

# Quebec's Jacques Parizeau: a pawn on a British chess board

by Raynald Rouleau

Jacques Parizeau is not just "another premier of Quebec," or just "another leader of the Parti Québécois." He is a pawn in a British chess game which is now "being played" to further the goal of the "Club of the Isles," a super-secret grouping of European-wide oligarchs centered around the House of Windsor in the British Isles, to checkmate the United States. One of their covert irregular warfare operations, is to divide the Americas along "ethnic" lines and "regional interests," using the "environmental" and "native" movements and the U.N. non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to ultimately break whatever power of nation-states remains. Destabilizations are being run south of the U.S. border, most visibly in Chiapas, Mexico, but also north of the border, in British Columbia, and more immediately in Quebec. With the recent victory of their creature, Newt Gingrich, in the U.S. Congress (a man who considers the U.S. federal government "enemy number one"), Parizeau's plan to separate Quebec from Canada fits right in, and strengthens the populist "states' rights" movement in the United States.

Thanks to Parizeau and Her Majesty Elizabeth II, the Inuits are now claiming one-third of Quebec's territory, the Cree Indians two-thirds, and the French-speaking Quebecois are claiming it all. Inuits against the Crees, Crees against French Quebecois, English against French, and the French against them all—a British recipe for chaos.

## The chameleon

Let's focus on the chameleon Jacques Parizeau. His career spans several governments and, more importantly, encompasses several political parties. His agenda is not "party politics." To understand better where Parizeau is going, let's first look at where he came from.

In 1960, the Quebec Liberal Party was putting on a new face, in order to beat Union Nationale which had been in power for 15 years. The Liberal Party was headed by Jean Lesage, but its purse was under the control of the gang centered around Power Corp. of Canada. Peter N. Thomson, the majority owner of Power Corp., was the treasurer of the Liberal Party. Maurice Strong became executive vice president of Power Corp. in 1961 and president in 1963. (As

shown in the *EIR Special Report*, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," Strong is an integral part of what could be called the "executive committee" for the Club of the Isles. He became well known in 1992, as the secretary general of the pagan United Nations Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

It was the Power Corp. gang that prompted Jean Lesage to bring in Canadian Broadcasting Corp. political television star René Lévesque, in order to ensure the defeat of Union Nationale. Lévesque was an expert in propaganda. He learned his ways working in the London branch of the Office of War Information during World War II. Lévesque has said that he informally reached a rank "equivalent to that of a colonel" by the end of the war. It was Lévesque who would later create the Parti Québécois in October 1968.

Lévesque, after becoming the first minister of natural resources—a ministry the Liberals had created just for him—was given the task of nationalizing the electricity sector. Lévesque put the dossier in Parizeau's lap. They already knew each other: Parizeau had twice been a guest on Lévesque's TV show "Point de Mire" at CBC.

Parizeau, a teacher at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commercial (HEC) in Montreal<sup>1</sup> from the time he had returned from England with a doctorate from the London School of Economics, was also doing consulting work. This whole process of "nationalization" in fact meant that lots of cash was going to flow in Power Corp.'s direction, since it was the largest private power-holding company in Canada. It seems as if Parizeau and Lévesque did a good job, because Strong rose from executive vice president in 1961 to become president of the company in 1963. Strong, in a 1992 interview with Elaine Dewar of *Saturday Night* magazine, said of the time he was president of Power Corp., "We controlled many companies, controlled political budgets. We influenced a lot of appointments. . . . Politicians got to know you, and you them."

Parizeau was doing a lot of consulting work for the newly elected Liberal government, mostly on setting up government-run companies. He also worked for the parliamentary Porter Commission in 1963, on a study of the Canadian

banking and financial system. He had access to all the day-to-day working data of the Bank of Canada (the Canadian equivalent of the U.S. Federal Reserve System). This study was so sensitive that Parizeau's final report to the Porter Commission carried the label "secret" on each page, and has, to this day, never been made public.

To make a long story short, a few years later, when Union Nationale leader Daniel Johnson took power in an upset victory in 1966, he kept the financial wizard Parizeau as an adviser to his cabinet. Not too long after Johnson's tragic death in 1968 (only days after an official meeting with President Charles de Gaulle in Paris), Lévesque created the Parti Québécois. Parizeau later went to work with Lévesque, and, aside from a brief period in the 1980s, Parizeau has stuck with that party.

