Indians.

S:

I do not see Sir John A. as responding to the stresses of his time by being compliant to superego directives of 'shoulds' or making things 'better.' He had a tendency both to withdraw into alcohol and into his phantasy world of 'model trains' and also the tendency to move into action. The former might be a #3 'moving' to 9-like withdrawal behaviours under stress, and the latter is typical of the # 3 movement into action to feel better. I also wonder about his grief with his first son and his wife. We are told that he never 'got over' these deaths. This sounds to me as though he was capable of a heart-felt place, but after these deaths he turned quite consciously into the action of politics. Perhaps this the core point # 3 switching from heart.

C:

MacDonald used his wit and ability to argue with the many people who were opposed to union, and with the financiers of the railway who were wanting to pull out when time and profits were dwindling. Sir John A. does not seem to have frequently demonstrated highly reactive tendencies when experiencing conflict although he used self-serving measure that were less than honest. He was able to handle conflicts with considerable skill when he chose to. And indeed he was able to handle unhappy financiers and neatly side-step some illegal financing of his own. This too speaks to me of a type # 3, in the competent triad.

OR:

Again, none found; although I suspect due to the severe grief over the loss of his wife and his small son I suspect that there might have been attachment issues around the nurturing figure. This would also be more typical of the # 3 than the # 1.



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courtesy of CBC archives

### **Lester B. Pearson 1897 - 1972**

(Reference: Episode 15: Canada a People's History)

Pearson, known as "Mike," was Liberal PM from 1963 to 1968. He never had a full majority. He is regarded as an energetic leader and as an international statesman. He is not a colourful character, in fact he had a 'fuddy-duddy' image and he was quite British-like, always wearing a bow-tie. When he spoke people listened, he was solid in his speaking and not reactive. The Canada a People's History reports that he was "*a breath of peacefilled air coming on the heels of J. Diefenbaker.*" He chose his responses with an even-handedness. Unlike Diefenbaker, and unlike Trudeau, he appeared to evoke an 'on side-ness' from others. He was seen as an "*easy-going personality with personal charm, especially in the U.S.A.:*" and he was popular and seen as a success, especially with the press. He was careful but not frozen and

*... able to show his position without ruffling feathers*

by looking at the facts, and confidently standing his ground. He saw no benefit in being 'caustic.'

As a young man he won a fellowship to Oxford. He was a self-trained observer and writer and he taught history at the University of Toronto as well as tennis and coached rugby.

In WWII he was a combat pilot, and he was profoundly influenced by what he saw and made a commitment to work for a collective defence in the face of dictatorship and aggression.

After WWII he was a professor of history for 4 years, then the Ambassador to the U.S.A. from 1945 to 61, and the Chairman of NATO in 1951-2. He worked hard to try and find a solution to the conflict in Korea, at which point the U.S.A. was not pleased with Pearson and considered him to be inclined to '*compromise on difficult points of principle.*' He was the UN General Assembly President in 1952-3 and the Secretary of State from 1948 to 1958. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957 for his work in the Middle East. In 1968 he became Chancellor of the University of Carleton and he wrote several books on politics.



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He is reported to have been a brilliant diplomat and well known for his peace efforts.

During the Cold War the U.S.A. viewed him as “*moralistic, idealistic and crazy*” when he refused to co-operate with the U.S.A in the anti-Communist hunt. A U.S.A. newspaper at that time refers to him as

*... the most dangerous man in the English world.*

His profile remains in the U.S.A. files for espionage and is on file as saying he was “*outraged by the witch-hunt.*”

In 1953 Pearson was firm in Canada’s struggles to maintain its independence. And in 1967 he reacted against De Gaul with uncharacteristic anger stating

*Canada will remain united.*

Pearson is often seen as Canada’s foremost diplomat who formulated Canada’s basic post WWII foreign policy. He re-built the Liberal Party and as Prime Minister he strove to maintain Canada’s national unity. And while he was Prime Minister the ‘flag debate’ (1964) grew and he tried for a co-operative federalism with bilingualism and biculturalism.

