

British Empire wins Quebec elections, releases 'bacillus of secessionism'

by Raynald Rouleau

The elections in Quebec on Sept. 12, which gave the separatist Parti Québécois (PQ) 77 out of 125 parliamentary seats—an absolute majority—is only the beginning of the spread of the “bacillus of secessionism” all across the American continent. In order to understand what is going on in Canada today, one has to look, not at the opinions and programs of the various political parties, but at the British oligarchy’s mobilization to destroy the Clinton presidency, including the leading role of the Canadian-based Hollinger Corp. in that assault, and the ongoing move to “balkanize” the United States.

In a discussion with associates on Sept. 16, Lyndon LaRouche emphasized that since 1783, the British monarchy has employed Canada as “a principal forward base of dirty operations aimed at the looting and general undoing of the U.S.A.” One of the principal weapons which the British have used has been “to infect Canada with a form of sectionalism deserving of the epithet ‘political cholera.’ I refer to the way in which London maintained a suppurating cultural and political conflict of perceived self-interest among Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie States, British Columbia, and the northerly territories. This policy in neighboring Canada must be viewed by intelligent observers as akin to the presence of a plague-carrier at our doorstep.”

This “managed cultural zoo,” as LaRouche calls it, has not always prevailed in Canadian politics. There was once in Quebec, during the 1960s, a genuine republican movement, around a francophone of Irish descent by the name of Daniel Johnson, whom French President Charles de Gaulle called “my friend Johnson.” Johnson was the premier of Quebec in 1967, when de Gaulle shook the world with his famous call, “*Vive le Québec libre!*” (“Long live free Quebec!”). Johnson, the leader of the Union Nationale party, made a concrete offer to all the Canadian provinces, to join in an effort to transform Canada *as a whole* into a republic. But if one knows the British oligarchy, one understands why he was not destined to live very long. With him and de Gaulle out of the way, the idea of a Canadian republic vanished. Then the PQ was created and directly deployed to make sure that no universal-minded person like Johnson would ever again come to power in Quebec.

A quick historical tour

After World War II, there was a mood among the populations of the world that freedom was a universal principle, worth fighting for, and that no one had the right to take it away from anyone else. This was the philosophy of Maurice Duplessis, who was premier of Quebec from 1946 to 1959. Duplessis transformed Quebec from a poor agricultural province into a fully industrial entity, typified by mining, manufacturing, and the construction of large infrastructure projects. By bringing electricity to all rural areas of Quebec, he increased productivity several-fold. In the late 1950s, with the help of Daniel Johnson, the province of Quebec accounted for 60% of all the students in Canada enrolled in technical fields. Quebec was producing 50% of all Canadian hydroelectricity. Duplessis’s understanding and adoption of this principle of “universal freedom” had a very different effect indeed, from the philosophy of British liberalism.

Quebec’s huge infrastructural development projects and its technological advances did not go unnoticed. Obviously, the British oligarchs and their Anglo-Canadian and Anglo-American stooges, with their minds glued to a statue of Aristotle, were totally opposed to this “universal freedom” principle, and more generally, to anything that would increase man’s power over nature.

Several Canadians were under the thumb of these British Mephistopheles. There was Lester B. Pearson,¹ who worked all his life to increase the British Empire’s world domination. In Quebec itself, there was Georges-Henri Lévesque,² the father of Quebec’s version of “liberation theology,” who, after setting up the Faculty of Sociology at Laval University in Quebec in 1943, started slowly to turn out a stream of very poisonous elites who later became key players around the issue of separatism. They worked in tandem with people like Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, the queen’s favorite; Maurice Strong, a high-class charlatan with a Rosicrucian smell; and the Office of War Information’s whiz kid and Parti Québécois founder René Lévesque.

