

Taiwan is to transform it into a new dirty-money laundromat, along the lines of the British-created Hongkong and Singapore. In the middle of January, Margaret Thatcher visited Taiwan to promote such a policy and to advise Lee Teng-hui on election strategy. President Lee's prime minister and vice presidential running mate, Lien Chan, proudly told a conference in September honoring Samuel Huntington, the author of the notion of "fascism with a democratic face" and, more recently, the "clash of civilizations," that the three professors who influenced him the most were Friedrich von Hayek (the fascist mentor of today's "Conservative Revolution"), Leo Strauss, and Hans Morgenthau, at the University of Chicago. Under such direction, the Taiwan policy toward the mainland has been primarily the export of low-technology, cheap-labor manufacturing, rather than the needed agricultural and industrial infrastructure. The institute dedicated to planning the development of great projects on the mainland, has been entirely dismantled.

Meanwhile, the "financial AIDS" of the bankrupt Western financial system is beginning to infect the economy, as a result of the liberalization of the financial markets. Indeed, the current confrontation may well determine whether Taiwan will become another degenerate Hongkong and a spark for civil war, or become instead a force for the development of China and the broader Eurasian landmass.

British Crown fosters Canadian separatism

by Raynald Rouleau

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Canada, as a nation, is suffering from what is known in psychiatry as a "multiple personality disorder." This has been carefully crafted into the social fabric of the nation, by the British Crown's social engineers, using the "divide and conquer" method. Canada also suffers from a very virulent social disease, the unshakeable belief that the British monarchy is only an insignificant relic from the past, which has no influence on world events, and particularly not on Canadian affairs. This axiomatic assumption has prevented Canadians from seeing who has been pulling their strings, and especially who is now pushing them down the path toward self-destruction.

After the "No" vote in the Oct. 30, 1995 referendum on whether or not Quebec should secede from Canada, Jacques Parizeau, the leader of the separatist Parti Québécois, crowned his destabilization efforts by giving an inflammatory speech, blaming the "ethnic vote" for the failure of his referendum. He announced his resignation as premier of Quebec the day after. The script of which Parizeau's words were a part, has its origin in the policy enunciated by Britain's Prince Philip, during his last official trip to Washington, D.C., on May 18, 1990. The Queen's consort boasted about his idea of dividing the Americas into a multitude of "bio-regions." In other words, regions based on bio-diversity, in which human beings are considered as just another species of animal, according to their ethnic and genetic background.

Another key player, Lucien Bouchard, started his federal government career in 1984, when he was appointed by the Queen's Privy Council to the board of directors of the Canadian Development and Investment Corporation (CDIC), a Crown holding company set up a year before by British intelligence operative Maurice Strong. Later, as minister of environment in the federal government of Brian Mulroney, Bouchard was helping do the Malthusian dirty work of Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund. He then "suddenly" turned separatist, and became the leader of the opposition in the Canadian House of Commons, at the head of the Bloc Québécois—a federal, Quebec-based separatist party which he himself created, to separate the "ethnic" entity called

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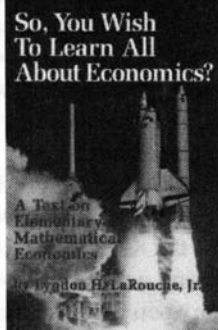
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“Quebec,” from the rest of Canada. He has now taken Parizeau’s place as the leader of the Parti Québécois, thereby automatically becoming premier of Quebec.

However, Quebec is by no means solely “ethnically French.” There are several other ethnic groups in the province, too. So, the plan would also split apart Quebec. The process is already very far advanced. In the near future, the northern third of Quebec is going to become an entity unto itself. Maps are already being published which show that area as distinct from Quebec (see box). A bio-region called Nunavik, it is sparsely inhabited by Inuit (Eskimos). It is set to become a section of a totally new, ethnically based country. It would emerge out of a British project called “The Circumpolar Conference,” and would encompass parts of Canada, Alaska, Greenland, Russia, and other countries north of the 55th parallel. In Canada, in the spring of 1993, none other than Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Prince Philip, signed the official documents which carved out of Canada’s Northwest Territories, another new bio-region, called Nunavut. It comprises no less than one-fifth of all Canada’s land mass, a territory seven times bigger than England.¹