When he retired he worked in international aid for the World Bank. He leaves a notable legacy: Canada Pension Plan, Universal Medicare System, Unified Armed Forces, a new flag, new transportation act, new approach to Canadians in disadvantaged regions.

### Typing:

I determine that **Pearson was a #9** with One wing.

### IP:

My sense of Pearson (and I own a bias here, for I greatly admire him) is that he did not operate through the obsession of his personality as much as most of us do. Perhaps it was his war experiences mixed with his peaceful nature that led him to stay with the true essential nature of his ‘peace-filled-ness’ and be committed to acting on it rather than retreat into an inner world of sought-for ease. Pearson’s life as an adult always stood for active peace. Because of this I can not classify him as anything else but a #9. He also had a profound effect on my sense of the world, growing up in the Cold War. He stood for independence, collectiveness, unity, co-operation and peace-making. These are all IP characteristics of the #9.



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### S:

Pearson as a public figure responded to the stresses of public life with a quietness. While he did assert himself it was mostly in a gentle, firm quiet manner that was well backed with information and knowledge.

Such responses could be typical of the withdrawal types (4,5,9). He was always persistently (the U.S.A. government officials might say 'stubbornly.') focused on peaceful measures for all. This is a typical # 9 profile, a # 9 who is not perhaps 'caught up' in his need to withdraw, but remains quiet and keeps his personal life to himself.

### C:

There are very few incidents in all the years of Pearson's public life where he was seen to have a reactive response. The only time that I recall was when he responded to de Gaulle's remark about the need for Canada to split. Pearson's reaction was quick, hot and full bodied. Perhaps this was the 9 moving to a 6 reactive position?

Pearson became heavily involved in peace negotiations in the UN and it appears that he was highly skilled with this – competent. And he also carried with him the air of someone who would not threaten, who would listen and who would see both sides fairly. This would be the 9 sense of 'positive' attitude.

### OR:

He loved his wife dearly and was often seen with her at the local Chinese Restaurant – the only Chinese Restaurant in Ottawa, at the time. But this does not tell us much about the enactment of possible attachment dynamics with both parents.





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### **Louis Riel** 1844 -1885<sup>8</sup>

Louis Riel was a Metis leader, the founder of Manitoba and a central (some say the central) figure in the North-West Rebellion. He was the oldest of eleven, a good student, introverted and moody. His father was a spokesmen for 6000 Metis.

In his youth Riel loved and wished to marry a non-Metis woman but was refused marriage on the grounds that he was not white. This greatly affected him and he withdrew from school just before he graduated. After his father's death his introspection deepened and his behaviour began to appear more suspicious in nature and more paranoid. He is reported to have been incomprehensible by his peers and often was alone. A sister at the College de Montreal wrote of him:

*This young man is incomprehensible and behaves most suspiciously. I fear this poor child does not have a good head on his shoulders. He needs someone to guide him, someone to follow him, but love him on his own and none of his former friends have confidence in him. I fear it will end badly.<sup>9</sup>*

He studied for the priesthood at the seminary and later he studied law. At the time the Hudson's Bay Company was selling the land on which the Metis lived to the government. Riel was concerned about land rights, and he was hoping for a Metis nation. He wanted to do manage this peacefully, through writing and via the use of the existing laws. He strove for Metis rights without blood, despite the fierce pressure he experienced from his Metis peers. He wanted the Metis to have education opportunities.

The Roman Catholic Church at the time viewed Riel as deeply religious, as prideful and as a man of 'temper.' The Metis knew him as "*the man who had stared down the Canadian government*" when he stood on the survey chain demanding to see the documentation when the Hudson Bay Company sold their land to the Canadian government. He is quoted as writing in one of his letters,

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<sup>8</sup> references # 1, 2, 3.