There is also a good side to this story. There was opposition to these London-steered rotten individuals, which General de Gaulle did his best to reinforce. Most significant was the aforementioned Daniel Johnson, the father of the just-

defeated premier of Quebec of the same name. Daniel Johnson was the only French Canadian politician after Louis Joseph Papineau³ to have seriously challenged the British Empire in Canada. He put forward a draft proposal for a "Canadian" republican constitution. Johnson's father, having come from Ireland, knew well what the British represented. Daniel was born in Quebec and spoke French, but he spoke good English too. That gave him the opportunity to see both sides of the conflict, and identify the British origins of what I call the "bacillus of secessionism."

Who is Jacques Parizeau?

The present leader of the Parti Québécois, Jacques Parizeau, who has just been put in power as Quebec's premier, is a graduate of the Sorbonne in Paris, and has been a civil servant ever since he was spawned out of London School of Economics in the early 1960s.

His great grandfather, Damase, founded Montreal's Chamber of Commerce in 1887. His grandfather, Telesphore, became the dean of the medical faculty at Montreal University. His father, Gerard, made a fortune in the insurance business. According to *Maclean's* magazine, the company his father founded, Sodarcan, Inc., is now the 17th-largest insurance broker in the world. His brother Robert is chief executive officer of Sodarcan. Parizeau's mother was awarded the Order of the British Empire in World War II for her "volunteer activities on the home front."

Parizeau started his career with the Liberal Party. Later, he became René Lévesque's right-hand man on matters of economics. But one must look a little higher to be able to understand Parizeau and today's PQ. For example, there is no difference between the Parti Québécois's political platform and the agenda of the well-known malthusian Maurice Strong, who was the secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development ("Rio '92"), and who is currently working around the clock to turn the U.N. into a one-world government. A small fact, with big implications, is that Quebec's Green Party, the political branch of Greenpeace (itself a creature of Prince Bernhard's World Wildlife Fund International), will now play a larger role inside Parizeau's government. The two parties officially joined forces last January, but these green fellows also have a lot of influence outside the party. They made lots of friends among the natives, while "protecting" (they say) the natives' human rights, against Hydro-Quebec's development projects.

You might think that a man who advocates separation of Quebec from the rest of Canada would have some nasty things to say about the British. But when Parizeau came to Washington in March 1993, I asked him, at a press conference, why it is that his political platform is so similar to that of Prince Philip, especially his idea of an environmental tribunal. He responded: "Frankly, I can't [comment], I have a great deal of consideration for Prince Philip, but I haven't

the foggiest idea what his position was with respect to an environmental tribunal. . . . Frankly, I can't see, as far as Quebec is concerned, any relevance. . . . Let's put it this way, the British monarchy, in Quebec, is not an issue. I suspect that it is not an issue either in Canada, in English Canada."

I pressed him further: "If you take a look at the present Canadian Constitution, the British monarchy is indeed an issue!"

Parizeau was speechless for a moment (I guess he didn't want to offend his British fellow lodge members). "Oh yes, indeed," he babbled. "No, I'm . . . I'm . . . I lead . . . heum . . . the 'loyal opposition' to Her Majesty, indeed, that is officially my doctrine."

So, as premier of Quebec, Parizeau has said that he will get the National Assembly to vote a resolution that will officially put into motion the process of secession. He also promised that he will call for a referendum in 8 to 10 months. The most likely date is around June 24, 1995, St. John the Baptist Day—Quebec's national holiday, when there are traditional festivities with lots of flag waving.

