

## Is the British oligarchy preparing to balkanize the U.S.?

by Webster G. Tarpley

On April 12, readers of the *Washington Post* were offered an unusual editorial under the title, "One Canada—or Several?" The theme of the editorial was that a constitutional crisis in Canada is imminent because of the collapse of the so-called Meech Lake agreement. Meech Lake represents a series of amendments to the Canadian federal Constitution, produced under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, which were demanded by the French-speaking province of Quebec in order to safeguard Quebec's linguistic and cultural identity. Because the English-speaking provinces of Manitoba and New Brunswick have refused to ratify the Meech Lake Accords, and the province of Newfoundland has rescinded the ratification that it had carried out earlier, it is possible that by June 23, the deadline for the implementation of the Meech Lake amendments, Canada will be in effect a country without a Constitution. As the *Washington Post* editorial pointed out: "With that, a number of eminent Canadians gloomily warn, the country itself could break up." The *Washington Post's* prognosis for Canada at the end of the editorial is as follows: "Perhaps Scandinavia will turn out to be the model for the top half of this continent."

The *Washington Post's* "Scandinavian model" presumably refers to the territorial changes that took place in Northern Europe during the first decades of this century. In 1903 Iceland, which up to that point had been a part of Denmark, acquired its independence. In 1905 Norway, which had been a part of a monarchical union with Sweden since 1814, asserted its independence under a separate monarchy. Later, after the Bolshevik revolution, Finland was also able to assert its independence. In our own time, Greenland has acquired a greater and greater autonomy from Denmark. Thus, what the *Washington Post* appears to be suggesting is the partition or division of Canada into two or more separate countries, perhaps within the bounds of a loose confederation.

Further attention to Canada was provided by syndicated columnist Pat Buchanan two days later. Under a *New York Post* headline of "Manitoba, U.S.A.," Buchanan advanced the idea that the United States should seek territorial aggran-



*The Death of Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865, as portrayed in a painting of 1866 by E. H. Miller. Today, 125 years after Lincoln's murder, the pro-Soviet British oligarchy may be preparing an attempt to break up the federal Union that Lincoln had saved.*

dizement during the coming breakup of Canada. Buchanan advised President Bush to respond to the non-ratification of the Meech Lake amendments by stating that the United States is "open to any provincial request to associate with, or join, the United States, should Canadians decide to dissolve their own confederation." Buchanan went on: "There is nothing wrong with Americans dreaming of a republic which, by the year 2000, encompasses the maritime and western provinces of Canada, the Yukon and Northwest Territories all the way to the Pole, and contains the world's largest island, Greenland, purchased from Denmark, giving the United States a land mass rivaling that of the Soviet Union."

The existence of a crisis in Canada had been brought home to Americans earlier the same week, when President Bush visited Toronto for conversations with Prime Minister Mulroney, and also to view a baseball game between the Toronto Blue Jays and the Texas Rangers, of which one of the President's sons is an owner. During that game, Mulroney was loudly booed. To prevent the impression that it was Bush who was wildly unpopular among Canadians, the banal U.S. sportscasters briefed their audience in depth about Mulroney's 15% popularity ratings, caused by his demand for a 7% national sales tax on goods and services (Goods and Services Tax, GST) such as haircuts and taxi rides. Since many provinces already have a substantial sales tax of their own, the GST—in ways similar to Mrs. Thatcher's poll tax—would impose an onerous burden of regressive taxation on a Canadian economy that is already in deep crisis, and where the average living standard is only two-thirds the American

level. In effect, Progressive Conservative Mulroney's political situation is even more desperate than that of Mrs. Thatcher. One of Mulroney's earlier Schachtian austerity measures had been to dismantle about half of the passenger rail network of Canada, wrecking one of the most important infrastructural premises of national unity.

Contrary to Buchanan's vision of an American manifest destiny toward the North Pole, the danger posed by the possible breakup of Canada is the balkanization, separation, and partition of the United States itself, in an orgy of secessions, confederations, enclaves, and exclaves—all conducted under the financial dictatorship of supranational monetarist institutions typified by the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Act and the proposed North American Common Market. As Easter weekend drew to a close, indications were multiplying that, 125 years after the end of the secession crisis of the American Civil War and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the pro-Soviet British oligarchy is preparing an attempt to break up the federal Union that Lincoln had saved. The Canadian events, as Lyndon LaRouche pointed out, appear destined to spread the "bacillus of separatism" into the United States, with the included option of "carving up" and "feudalizing" this country.