<sup>9</sup> reference # 2



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*Watch us, we are going ahead to work and to obtain  
the guarantee of our rights... ... to defend our rights,*

*save our religion, rather than shed blood.*

Riel managed to be elected to Ottawa, but he was expelled by the frightened and worried MPs. French Canadian rights are now personified by Riel.

Riel began to see himself as having a mission from God. In his words,

*I have a mission, a holy mission. God directs me. ... I am  
like a mirror, people see in me what they fear they are.*

He advocated peacefully for Metis rights; especially economic and land rights, and he developed a "List of Rights." The non Metis Canadians organized an armed resistance in which Riel was caught with other leaders and imprisoned. He was condemned to death but this sentence was changed to voluntary exile which he refused. When imprisoned, he suffered a 'nervous breakdown' and was admitted under a mental asylum. After escape from this hospital he lived peacefully for some years in the U.S.A.. He was nevertheless pursued by bounty hunters. He is reported as increasingly experiencing "*much inner turmoil*" and as being "*exhausted.*" At this time he went deep into his Catholic faith and began to believe that God had sent him to be a saviour to the Metis people, and to save the Catholic religion. Again, in his words,

*I am the happy telephone and the prophet of the New World.*

In 1884 he was asked by a group of Canadian Metis to help them obtain their legal rights in the Saskatchewan Valley. Friends smuggled him back to Canada and he conducted a peaceful agitation speaking throughout the district and preparing a petition. Ottawa promised to appoint a commission. This commission proved exasperating to Riel who saw himself on a mission of peace and saw that Ottawa intended no changes.

The American Consul at the time reported that he was a white man

*ambitious, quick of perception, though not profound, of  
indomitable energy, daring, excessively suspicious of  
others and of a pleasing and rather dignified address.*



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More and more, it is reported that he saw himself as a “*Prophet of the New World.*” He prayed constantly and took to using very specific rituals and to knowing God’s voice.

Ottawa (Sir John A.) sent the army out to quell the Metis and during this time Riel seized a parish church with his armed Metis companions and fought

against the army for two months. During this time he prayed constantly very often not eating, and sleeping only from exhaustion. He took to praying standing in the form of the cross and when he became too exhausted to stand or hold his arms out he had himself supported and his arms held out by others. He and his group were eventually captured and formally charged with treason. His lawyer wanted him to plead insanity as Riel’s cousin had informed him of Riel’s obsessive activities. Three physicians assessed him and two deemed him “*excitable;*” and one said he was “*insane.*” For the trial he wished to defend himself but he was denied this. The official version of the verdict is that there was no difference of opinion and he was hanged.

The Canadian Encyclopedia reports that Riel was

*... always introspective by nature and strongly religious, obsessed with the idea that he was on a religious mission. .... to establish a new North American Catholicism.*

### **Typing:**

I had difficulty typing Riel. I wondered between type #1 and type # 5. However as I pondered and played with this typing I became more convinced that **Riel was likely a personality type # 1.**

### **IP:**

Riel was consistently reported as having a mission to right a wrong, to form a Metis identity in Canada and re-establish the Canadian Catholic Church. He also had father frustration issues (OR). He also was a great scholar and knew and used the law extremely well. The fact that he stated that he intended to “use the sword of the white man [the law] against them” could place him squarely as a type #1 personality. Another argument for a type # 1 decision is that he showed great integrity and he was purposeful, self controlled and a principled idealist for the Metis. He valued peace and justice. He was striving to always do what was right and avoid evil. He had a tendency to drive himself progressively harder in his dedication to God and would sometimes collapse into utter despair and hopelessness. - Is this a dynamic of the #1 superego?