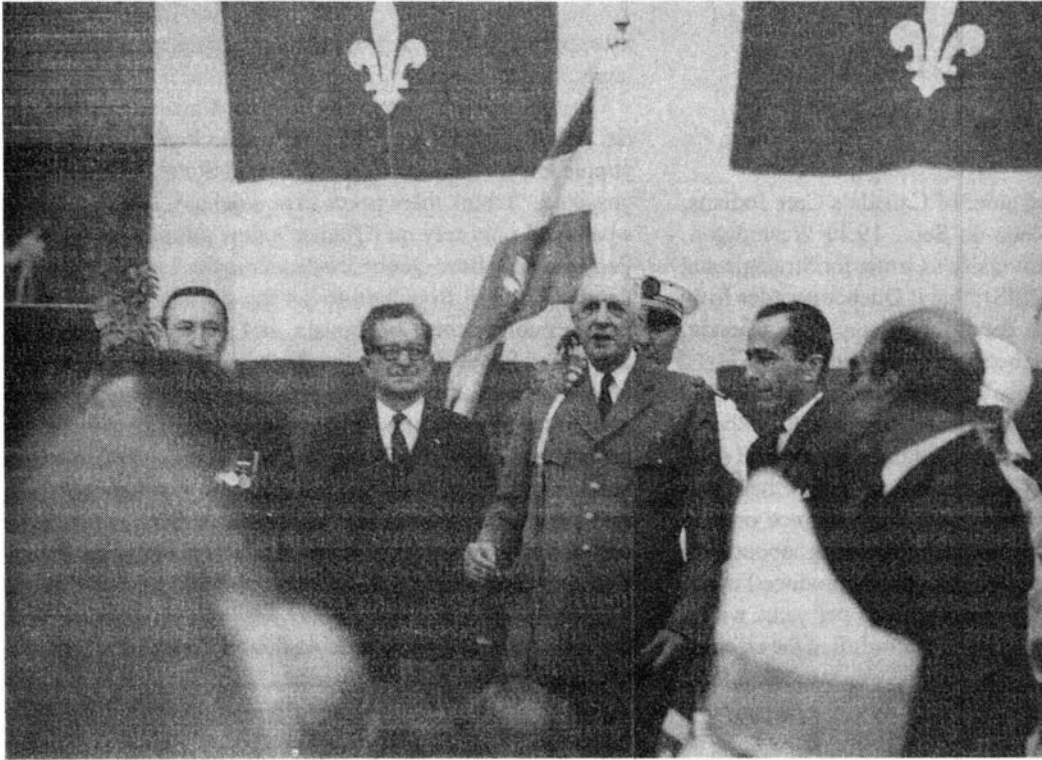
The ideology of the Parti Québécois

The leaders of the Parti Québécois, since its inception, *never wanted to create a real nation-state*, a constitutional republic based on universal principles, like those imbedded in the preamble to the U.S. Constitution. Why? Because the PQ wasn't created for that purpose, period. The PQ has been a British fraud from the get-go.

Now, let's be clear on this. I'm talking here of the leadership, the string pullers, not the members or the deputies who got fooled, thinking the PQ stood for real Quebec independence. The PQ was created only 16 days after Daniel Johnson's tragic death, for the specific purpose of attracting and gathering all the "sovereign-minded" people, "*pour leurs couper les couilles*" (to render them impotent) by getting them to fight the wrong enemies.

Quebec's problem is not the people of Ontario, or the bureaucrats in Ottawa, or what they called the Newfies, the people from Newfoundland; it's the British. Look at the Canadian dollar! Whose picture do you see? That's the nature of Quebec's enemy. It's the problem in Quebec as it is in Alberta, Ontario, or in the Maritime provinces. The PQ was created to obscure this reality; it does what an electric-blue-light bug-zapper does. It may look nice, but the closer you get, the closer you are to getting fried!

The PQ was founded by René Lévesque, a smart kid who was recruited by an American intelligence officer named Robb, the Montreal bureau chief of the Office of War Information (OWI). Lévesque was then sent to New York, to have an "interview" with Pierre Lazareff, the head of OWI French services. He was quickly recruited and shipped to London. By the end of the war, after having reached the rank of captain⁴ of propaganda with the London office of OWI, he



France's President Gen. Charles de Gaulle (in uniform) visits Quebec in 1967. To his right is Quebec's Premier Daniel Johnson. They sought to create a Canadian republic, but were blocked by the British.

was then recruited by the British, to work for the international bureau of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (CBC) as a radio news anchorman. He crossed over to television in the '50s, and became CBC's French Canadian star as anchorman of a news magazine called "Point de Mire."