### **British dismemberment plans in history**

The historical commitment of the British oligarchy to the dismemberment of the U.S. federal Union is beyond question, although intentionally obscured by Anglophile historians and journalists. Apart from the escapades of Aaron



Brian Mulroney: The Progressive Conservative prime minister has dismantled half of Canada's passenger rail network and appears about to preside over the breakup of Canada.

Burr during the early years of the last century, it is sufficient to recall the two examples also cited by LaRouche: the New England secessionist movement during the years around the War of 1812, which culminated in the Hartford Convention, and the conspiracy to create the Confederate States of America in 1860-61. The British Empire strongly supported both attempted secessions, and came close to going to war against President Lincoln several times during 1861-63 in order to secure the victory of the Confederacy. The career of August Belmont of New York illustrates British machinations in this regard, conducted through the southern jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite Freemasonry.

In the years before Southern secession, the London *Economist* and other British publications printed a series of scenarios describing how successful Southern secession, by ending Washington's control over the mouth of the Mississippi, would force the states of the upper Mississippi Valley—today's Midwest—to come to terms with the Confederacy in order to obtain free passage for their products down the river to the open sea. This, according to the London think tanks of that time, would provide enough leverage to induce a break between the Midwest and the East Coast. This could be followed by a separation of the Pacific coast from Washington, and so forth, leading to the balkanization of the former United States into four to six petty, squabbling states, all encompassed by an international monetary system based on the pound sterling. Some of these petty states were expected to expand into Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean.

### Why now?

For almost 125 years after the military defeat of the Confederacy at Gettysburg-Vicksburg in July 1863, British attempts to implement such plans were quiescent, apart from the creation

of certain somewhat more modern scenarios of secession which can be examined in a moment. The fundamental consideration that allows the British oligarchy to turn once again to its old project of dissolving the union is the catastrophic economic, political, strategic, and moral-intellectual weakness of the United States as generated by the insane policies of the past quarter-century and more. Such evident weakness is compounded by the presence of high-level government officials such as Director of Central Intelligence William Webster, who is an unreconstructed supporter of Southern secession and the values of the Confederacy. There are other powerful men in Washington, typified by Lane Kirkland, the boss of the AFL-CIO, whose family tradition is that Lincoln's military defense of the Union amounted to "aggression" against the slaveholding secessionists. The Bush administration is merging more and more with the Carter "Magnolia Mafia," who are themselves the ideological and biological heirs of secession.

The British oligarchy is hysterically obsessed with their idea of an international balance of power in which their weak nation can play the role of the decisive swing factor. Above all, they see rapid and successful German reunification and the economic impact of that process as a threat to their ability to manipulate the world. The think tanks that are working on dissolving the American Union are the same ones turning out the Thatcher-inspired "Fourth Reich" slanders on German reunification. The British are also disturbed by the perspective for the reunification of Korea, which appears likely to take place as soon as the dictator of Pyongyang, Kim Il-Sung, departs the scene. They feel immediately threatened by the demands for the national self-determination of Ireland that have grown more insistent as a result of the collapse of the East German communist regime.

It is instructive to recall that it was precisely in the epoch of the formation and consolidation of Germany and Italy in Central Europe between 1848 and 1870 that the British made their maximum effort to break up the United States. Today, the British are playing the card of separatism in the Indian subcontinent, where a nuclear war could grow out of the current phase of the chronic troubles around Kashmir. They are also fomenting divisions between the Czechs and the Slovaks, seeking to undermine the presidency of Vaclav Havel, which otherwise might exert a particularly positive influence on Poland and the rest of the Slavic world.

### The condominium with Russia

Most fundamentally, the threatened efforts toward the balkanization of the United States grows out of the commitment of the Anglo-American elite to their imperialist condominium with the Soviet Union. The instinct of the British oligarchy is to preserve a balance of power between the American and Russian legs of the condominium, in such a way as to make London the permanent arbiter of the world. Now, the Russian Empire is beset by economic collapse and





Klaus Fimmen

*Signs demanding “national independence for Slovakia” were among those that met Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel in Munich in February. The British are fomenting divisions between the Czechs and the Slovaks, seeking to undermine Havel’s presidency, which might otherwise exert a particularly positive influence on Poland.*

represents the fundamental tactic for wrecking the coming American Revolution. Race riots in Miami, Virginia Beach, New Jersey, and other localities; “ethno-violence” bombings of black civil rights leaders and judges; racially motivated killings in Howard Beach and Bensonhurst in New York City, in Boston, and in other areas; the targeting, entrapment, and vilification of black elected officials—these are a few aspects of this campaign. A central focus for these efforts in coming months is likely to be the candidacy of former Ku Klux Klan member David Duke for the U.S. Senate in Louisiana with a campaign appealing to racists and white supremacists. Local secession movements in the United States can be inspired by racial as well as by economic factors, as the case of New York City’s Borough of Staten Island illustrates.