However it appears that Riel was always considered to be introspective and studious, as well as highly religious. These could be typical of a type # 5



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and my experience with most #1 is that they tend not to be introspective or to withdraw into themselves. But if you are an intelligent #1 who is marginalized by the dominant culture you might be viewed as withdrawing and introspective when in fact you are complying to society and 'finding one's place.' Another factor in favour of type # 5 is that he never moved into what could overtly be called an exhibit of a split between good and evil and he is not reported to demonstrate the

'hard' exterior so common with the de-compensating #1. He did however strongly work toward the good, in opposition to evil. So this would fit into a # 1 personality.

The deciding factors for the # 1 personality were that Riel did not seem to show the conceptualization that is typical of the 5, nor did he seem to gather knowledge for the sake of knowing and linking and understanding. He wanted to use his knowledge for a purpose. He also demonstrated the basic desire/fear of the #1 in his desire to be 'good' and not 'evil' in the face of God. Until his dying he was focused on being a good prophet of God.

Perhaps some of my quandary also arises from not quite understanding the cultural dilemmas of the time and also from his probable schizophrenia.

### S:

Under stress Riel had two responses, to withdraw or to comply to what he felt was God's will. The former could be a disintegrative-like movement to the #4 'position,' and could also be compliant to the directive of the # 1. Either way this places Riel as linked with the # 1 personality

### C:

Riel responded to conflict with skill and thought, attempting to use the white man's laws, which he eventually found (to his dismay) would not apply. He had a belief that if he found the right way to approach this conflict (in a way that the white man knows and uses) then a mutually beneficial solution would arise. This is typical of a #1 approach to conflict.

( A type # 5 conflict approach would be one that makes rational sense but is not necessarily focused on mutuality and fairness for both and Riel demonstrated a #1-like competent response to conflict.)

### OR:

Frustration around his father's death might have activated an already existing father frustration. Riel was oldest of 11 and his father also held a highly visible and important position within the Metis. Riel also found himself speaking for the Metis. So a case could be made for a pattern of living from and through his frustration toward the providing figure and this would reflect a #1 OR.



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### “Joey” Joseph Smallwood 1900 - 1991

Joey Smallwood was a ‘socialist’ a union organizer, a radio broadcaster, a journalist, a politician, and the Premier of Newfoundland 1949 to 1972. He was also a failed pig farmer. He was elected to the convention in 1946 to advise the British Government regarding a referendum about the political future of Newfoundland and for the three years that followed this Smallwood

*... demonstrated the willpower, courage, ruthlessness and mastery of populist propaganda that made him one of the most remarkable of contemporary politicians.<sup>10</sup>*

Smallwood was the last ‘father of confederation’ when in 1949, with a 52% vote for confederation, Newfoundland joined the Canadian Confederation. This made him the new province’s first premier. He was a good orator and he in the debate that preceded the confederation vote he repeatedly told the Newfoundlanders the they were to choose

*... between irrelevance and the 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

The influential merchants at the time (who wanted to remain independent) accused Smallwood of betraying Newfoundland as he dominated convention debates with his often sited words,

*... we are not a nation. We are a medium sized municipality .... Left far behind the march of time!*

In his early years in power Smallwood is said to have “*alternated between farce and tragedy.*” He attempted to force industrialization on Newfoundland: most of these attempts went bankrupt and empty glove factories, and other ‘industries’ still stand vacant to this day. His economic advisor was a former Nazi who was imprisoned for embezzlement.

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<sup>10</sup> reference # 6



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Smallwood consorted with corporate tycoons and devoted himself to large industrial endeavours, encouraging Newfoundlanders to move from isolated outposts to new “resettlement” communities. This became another disastrous attempt to transform Newfoundland as he forced a resettlement of over 30000 people; moving them from the ‘outposts.’ While this resettlement brought roads, electricity and schools, it also brought the end of a way of life. To this day this re-

settlement is seen as the death of an old and good way and Newfoundlanders still grieve about this change.

In 1972 Smallwood was ousted from power and he resigned from government after increased intrigue and increased tension. He did try to win his position back by forming a new Reform Party, but despite strong efforts, this too failed.

Smallwood is known for his bitter battles, for betraying the striking loggers and for abandoning the fisheries.