At that point, Lévesque was catapulted into "official" Quebec politics. The reason was very clear. Daniel Johnson, who had just become the head of his party, the Union Nationale, was going to win the next election. From the British standpoint, he had to be stopped. His victory would have been a serious setback for the British, because Johnson belonged to the alliance of forces around de Gaulle and Cardinal Montini (later Pope Paul VI), dedicated to technological progress and development. So, Lévesque was deployed directly against this network. He was recruited to run with the provincial Liberal Party, which had just been restructured by a group of theo-libbers led by Dominican Fr. Georges-Henri Lévesque (no relation).

The Liberal Party's money came from Maurice Strong, a behind-the-scenes arch-enemy of de Gaulle.⁵ The money was funnelled through entities under his direct control, for he was the head of Power Corp. The Liberal Party did win the election, but Johnson became the leader of the opposition in the provincial Parliament. To give you a sense of the "relations" between Johnson and René Lévesque, one day, during a parliamentary session, Lévesque told Johnson that he was "*le personnage le plus vomissant*" (the most disgusting person) he knew.

The de Gaulle-Johnson project

Several years later, in 1966, the Union Nationale swung a punch against the British Empire: Daniel Johnson was at last elected premier of Quebec. He met with de Gaulle a year later in Paris. They apparently agreed on a plan that would commence the "liberation of Canada" from the British Empire, and perhaps, with God's help, the ending of Britain's control over Washington's foreign policy, typified at that time by the Vietnam mess. It was then, in the summer of 1967, that de Gaulle made his famous trip to Quebec and delivered his "*Vive le Québec libre*" speech.

Johnson, in the months that followed, wrote a draft project for a republican constitution and presented it in the summer of 1968, to a special constitutional committee. This committee was created at the first Constitutional Conference (since 1867) of February 1968, for the purpose of studying and drafting a constitution for Canada that would be *Canadian*; not a British Act of Parliament designed to protect the British Empire's North American territories from Lincoln's republican movement.

On page 5 of the Johnson's draft, it says in capital letters (quote translated from French): "It is important to recognize that there are fundamental rights, personal and collective, that underlie any constitution and which no majority can meddle with; this is especially the case for the inherent rights of the human person and the natural rights of nations or people to self-determination." On page 19, the following is written in capital letters: "It would be good to look at the

Cree Indians claim two-thirds of Quebec

Coone Come, the grand chief of Canada's Cree Indians, said at a press conference on Sept. 19 in Washington, D.C. at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), that if Quebec secedes from Canada, the Cree have the right to stay with Canada, taking two-thirds of Quebec's territory with them.

"I believe that America's interests will be challenged by the event now taking place in the Province of Quebec," he said. "I am here because something wrong could soon take place in my country." What is now the northern part of Quebec, he said, was given to the province only in 1912, in a raw deal. "Economically speaking, about 50% of the electricity generated in Quebec is produced in the Cree Territory, 50,000 megawatt-hours per year, with a value of some \$2 billion per year. Half of all of the electric-

ity exported to the U.S. from Quebec is generated on Cree lands," he claimed.

In response to a question by a British-Canadian journalist, on what the Cree grand chief—who looks just like a yuppie lawyer—wants from the United States, Come emphasized, "I think there needs to be a debate. I don't think we should only rely on [Quebec's new premier Jacques] Parizeau and [Bloc Québécois leader in the Canadian Parliament Lucien] Bouchard to set the agenda; I think we need a public debate in Canada, in Quebec, and also in the United States. Because for Quebec, it is important that other countries understand their issues, because they will need, under international law, for other countries to recognize them as a state. And they're headed right on the United States. And the United States, I am sure, is not aware of the aboriginal rights and the aboriginal people. . . . I am asking [the U.S.], you set the rules, let's not have double standards. If Quebec has their rights, shouldn't the aboriginal people have the same rights? . . . Let's set the rule of the secession, so that there is no double standard."

advisability of replacing the British parliamentary regime by a 'congressional' regime of American inspiration."