The madness of ethnic partitioning is now taking a dangerous turn. The idea of dividing Montreal into parts is openly being discussed. It obviously doesn’t sit well with the French Canadian population. The main force behind this plan is the Montreal B’nai B’rith, which has been a conduit for British intelligence operations for a hundred years. As recently as Jan. 21, a meeting was held at the traditionally Tory McGill University in Montreal, where Keith Henderson, leader of the “pro-English” Equality Party (closely associated with the Bronfman interests in B’nai B’rith), took a hard line. “If Canada is divisible, so is Quebec,” he told the crowd. The theme of the rally was partitioning Quebec, but with a focus on Montreal. Henderson urged the federal government to take a stand for the right of loyal Canadians to remain Canadian, in areas where they form a majority. This is a recipe for social chaos.

One would think that the pro-independence “intelligentsia” of Quebec would be opposed to such nonsense. Some of them are voicing opposition, but the real players are helping the process along. High-level officials, the same ones who have been instrumental in setting up the Quebec state-owned Montreal Casino, are working behind the scenes to implement Prince Philip’s global bio-region scheme.

Let’s take an example. The vice president of Hydro-Quebec, Marcel Couture, who is the editor-in-chief of *Forces*, the semi-official magazine of Hydro-Quebec, writes in the editorial of the latest issue: “While the celebrated shift toward globalization is prompting broad restructuring in the Montreal and the Quebec City areas, the regions often take on this inescapable and demanding change . . . as regional identity is affirmed with unprecedented clarity. . . . *Forces* has based this overview on local realities and concerns, so

it does not touch upon the timely question of regionalization through decentralization of state power. But power is still an issue, as many of those interviewed here have indicated. If change is occurring—and ever more rapidly—it is because local and regional players are no longer allowing others to guide their destiny and have assumed the leadership that is theirs by right, in reflection as well as in action. Both the Inuit and the people of the Beauce assert this stance, with a determination that heralds other, similar empowerment.”²

The process is also going on in the realm of constitutional law. Guy Bertrand, a lawyer who once ran for the leadership of the Parti Québécois, announced on Jan. 11 the creation of a new movement, Citizens for a Democratic Nation (CDN), to challenge the Parti Québécois’s plan for separation. Last fall, he took the Quebec government to court, saying that their referendum on separation was unconstitutional. He has now asked the Canadian Supreme Court for a permanent injunction banning any further referendum on independence of Quebec. The problem is that, at the same time that Bertrand portrays himself as being against separation, he is also lobbying for a constitutional amendment that would give Canadian provinces the right to secede, and sets out clear rules for regions that vote against secession, to remain in Canada. No wonder that he was one of the main speakers at McGill University’s rally on the partition of Montreal.

Terrorist upsurge

In order to shove this plan down the throats of the citizens, a “strategy of terror” has been created, bringing back memories of the October Crisis of 1970.³

In the past year, there has been an ongoing war between two motorcycle gangs: the Hell’s Angels and the Rock Machine. Several car bombings and bombings of bars have taken place, and innocent bystanders have been killed. That is the lower level of terror. But what is more reminiscent of the October Crisis period, is that several new terrorist organizations have come to light.

On Dec. 27, 1995, Lucien Bouchard, who nearly died a year and a half ago from a mysterious flesh-eating species of bacteria that cost him his right leg, was the target of a death threat, via a letter sent to the Montreal newspaper *Le Devoir*. The letter, written in English by a group calling itself the Anglophone Assault Group (AAG), warned Bouchard against continuing to try to separate Quebec from Canada: “One step toward independence, and Bouchard will be killed.” The letter also threatened the life of the former leader of the Parti Québécois, Jacques Parizeau. The AAG claims to have 75 members, an arms cache, and the financial support of many Anglophones.