He wrote a two volume encyclopedia (which I have not read) that is said to be his way to ensure that he would not be forgotten.

**Typing:** I see **Joey Smallwood** as a **# 3 personality type**.

**IP:**

Smallwood was success-oriented and attempted to be pragmatic. What he appeared to want was power and to be seen as a success in a pragmatic kind of way. Most people saw him as shallow, inauthentic and as ‘a lot of hot air.’ Typical of the #3 he seemed to have an ability to self deceive in believing in his popularity and success, even when those around him overtly disagreed and shunned him.

He saw that having Newfoundland become a part of Confederation would bring Newfoundland into a different way of life and that he thought he would be appreciated and valued for this. He was not appreciated for his efforts to industrialize and the more he was not appreciated that more he argued, projected, blamed and scrapped for this success and to be valued. He was self-promoting, quite grandiose, and quite disengaged from those for whom he ‘spoke,’ that is, the Newfoundlanders.

It is indicative of a desperate #3 to want to be valued and remembered so much that he writes a two volume encyclopedia (which apparently has used considerable imagination) for the purpose of being remembered and in the hopes that a later generation will value him. Image almost at all costs was important to Smallwood.

**S:**



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Under stress Smallwood would move into action. Almost any action it seemed. Action and feeling like he was doing something, and talking about his doing something seemed to be a chronic way that he dealt with the increased stressors of his decisions. This action and attempt at action falls within the 'assertive' triad. I place Smallwood as a # 3 here because his attempt toward

action seems based on altering his mood and self perception, not on the reality of action being required.

I had considered the possibility of Smallwood being a # 8, but his assertiveness did not appear to be based on the desire for autonomy so much as it appeared to be based on the desire for self gratification and the desire to be appreciated as a success (which to my awareness, he did not receive).

### C:

Under conflict, and Joey Smallwood experienced much conflict, he would move to a simple solution to 'solve' the problem. People were moved, useless buildings were built, fisheries were abandoned. There was a great deal of competent looking movement that was useless and fed his sense of being competent. This places him in the 'competent' triad as a # 3.

He would move quickly and unrelentingly into vicious scrapping, make decisions that were unrelated to the people's needs and he would exploit whom he could. (He was not a smooth operator, however, and he soon, sadly, became the laughing stock of most of Canada, and yet, he was also a serious problem given his tendency toward deceit and his inability to consider the people he represented.)

### OR:

Other than a fictional book written about Smallwood, I again can not surface reliable information about how he was at a young age regarding the attachment to his parents/ mother – and how this might have played itself out.





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### **Pierre Elliott Trudeau 1919 - 2000**

(Reference: Episode 17: Canada a People's History)

Trudeau was a brilliant scholar and politician. He possessed and honed a “diamond sharp” intellect and used it with irreverence. Even at 80 years of age he was still seen as ‘cool.’ He was educated at the University of Montreal, Harvard and the London School of Economics. He was a Member of Menus. He was a man of wit, courage, complexity, and he was playful.

He was seen as a good father of three caring sons. He married late to a young woman with whom he stayed in touch after a tempestuous marriage and divorce. The public often speculated about his sexuality. In the 1960's Canada experienced a Trudeau-mania in which Canadians were besotted with his non-chalant, charisma, charm, sense of reason and intelligence.

Trudeau's intellect and his sense of reason could be intimidating when accompanied with his ridicule and critique of people. He had a “flippant damn-you” side and could be arrogant. He did perform a pirouette while walking behind the Queen's back, which in Britain is considered a definite affront to royal etiquette.

He was Canada's Prime Minister from 1968 to 1979 and again from 1980 to 1984. He refused to be leader of the Opposition, and so in 1979 he resigned his leadership. Trudeau is a determined and colourful figure in Canadian history. He ardently campaigned against separatists: Canadian Unity was immensely important to him. His Official Languages Act alienated him from western Canada.