The purpose of the de Gaulle-Johnson project was very clear indeed. But René Lévesque was on the other side of the aisle. Daniel Johnson had a heart attack in June 1968, on the very day that Robert Kennedy was shot, and died ten weeks later, of another apparent heart attack. His death occurred only days after he had made a triumphant comeback, and was scheduled for an official visit to Paris to meet de Gaulle. De Gaulle was twice denied the right to attend Johnson's funeral. Instead, René Lévesque officially founded the PQ, over Johnson's dead body, so to speak, 16 days after the premier had passed away. Coincidence? Forget it! René Lévesque himself said that de Gaulle's trip to Quebec had caused him to delay his plan for the creation of his Sovereignty-Association Movement by six months. He said that he didn't want people to think that he had anything to do with de Gaulle.

The British agenda today

Today's noise about Quebec secession has nothing to do with the de Gaulle-Johnson project. It has nothing to do with the freeing of a nation. All of this has long passed away, and can barely even be found in people's memories. We are now in a different political geometry. The coming breakup of Canada is being pushed by the highest level of the British oligarchy, those who crushed de Gaulle and Johnson 25-odd years ago. British intelligence has now started a campaign to balkanize and destroy the United States by brewing a "countryside stew" of ethnic conflicts, eco-terrorism, natives' rights, states' rights, casino economy, survivalists'

uprisings, etc., all directed against the central government in Washington, D.C. That's the Blue Blooded Brits' plan.

Just look at what one of the British bugles, Michael Ignatieff,⁶ says in his latest book, *Blood and Belonging: Journey into the New Nationalism*: "If the 21st century has already begun, as some people say it has, then it began in 1989, when the Berlin Wall came down. . . . The key narrative of the new world order is the disintegration of the nation-states into ethnic civil war; the key architects of that order are warlords; and the key language of our age is ethnic nationalism."

The bacillus of secessionism will now spread, and infect the United States, unless we crush these malthusian freaks: Britain's royal family and their networks of operatives typified by the 1001 Club, the World Wildlife Fund International, the Scientific Exploration Society, and others (a full exposé of these dirty British networks will be the subject of upcoming articles in *EIR*).

The issue of natives' rights

There are several conflicts now set to explode, in the aftermath of the Quebec elections. First is the clash between the western part of Canada and the central government in Ottawa, which will arise when the federal government starts its theater act of offering "gratuities" to Quebec, to try to "keep" Quebec in the Canadian confederation. Second, there is the question of the "natives' right to a homeland." The British have already put the idea forward: In the eventuality of a Canadian breakup, the natives may want to stay "in Canada." But what does this mean? It specifically means, "on a territory controlled by British Empire." The British

have even devised special laws for the natives.

On one of the latest official Canadian government maps, one finds the following fine print, pointing to the location of Indian reservations: "No definite statement on the precise legal status of Indian Reserve and Settlement land can be made without extensive enumeration of particular cases. In general terms an Indian Reserve, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty in right of Canada, is set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian band by an Order-in-Council and is subject to the terms of the Indian Act, R.S.C. 1970. An Indian Settlement is situated on Crown land and has not been officially set apart by legislation." What this means, is that the Indians do not "own" the land, but that it is "put aside" for their use. Of course, what goes on in the reservations is controlled by Her Majesty, or if you will, by Order-in-Council, which are decrees made by Her Majesty's Privy Council. The exploitation of resources by mining, drilling, or what not, for example, is totally under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

So, according to the British scenario, the natives may want to stay in Canada, if Quebec secedes. If tomorrow's 60,000 Quebec natives were to be coached by some modern-day Stanley or Livingston, they would say, "Okay, we believe that at least two-thirds of Quebec's territory is ours." Obviously, this won't go over very well with the French Canadians. It's a recipe for chaos. But guess what? Chaos is a British tradition, "yu knoweu!"