In Britain in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the British oligarchy played the Irish population against the English in order to dominate both. Today, that same oligarchy is confronted by a renewed Scots nationalist agitation to which they are responding according to classic counterinsurgency lines.

### National self-determination and sovereignty

This magazine supports the principles of universal national self-determination. It has applied that principle to the cases of Germany, Quebec, Ukraine, the Baltic states, Korea, China, and the nations of Ibero-America, to name but

a few. But this support must be accompanied by a warning. The fate that the Anglo-American elites appear to be contemplating for places like Scotland, Quebec, and other parts of Canada, does not represent national sovereignty. Rather, the Anglo-American elites appear to be offering various forms of loose confederation—similar to the type they tried unsuccessfully to impose on Germany—and in any case national existence under the domination of supranational-regional financial and economic arrangements typified by the International Monetary Fund and the North American Common Market. This translates into the denial of true national sovereignty.

Events in the British Isles are often used as pilot projects for political changes which the Anglo-American elites wish to duplicate on a vaster, often a worldwide scale. Thus, the regime of Harold Wilson became the pilot project for the Lyndon B. Johnson “Great Society” in the United States and for similar post-industrial New Age reforms all over the world. Similarly, the Thatcher regime of 1979 became the model for monetarist-liberal free trade deregulation regimes under Reagan in the United States, and in many other countries.

It is therefore not far-fetched to imagine that the British oligarchy may be planning to administer economically depressed Scotland through a separate Scottish parliament and perhaps as a separate independent nation, although probably

in personal union with the United Kingdom under Queen Elizabeth II and her heirs of the House of Mountbatten-Windsor. Such a form of independence corresponds to the position of the Scottish National Party. At the same time, this façade of autonomy would be exported propagandistically to numerous parts of the world, including most emphatically the United States. Without an economic development program for Scotland of the type to which the British oligarchy is implacably hostile, the root causes of economic decline of Scotland will not be touched. Such a program is therefore necessary for real national independence and sovereignty, if that is what the Scottish population chooses.

### The case of Quebec

In Canada, the Quebec nationalist movement symbolized by Gen. Charles de Gaulle's great "Vive Québec libre" speech, was embodied for a time in the Parti Québécois (PQ) of the late Quebec Prime Minister René Lévesque. Formed in 1968, the PQ governed Quebec between 1976 and 1985. In the referendum held on May 20, 1980, some 59.6% of the Québécois voted no to a vaguely formulated referendum proposing that the PQ government be empowered to negotiate a "sovereignty-association" of Quebec with the rest of Canada. In 1980, the younger voters were more favorable to national independence for Quebec, and there are signs that this trend has continued. On the other hand, Anglophone influence and the Anglophone population of Quebec have declined. Many observers have concluded that the historical momentum toward the existence of Quebec as an independent state is irreversible.

Today the government in Montreal is controlled by the Liberal Party of Prime Minister Bourassa, who before 1976 had declared his support for *le fédéralisme rentable*, that is to say for Quebec's continued participation in Canada, provided that this brought economic advantage. During the latter half of the 1980s, the PQ lost Lévesque, its most noted leader, and underwent a decline as the pro-independence momentum of the 1976-85 era was lost. The current ferment appears rather different than the movement of those years. The current premise appears as the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement, which in effect establishes the hegemony of the Anglo-American finance oligarchy over all of North America, from the Río Grande to the Pole, with the clear intent of adding Mexico later to create the North American Common Market, dissolving the sovereignty of the three existing nations.

Ironically, Quebec businessmen and financiers have provided the Free Trade Agreement with much support. The Anglo-American elite may thus intend to hijack the Quebec movement for a sovereign nation-state with a top-down maneuver aiming at a formally more or less independent nation, but firmly embedded in a free trade zone that would rob the new nation of all real sovereignty, including most especially sovereignty over economic policy.