His personal style was sometimes charismatic, sometimes contemptuous of the opposition, and often mercurial and unpredictable. Trudeau loved to hike, canoe, read, debate, meditate, ski and skin-dive. He swam daily. He spoke many languages. He is also remembered for his “*Just watch me!*” reply to the press when he was told that he could not implement the War Measures Act. He was also, despite his ‘flippant side,’ a very sensitive man who was never comfortable with the media. When his close friend G. Polluter died he stated that





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*“A part of my soul has left me.”* And when Michel, his son, was killed in a 1998 avalanche, he was shattered and drew his other two sons closer to him.

Trudeau had a deep passion for Canada; for a *“just Canadian society.”* He is often seen as the architect of the quiet revolution in Quebec. He was immensely popular in 1968 when Trudeau-mania swept the country. He was a remarkable and bold statesman with a passion for Canada - celebrating diversity and championing developing companies. He was a controversial figure with strong supporters and equally strong critics. His motto was

***” Reason over passion.”***

Trudeau was responsible for the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom. He patriated the Canadian Constitution making Canada a country not a dominion. He appointed the first female Speaker of the Senate (1970), the first female Governor General(1984) and the first female of the House (1980). He fought and brought into being the abortion law, the laws on homosexuality and the divorce law reform. He was strong in ensuring the

*... the government has no business in the bedrooms of the nation.*

He was strong on bilingualism, paid daycare and equal salaries for women. He implemented the War Measures Act in 1970 during the FLQ (Front de Liberation de Quebec)- terrorism and bombings at the time of James Cross' kidnap and Pierre Laporte's kidnapping and murder. On this he stated

*This is a defensive maneuver it is more important to keep law and order in this country than to listen to weak-kneed people who don't like helmets and gas.! – “Just watch me!” -- we must stop political violence as a means of achieving political ends.*

Robert Cooper his official photographer in 1981 for 4.5 years said

*He knew what he wanted and he would go after it. He would relentlessly stay on something.*

Trudeau played an ambiguous role with regard to the U.S.A.: Canada was always his first concern. In his later years however he became more vocal in his criticism of the U.S.A. defense policies and foreign politics .



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He worked for the reduction of nuclear weapons with his Personal Peace Initiatives. He was awarded the Albert Einstein Peace Prize.

### **Typing:**

I see **Pierre E. Trudeau as a Type # 5 personality.**

### **IP:**

Trudeau was a man who appeared to use his mind space to understand and know the world around him. He used his mind clearly and his motto of “reason over passion” speaks volumes about how he valued the mind. Early on in his political career he would talk about the interconnectedness of everything and his favourite song at that time was “Turn Turn,” which also stresses the reason and interconnections in/of everything. He was a visionary and capable in intense concentration and focus.

He had an intellect that wanted to chew and delve deeply into issues: political and otherwise. He valued knowledge and encouraged this with other Canadians, not only his sons. He mastered many areas, he spoke many languages and he was forever curious about the world and the world of nature.

As cited above he could become scornful and critical of other politicians’ poor grasp of an issue.

He was always curious about the world and wanting to know and understand his world. His sons speak of him as a gentle father who encouraged their curiosity and was very involved in their education. This speaks to me of a way of understanding and perceiving the world first through the mind space, - a way which is typical of the #5 personality. Also typical of the # 5 personality is the mastery of information and the desire to link, connect information and go deeply into the mastery of information. Trudeau is known for this approach, and this way of processing information.

### **S:**

Trudeau under stress and would tend to prefer to take part in a physical activity on his own. He swam daily. He also loved to hike and canoe on his own or with his sons. He tended to do these activities in isolated wilderness areas.

It appears that he had learned the importance of embodying his experience while experiencing stress. Under stress Trudeau tended to withdraw on a daily basis, it appears that he had learned to embody himself at these times.