Notes

1. Lester B. Pearson was the first Canadian ambassador to the United States, when the British loosened Canada's leash and upgraded Canada's legation to an embassy in 1945. He was key in setting up the United Nations and its bastard offspring like the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). He received the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in the Suez Canal crisis. He is the father of what are known today as "U.N. peace-keeping operations."

2. Georges-Henri Lévesque was not a relative of former PQ leader René Lévesque, but they knew each other well, and were both part of the same British operation. Georges-Henri Lévesque was the founder of the first university in Rwanda, the National University of Rwanda, in 1963.

3. Louis Joseph Papineau (1786-1871) Speaker of the House for Lower Canada (Quebec). Leading spokesman for the right of Lower Canada to become sovereign. He has been officially portrayed as being the leader of the failed armed rebellion of 1847, against the English, but that is only propaganda.

4. René Lévesque said of himself when he worked at the Office of War Information in London: "We were after all among the best paid people. I had a sort of assimilated rank of lieutenant. I think that I finished captain. I wasn't a captain in charge of a unit, but the equivalent."

5. Maurice Strong set up in 1969 a cover for British intelligence operations, called the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), for the purpose of destroying everything de Gaulle had done to help develop the French-speaking African countries.

6. Michael Ignatieff is a "fellow" of King's College, Cambridge, and a graduate of Harvard. He is the son of top British intelligence operative George Ignatieff, of an aristocratic Russian family. George worked for the Canadian foreign office during the Pearson and Trudeau years. Michael Ignatieff is now spewing propaganda for BBC television.

Karabakh war enters the negotiation stage

by Haik Babookhanian

The author is a member of the City Council of Yerevan, Armenia and a member of the executive of the Union for Constitutional Rights.

Since mid-May, the active front in the war over Nagorno-Karabakh has shifted to the diplomatic arena. Armenian military victories finally forced Azerbaijan to give up trying to solve the Karabakh question by force and to sit down at the negotiating table. [The historically Armenian Karabakh province was allocated to Azerbaijan by Soviet authorities—ed.]

Another persuasive circumstance was that behind the Azerbaijani trenches lie densely populated regions, while most Armenian cities and towns are removed from the front. Thus, the Azerbaijani population located in the combat zone would be the first to suffer from a renewal of active military operations. This would lead to an increase in the number of refugees, whose presence in the capital city of Baku has already heated up the social and political situation in Azerbaijan.

Moreover, the Azerbaijan Army, which has lost approximately 35,000 men, is not particularly "itching for battle," especially since the "battle" for Karabakh has nothing in common with the idea of the "Motherland" for Azerbaijanis. This fact, evidently, is the key to the Armenian victories over the numerically superior and better armed Azerbaijani Army: The Armenians are defending their homes, women, children—the Motherland—while the Azerbaijanis were trying to capture something belonging to somebody else. Finally, Azerbaijani mothers put this question to their government: Why are our sons dying in Karabakh?

The country's economic troubles also chilled the ardor of the Azerbaijani leaders. The net material product in 1993 was 51.3% of what it was in 1988, and the volume of industrial production 67.7%. Gross agricultural output has decreased almost by half. Retail turnover is at barely one-fifth of its previous level.

For many years now, Azerbaijan has been hoping to remedy its economic position by means of joint exploitation of its oil resources with the West. But Russia envies such relationships, and despite numerous agreements between Baku and English and American companies, nothing is moving.

Arms supply investigated

Even Turkey's moral support and ever greater participation in provisioning and training the Azerbaijani Army are no great consolation for Azerbaijan. The U.S. Congress at last