

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.