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Withdrawal is typical of a # 5 personality under stress, but the embodiment and the daily conscious inclusion of the withdrawal (recognizing his need for it and the nourishment that it provided) is more typical of the # 5 at a higher level of development than we find in most people in our society.

C:

We had many occasions to watch Trudeau while he was in conflict with another(s). He was fair, he was personally non-involved and he was rational, clear and often had no hesitation in speaking what he saw, despite the possibility of further conflict. Trudeau is clearly a # 5 personality in his competence and clarity, and in his dependence on the rational linking of knowledge in conflict.

OR:

Again, no clear information.



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### **APPENDIX “A.”**<sup>11</sup>

#### **The Information Processing Triad (IP) :**

This triad that looks at how we tend to first process information through the prism of body identification, or heart space identification, or mind space identification.

Triads:

Body: (# 8, 9, 1) When one tends to process information via the body arena one usually exhibits issues of autonomy, physicality and instinctual aspects (whether rejected or over shadowing). Anger issues are often present.

Heart: (# 2, 3, 4) feelings/emotions are the central focus for these people in processing information. Image is also important. In the “heart” centre - love, compassion and shame as well as emotions - present as part of the processing of and understanding of the world.

Mind: (# 5, 6, 7) - the individuals here have a tendency to first understand their world through the mind, and through the process of thinking and linking. Security is a focus. Anxiety is often a by-product.

#### **The Hornebian Triad (S) :**

This is a triad developed by Karen Horney<sup>12</sup>. Her division emphasizes how an individual ‘automatically’ tend to cope with long term stress.

Triads:

Assertive: (# 3, 7, 8) These people have a tendency to move into the situation - to make their presence known and assert their wills.

Compliant: (# 1, 2, 6) These folks attempt to decrease stress by becoming compliant - to external demands, conditions or internal ones (superego) or to rules.

Withdrawn: (# 4, 5, 9) These people withdraw from the source of stress - either physically removing themselves. Or removing their awareness onto other matters, or zoning out.

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<sup>11</sup> reference # 11

<sup>12</sup> reference # 4.



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Appendix "A" continued.

### The Harmonics Triad (C) :

This triad was recognized and developed by Riso and Hudson<sup>13</sup>. It refers to how people tend to respond/react to conflict.

Triads:

Positive Outlook: (#2, 7, 9) These folks tend to view 'life' and the conflicts that occur in their lives first from the it'll-all-work-out-for-the-better viewpoint. Their attitude is one of feeling, holding onto and looking for the positive, (perhaps even sometimes denying the no-so-comfortable reality).

Competent: (# 1, 3, 5) These are the folks that tend to move into a conflict and attend to it with their own areas of competency - by pointing to and working for what's 'right,' by becoming busy, by getting to know more about it.

Reactive: (# 4, 6, 8) These people have an initial emotional reaction and will tend to at first respond to conflict and life's challenges with a big emotional, instinctual, or fear reaction.

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Another triad:

### The **Dominant Object Relations (OR)** :

This set of triads points to the early parental figure (or significant other adult) relations. Object relations have been observed by Winnicott.<sup>14</sup>

Triads:

Attachment: (# 3, 6, 9) These are the core triangle personality types, all of whom have attachment issues with early parental figures - attachment to the authority figure, attachment to both figures, attachment to the nourishing figure. Issues of attachment to the mother figure, father figure or to both seem to underscore the motives for all unconscious behaviours of the individual.

Frustration: (# 1, 4, 7) These three personalities tend to have frustration issues with their parental figures. The authority figure, both, and the nurturing figure

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<sup>13</sup> Reference # 7 to 11

<sup>14</sup> Reference # 12



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respectively. With these folks we will observe patterns in their lives that reflect their frustration with their early OR. Frustration is a recurring theme in their lives. Rejection: (# 2, 5, 8) These personalities tend to have rejected one or both of their parental figures. The authority figure, both, and the nurturing figure respectively. Again, their lives will re-play the patterns of the initial sense of OR rejection.

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