### **Creating a nation-state is the issue**

Now, contrary to all accepted public opinion, Lévesque and his Parti Québécois never wanted to create a nation-state out of Quebec. As a matter of fact, the Parti Québécois was specially created to attract and quench the real independence movement that existed at the time. All during the 1960s, Lévesque opposed everything Daniel Johnson stood for. Johnson was the only Quebec politician who ever officially offered a project for a republican constitution, which, if adopted, would have explicitly ended the British Empire's control of Canada and its dirty operations against the United States. Now, that's the issue. Parizeau is not doing anything that would, from even the most remote standpoint, look as if he were going against Her Majesty's will.

When one talks about Quebec independence, one has to ask, "Independent from whom?" and "For what purpose?" If Parizeau were to say, "We cannot stand any longer being part of the British Empire, an empire which is directly responsible for setting up the conditions for World War I and World War II, an empire which is directly responsible for the deaths of millions of people in Iraq, in Rwanda, in Bosnia," or if he were to say, for example, that a person like Canadian General MacKenzie, who was hailed by the Canadian government and by Her Majesty personally, "should be tried instead, under the Nuremberg standards for crimes against humanity for abetting the genocide going on in Bosnia," that would be different. If Parizeau were to denounce the International Monetary Fund (IMF) system of usury, or to denounce the United Nations one-world government scheme, that would certainly show the necessary courage, but more importantly, it would give the people of Quebec an international high moral ground on which to build a new nation, and would provide leadership to the other countries of the world that are on the verge of taking these moral steps. Only something of that nature could be called "a good reason" to form a new country, a better country.

But even then, Parizeau first has to offer all Canadians, to join him in the effort to create the Republic of Canada, as

the late Daniel Johnson did in his 1968 draft constitution. Then, and only after all the avenues have been tried and failed, would it be proper to create the Republic of Quebec, which, by the way, would have to have its own national bank—a policy that Parizeau has opposed. Any attempt to "separate" from Canada without these kinds of prerequisites, and without giving the newly formed Quebec republic a sense of "national mission" toward a higher moral purpose, will undoubtedly fail. You may get a "Yes" vote on a piece of paper, but you will also get chaos. But that's the unfortunate path Parizeau has taken.

How can one claim to want sovereignty on one hand, and on the other, say that one is eager to join the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the United Nations? How can a nation be sovereign and not control its currency? Parizeau stated repeatedly that Quebec would keep the Canadian dollar, and therefore, as he said in Washington, "our policy toward the IMF will stay the same." Parizeau's "plan" is not a progressive move, it's a negative one, because it's done in the furtherance of destruction of institutions of the nation-state, for the benefit of entities which are subservient to the IMF.

### **The man is a phony**

In April 1993, I confronted him with the fact that his party's idea to enshrine in Quebec's founding documents the creation of an Environmental Tribunal, was the same policy as Prince Philip's. Parizeau replied, "I have a great deal of consideration for Prince Philip," but he said that he didn't know that Prince Philip supported the idea—I'm sorry, Mr. Parizeau, but you cannot be George Washington and at the same time praise George III.

To show just how subservient he is toward the Club of the Isles and its institutions, Parizeau, in his first trip to the United States as premier of Quebec, went to New York on Dec. 12, 1994 to address a financial luncheon sponsored by the New York Council on Foreign Relations. He told investors not to worry, just to sit back and relax. He was responding to a report by Salomon Brothers issued in late November, which warned that Quebec's bond rating may be downgraded if the Quebec government doesn't decrease its deficit. He said, "Our parliament will be the first among the provinces to pass the enabling legislation putting into effect those parts of the NAFTA agreement dealing with provincial jurisdiction. . . . We will also hold a vote favoring the latest GATT agreement."

Parizeau made good on his promise. The piece of legislation supporting GATT and NAFTA was introduced on Dec. 19, 1994 into the Quebec National Assembly, and is sure to pass, because the Parti Québécois holds the majority vote in the provincial legislature.