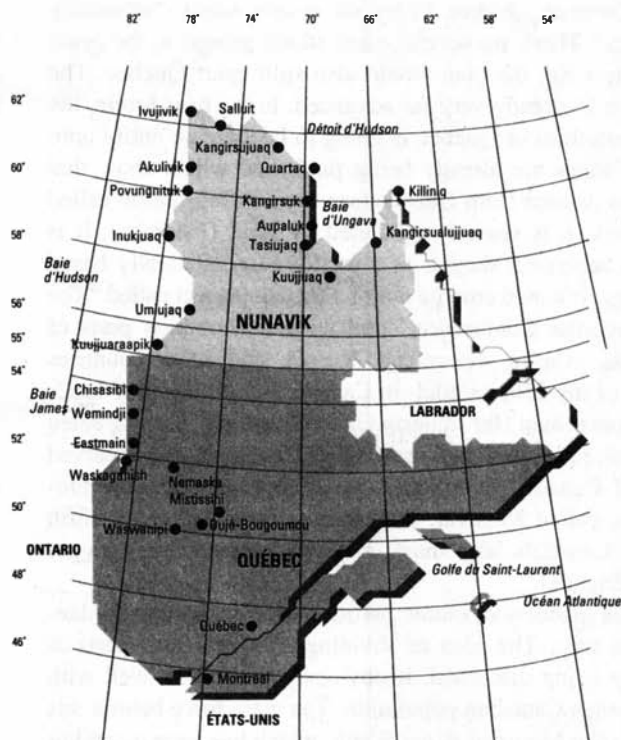
A second letter, received on Jan. 5, 1996, goes even further, threatening the lives of Bouchard’s children, and adding the name of Preston Manning, leader of the Reform Party of Canada, who they call “a traitor to Canada.” This second letter

Hydro-Quebec promotes Third Wave agenda

Forces magazine, the semi-official publicity magazine of the Hydro-Quebec utility, is pushing the British Crown's plan to split Quebec into bio-regions, as shown in this map, printed in the magazine's last issue of 1995. Alongside that separatist plan, is a scheme to turn Quebec into a "post-industrial," "Third Wave" society.

Marcel Couture, vice-president of Hydro-Quebec and editor-in-chief of *Forces*, writes that "it is no longer a question of electrifying Quebec, but rather of 'electronifying' it."

Hydro-Quebec Chairman Yvon Martineau wants to bring the electric utility into the 21st century as the architect of Quebec's shift into the post-industrial society. Indeed, Hydro-Quebec's executives are so much "in tune" with the post-industrial agenda, that their company is the only large utility in the world that is not going to be put on the chopping block of privatization. It will become instead "an agent of change," to use the terminology of Malthusian ideologue Maurice Strong.



says that the AAG will start their action by killing a "male employee of the racist Quebec government." They state that this will be the first of "many political killings in the name of liberty and democracy."

Since the close vote of the Oct. 30, 1995 referendum, police say six anonymous letters have been sent to the media: five in the Montreal area and one in Rouyn-Noranda. Police have also logged an undisclosed number of anonymous telephone threats. One woman was arrested in December for threatening over the phone to blow up Bouchard's and Parizeau's cars.

The latest letter received was sent to the *Frontière* newspaper in Rouyn-Noranda, by the self-described Regroupement des Vrais Québécois Souverainistes (Regroupment of True Quebecois Sovereignists). The letter, written in poor French, claimed that the group had 750 members and threatened to kill Daniel Johnson, the leader of the Liberal Party of Quebec, if Bouchard were physically harmed by Anglo-phones.

The Montreal and Quebec provincial police, working with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, have formed a special task force to deal with these events. Security has

been reinforced around the potential targets. But, knowing the history of the RCMP, how effective are these precautions going to be? After all, it was they who were in charge of Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien's security, when, the day after Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated, a man armed with a knife successfully penetrated the prime minister's official residence, walking all the way up to Chretien's bedroom door.

The stage is already being prepared for a coverup. Sociologists and psychologists are being used to divert attention from any possible links to the real authors of this destabilization process. The famous "lone assassin theory" has already come out in the press, even before anything has happened. For example, a clinical psychologist named Barbara Wainrib, who teaches crisis intervention at McGill University, has conducted a study to gauge the population's "mood" since the referendum. She has already put out the line that these letters are a manifestation of the anxiety many Quebecois are feeling these days, and says that the authors of the letters are highly troubled individuals who probably don't actually represent any groups but are acting out of fear and frustration.

An interesting lead comes from University of Montreal criminologist Jean-Paul Brodeur, who said that he has observed a similar phenomenon before. As a member of the official Keable Commission that looked into secret police activities during the FLQ terrorist events of the October Crisis of 1970, he heard testimony that a number of individuals, including members of the RCMP, had issued fake FLQ letters.