In a recent editorial in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, Allan Gotlieb, the former Canadian ambassador to Washington, argues under the title "A Strong and United Europe Should Be Canada's Model" that "in Western Europe sovereignty is being dismissed as a viable concept" and that "there are no conflicting trends in Europe today; there is only one. It involves the realization of a grand scheme for the unity and prosperity of a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals." Gotlieb is not talking about de Gaulle's Europe of the Fatherlands; he is talking about a regionalized Europe of gutted weak nations under the domination of international bankers. Something like this may be the counterinsurgency plan of the finance oligarchy for Canada.

### Is Canadian nationalism real?

Possible variations on this theme are presented in the Peter Brimelow's recent study *The Patriot Game* (Hoover Institution Press, 1986). By "patriot game" is meant the idea of Canadian nationalism, which the author assails as not authentic. Brimelow sums up the outlines of his argument in a series of theses, and among them are the following: "1. Canada is merely a geographic expression." "2. There are at least two and conceivably seven incipient sub-nations within Canada. By far the most important division is that between English and French Canada, but there are also lesser distinctions within English Canada: Ontario; the West, with or without British Columbia; the Maritimes, with or without Newfoundland; and the native-dominated North. All these divisions constitute political fault lines underlying the Canadian polity." "3. Within the Canadian framework, Quebec is merging as a genuine nation-state." "4. All of Anglophone Canada is essentially part of a greater English-speaking North American nation."

What might this "greater English-speaking North American nation" represent? It appears to represent the Theodore Roosevelt thesis that Anglo-Saxon racial and linguistic unity is more important than the ideas of 1776 and the Civil War that preoccupied such figures as Franklin, Washington, John Quincy Adams, and Lincoln. The crucial differences between the British monarchy and the British Empire, on the one hand, and the U.S. federal Constitution, on the other, are dissolved by these vague pseudo-cultural generalizations.

Brimelow also argues that the Canadian political class has developed a set of synthetic policies, such as the concept of a nationwide bilingual system, and imposed them on the constituent parts of the country. Brimelow notes that Canadian national politics are becoming increasingly volatile, in which "federal elections are a Canadian version of Russian roulette. One day, the Confederation may get shot." Among other things, Brimelow predicts that with the growing assertion of an Anglophone "North American identity," "the Quebec issue in Canadian politics may become not whether Quebec will secede—but whether it should be expelled." As for the Anglophone subdivisions, Brimelow



*Green extremism, applied on a devastating scale in the West, is imposed to meet the Russian demand for guaranteed strategic parity. U.S. Environmental Protection chief William Reilly (left at rear of table) and his Soviet colleague Valentin Sokolovsky are pictured at the 12th Meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection in Washington last January.*

foresees that especially the western provinces may seek either to loosen their relation to "central Canada" and the Ottawa government or to establish a "closer relationship with the U.S." Pro-American and anti-Ottawa tendencies in the prairie provinces have indeed been strong during the 1980s.

### **The nine nations scenario**

Among the more fatuous modern scenarios for economic and "cultural" sectionalism and separatism is *The Nine Nations of North America*, published in 1981 by Joel Garreau of the *Washington Post*. These "nations" include: Quebec, with its center in Quebec City; New England, consisting of the U.S. New England states plus Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Labrador, all centered on Boston; The Foundry, including the area around the Great Lakes, the Ohio River Valley, New York State and the Atlantic seaboard from the Delmarva peninsula to New Haven, Connecticut; Dixie, corresponding to the Old South, from St. Louis to central Florida and from Houston to about Fredericksburg, Virginia; The Islands, including south Florida, the Greater and Lesser Antilles and the north coast of South America; MexAmerica, including Mexico, southern California south of Sacramento, and the southern parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas; Ecotopia, being the strip along the Pacific coast endowed with sufficient precipitation, between Point Conception and Homer, Alaska; The Breadbasket, including the upper Mid-

west and the High Plains from Houston to north of Regina and Winnipeg; and the Empty Quarter, including the Rocky Mountains, the Great Basin, and the prairie provinces of the Canadian Shield, from Denver and Las Vegas to Point Barrow, Alaska, Ellesmere Island, and Baffin Island.

Much about these divisions is arbitrary and deliberately frivolous, even in the rarefied world of scenarios, but they do reflect a continuing search for "fault lines" and parochial interests that could cut across existing political and administrative boundaries and challenge the existence of established nation-states. A version of these or similar ideas was presented in the context of the ABC television mini-series "Amerika" of some years ago, which used a scenario based on Soviet-Cuban military occupation of the United States to spin out a tale about the political boss of a group of Midwestern farm states calling itself "Heartland" seeking to secede from the rest of the U.S.A. and establish its own national apparatus.