Parizeau does have quite good foresight (or he knows of certain plans because of the people he associates with). In

1977, while finance minister for the Parti Québécois, he made a fundraising trip to Europe, for the purpose of trying to sell Lévesque's "sovereignty-association" plan. While he was in Edinburgh, Scotland, Parizeau is reported to have said, "In 10 to 15 years, the Canadian-American customs unification will have been done and North America is bound to be economically unified."

### The writing on the wall

There was another message, however, of a much more important nature, a message of subservience to Her Majesty even more direct than what Parizeau has said so far. The same day that Parizeau was bowing down to a few Wall Street financial parasites, the Quebec pro-separation establishment newspapers *Le Journal de Montréal* and *Le Journal de Québec*, both owned by an acquaintance of Parizeau, started what became a week-long slander campaign against American

## Canada's queen can veto Quebec independence

Jacques Parizeau and his Parti Québécois on Dec. 6, 1994 officially introduced a draft bill into the Quebec provincial legislature (the National Assembly) on the status of Quebec. Its first statement reads: "Quebec is a sovereign country." Under title 16, it reads, "This Act comes into force one year after its approval by referendum, unless the National Assembly fixes an earlier date."

Parizeau has said the draft bill will be discussed in public hearings that would start in February 1995. The Parti Québécois has mailed a copy of the draft to every household in Quebec. In order to be ratified, the bill must then receive a majority of votes in a referendum, which is most likely to be held in June of this year. "This will be a remarkably interesting period in our history," Parizeau told a news conference. "I think that year, 1995, will never be forgotten."

According to the draft, the referendum question will be, "Are you in favor of the act passed by the National Assembly declaring the sovereignty of Quebec? Yes or No." Public opinion in Quebec is split about 50-50. If the people of Quebec vote "Yes" to the referendum, the bill still has to be approved and signed by Her Majesty's representative, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec Rt. Hon. Martial Asselin, before it becomes law. So, if by this method, Quebec becomes independent, it would directly be because the queen has approved of it.

physical economist Lyndon LaRouche, which all the Canadian establishment press then parodied. The timing could not have been better for Parizeau's purpose—to show his allegiance to the Club of the Isles.

The underlying reasons for this media assault on LaRouche, however, was not only that *EIR* had in the past exposed what a British tool the Parti Québécois is, or that *EIR* had exposed the editor-in-chief of *Le Journal de Québec*, Serge Cote, for performing black masses in the basement of his house, but, more importantly, for *EIR* exposing the fact that the Club of the Isles' British monarchy is committing genocide in several parts of the world, through what was formerly known as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF, now the World Wide Fund for Nature), and the fact that *EIR* has proven that the British monarchy has killed several U.S. Presidents, and is now trying to get President Clinton. LaRouche's support among prominent Canadian politicians, typified by the eight parliamentarians who signed a call for his exoneration, is a big reason to go after LaRouche, as the slanderers themselves noted several times.

There was, however, an interesting slant, compared to all previous slanders that have appeared in the Canadian press. It was the first time that LaRouche's physical-economy principles were openly attacked as such, by any establishment press in North America.

But when one looks at Parizeau's message to the Council on Foreign Relations gathering, the picture of the "who, what, when, where, why" becomes clearer. Parizeau reiterated his opposition to infrastructure development, such as Hydro-Quebec's Great Whale project. "Somebody had to say it. . . . It's the end of a myth. We don't need Great Whale," he said.

The 3,000-megawatt Great Whale project was going to be followed by the NBR Complexe and the GRAND Canal—the latter being an integral part of the North American Water and Power Alliance (Nawapa) to bring water from James Bay to the Great Lakes and then to the U.S. Midwest, a policy Lyndon LaRouche is known to have been advocating for years. There were dozens of articles in the press, focusing on the support LaRouche's ideas on physical economy have among elected officials. One article was titled, "L'Economie Physique: Un Mysterieux Concept" ("Physical Economy: a Mysterious Concept").

As Parizeau was leaving the Council on Foreign Relations luncheon, a Canadian reporter asked him about the American attitude toward Quebec independence. He replied: "Here is a case where neither Canadians nor Quebecois would feel that American involvement would be welcome."

### Notes

1. In the context of the recent slanders in the Canadian press, journalists have asked HEC economic professors in Montreal about "physical economy." The professors said that they had never heard of it. "In any case, it is certainly not part of the official school of thought," said Sylvie Brisson, a spokesman for HEC.