Then there is the case of an ex-FLQ terrorist, Raymond Villeneuve, who has spent 16 years in exile. On Dec. 11, he held a public meeting, creating a new organization, the National Liberation Movement of Quebec (MLNQ). Even if he did say, "This is not a new FLQ; we do not call for and neither encourage any illegal actions nor violence," still the specter of social terror is being created. The group expresses a very strong anti-immigrant stand—"The Republic of Quebec [sic] has to have full control of its borders"—and calls for "an immediate halt to the policy of multiculturalism," which means, in effect, that ethnic groups should be not be intermixed.

In this case again, if nothing else, pressure is being applied on the ethnic "fault lines," adding stress toward an eventual breakup.

It is certainly a very legitimate question to ask: Which secret intelligence service is behind this renewed wave of terror?

Montreal: the new Hongkong

The Quebec government is under great financial pressure from its creditors. It recently announced that it is looking for ways to cut \$1 billion in spending, over the next few months. As a matter of fact, Bouchard has pledged to concentrate on Quebec's finances for a while, before taking up another referendum, as he has also promised.

It is very likely that Bouchard will use the hardships brought about by the budget cuts in social programs, as a propaganda device to show the necessity for Quebec to separate from Canada. His line will be that he has no choice but to implement these drastic budget cuts, and will blame it on the federal government.

Canada's economy is also under stress from the international financial oligarchy. The government has recently released figures that show that 1995 is going to have been a record year for individual and small business bankruptcies. But, at the same time, the large British-controlled Canadian banks made record profits in 1995. The Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce have pocketed over \$3.5 billion. So, we begin to see who the beneficiaries of the British Crown's balkanization process really are.

Let's take a closer look at the "partition of Montreal" scenario. There is a double agenda: Aside from the conflict among ethnic groups, there is also the issue of government

regulation of Britain's financial oligarchy. The idea is to use social chaos to force the creation of some kind of "city-state" status for Montreal, or its parts, in order to "favor the establishment of a real international banking center,"⁴ where hundreds of billions of dollars of the financial mafia can circulate. Montreal would become a full international money-laundering center. As it is said in Bouchard's party literature, "The government of the Parti Québécois will permit the creation of 'free zones' on its territory . . . a free zone is defined as an economic space, geographically determined, where the activities of international enterprises . . . escape from the custom regulations of the host country."⁵

Montreal already has the largest casino in North America, which has brought into the Quebec government's coffers three times the amount of money they hoped for. Now that the British are set to lose Hongkong, their money-laundering operations will have to be transferred elsewhere. Montreal seems to have been chosen as their new site. This could be why the president of B'nai B'rith, Robert Libman, has openly voiced his support for the "partitioning" scenario. As documented in *EIR's* best-selling book *Dope, Inc.*, the Bronfman interests, associated with B'nai B'rith, made their fortune in the drug-money-laundering business.

In this context, it is not surprising to see the *Wall Street Journal* also stepping in to promote Quebec's separation. In its Jan. 19 issue, an article titled "If Quebec Separates, Almost Everybody Wins," goes directly after the very concept of a strong centralized government promoting the general welfare of its people. The *Journal* also attacks government regulations, saying that it will be good if Canada splits, because this will necessitate the restructuring and reduction of the social transfer payments that Canada gives to its poorer provinces. Provincial governments will be forced to downsize their bureaucracies:

"The result would be freer provincial economies . . . small political entities whose residents have both the vote and the desire to be wealthy, and are driven to free trade by necessity . . . with the subsidies gone, the result is likely to be fewer . . . trade barriers between provinces."

Notes

1. See *EIR*, April 28, 1995, "Splintered Canada: A Model for Australia."
2. *Forces*, No. 111, 1995, p. 4.
3. In 1970, a wave of terrorist bombings and kidnappings was perpetrated by the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ). The Canadian government declared martial law, and sent tanks of the Royal Canadian military into the streets of Montreal and Quebec City. Hundreds of people were arrested, beaten, and jailed, without due process. It was later learned that the FLQ had been steered by Canadian intelligence services and other British servants. The reputation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was so tarnished, that Canada was forced to create an entirely new intelligence service, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS).
4. "Des idées pour mon pays," Programme du Parti Québécois, Edition 1994, p. 59.
5. Programme du Parti Québécois, Edition 1991, p. 72.