### **Bankruptcy fuels sectionalism**

Today scenarios for secession can start from the oppressive bankruptcy of most of the existing levels of government, starting with the bankrupt U.S. federal government in Washington with its \$3 trillion of public debt. Economic sectionalism is stimulated by the unfolding violent deflationary contraction in the United States, which was concentrated in the Southwest and in such oil states as Colorado and Alaska some

years ago, but which has now spread with a vengeance to the Northeastern states: In New York and New England, every state government in facing deficits and Schachtian austerity, and many of the governors in these states have been forced to declare themselves lame ducks. Jurisdictions like New York State and New York City are in effect under receivership to committees of bankers, as in the form of the city's Municipal Assistance Corporation. The threat that Moody's Investors Service or Standard and Poor's might downgrade the bonded debt of states and cities like these is now a very potent force coercing their governing bodies toward the imposition of Schachtian austerity.

Under these circumstances, we can expect an attempt to popularize the idea of secession from debt-burdened and bankrupt local or state governments as the more advanced form of tax revolt, with the secessionists announcing that their alternative represents a way of throwing off the burdens of austerity provoked by the incompetent or corrupt administrators at city hall or the state house.

Economic sectionalism can also be provoked around issues of electric power, especially in the context of the current fragmentation of electricity grids. U.S. localities that have hydroelectric power resources, for example, might argue that the proceeds from the sale of the power belong to the local residents, and not to more or less distant authorities. The same kind of conflict can be generated around water rights, as has already been noted. Racial tensions around black against white, Caucasian against Asian, or Anglophone against Hispanic conflicts could also be employed to manufacture new synthetic conflicts with secessionist content.

A possible pilot project and laboratory for these variants can be seen in the New York City Borough of Staten Island, where a growing agitation demands secession from the City of New York and its looming second bankruptcy. The institutional framework for this secessionist agitation was provided some time ago, when the U.S. Supreme Court declared the New York City charter, the form of government of the City of New York, to be unconstitutional. A new city charter therefore had to be improvised, with attendant conflicts. Staten Island has a higher median income and a higher percentage of white population than any other borough of New York City, and the secessionist argument is based on the idea that this affluent borough derives no benefit from being associated with the racial conflicts and financial crises of City Hall in Manhattan, and therefore ought to break away and form a separate city.

Since these events would play out in the accessible backyard of the national and international electronic media, hyping a Staten Island independence movement would represent an obvious way for the Anglo-American finance elite to give new currency to secessionism, which they have carefully kept alive in the New York area over recent years through such devices as the mayoral campaign of author Norman Mailer in 1985.

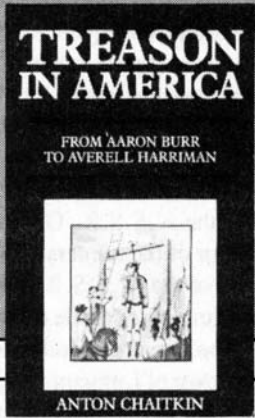
Beyond this, there will be other opportunities to raise separatist and secessionist arguments: questions about the future status of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are being raised again with increasing frequency. There is a crisis of governability in the District of Columbia, with the Marion Barry administration and many others advocating statehood against the opposition of Republican U.S. congressmen and senators from the Maryland-Virginia area and also nationally. In the midst of this, Gov. William Donald Schaefer of Maryland recently made what amounted to an offer to take over the administration of the District of Columbia. As the United States economy slides into deflationary contraction and depression, efforts will be made to present the redrawing of political boundaries, or a switch to a confederative framework, as the answer to bankruptcy and impoverishment.

The pressing need in the United States is certainly not for a change in political boundaries, or a return to the regime of the Articles of Confederation or the Confederate States of America, but rather for the institution of a program of national economic recovery along the lines indicated by Lyndon LaRouche. As in the time of Lincoln, the hope for liberty and the defense of the Union remain one and inseparable.

Before you  
send your son  
to Harvard . . .

Read  
this book

EXPANDED SECOND EDITION



**Treason  
In America**

from Aaron Burr  
to Averell Harriman

610 pages; published by New Benjamin Franklin House,  
New York. Order from: Ben Franklin Booksellers, Inc.,  
27 South King St., Leesburg, VA 22075. \$11.95 plus  
shipping (\$1.50 for first book, .50 for each additional  
book). Bulk rates available.