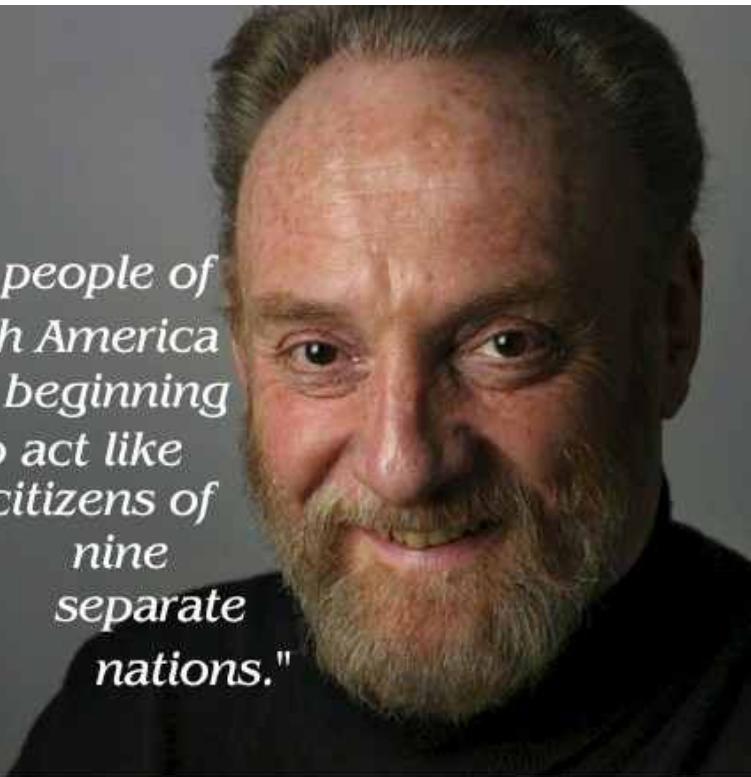


The Western Separatist

"The people of North America are beginning to act like citizens of nine separate nations."



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"Separate or Surrender"

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Our cover: This month's cover continues our series featuring Western Canadian separatist folk heroes. Joel Garreau, a former editor and correspondent for the Washington Post, is the author of the classic, ground-breaking book, *"The Nine Nations of North America,"* published in 1981, which provided many arguments for the inevitability of a form of Western Canadian Independence.

No News From Nowhere

by Richard McBride

As I write, downtown Toronto has been turned into an armed camp, the better to accommodate something called the G-20. This "summit" actually generated news when it was revealed that security costs would reach \$1,100,000,000. Wags trotted out their well-worn Dr. Evil impersonations—one...billion...dollars!—and riffed on the old Everett Dirksen gibe—a billion here, a billion there, pretty soon you're talking real money.

All this cynicism, combined with genuine moral outrage—wait a minute, aren't we supposed to be in the middle of an economic crisis?—engendered a difficult few weeks for Stephen Harper's Conservatives. But then the cavalry, i.e., CanWest Media, rode to their rescue. What's all this fuss about a measly billion dollars, anyway? The costs are entirely "comparable" with other summits, we were informed. And how can you put a price tag on "prestige"? Why, the G-20 is a unique opportunity to "market" Canada globally.

Perhaps. No doubt the Conservatives and their courtier media will produce

post-summit polling demonstrating that Canadians have been persuaded that producing a reasonable facsimile of Cold War East Berlin in Toronto for a mere \$6,365.74 a second was money well spent.

Of course these pollsters would be hard pressed to find one in 20 Canadians who could give a reasonable explanation of what the G-20 is and what it's for. Let's have Wikipedia explain its origin for us:

The G-20, which superseded the G33, which had itself superseded the G22, was foreshadowed at the Cologne Summit of the G7 in June 1999, but was formally established at the G7 Finance Ministers' meeting on 26 September 1999.

Got it? Keep in mind, however, that the G-20 is not to be confused with the G8, which superseded the G7 and met almost simultaneously in June in the rather more bucolic surroundings of Huntsville, Ontario, 135 miles to the north. Still with me?

Here's how to tell them apart. The smaller the club, the more exclusive, and the G8 is the elite conclave, the countries with the eight largest economies. The G-20 is comprised of the elite and 12 also-rans, world economies 9 to 20. Plus, this time, blessed by Mr. Harper's *noblesse oblige*, Ethiopia, Malawi, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Spain and Vietnam. Plus the European Union and the European Commission—and the FSF, the ILO, the IMF, the OECD, the UN, the WBG and the WTO, which are transnational bureaucracies that each wields more power than any country other than the United States and China.

Thousands upon thousands of functionaries gathered in Toronto for two days. To decide what? Nothing. Too many participants, too little time, too many nobodies. But this is not to suggest that the G8 conference, which had its own "diversity" component and its own transnationals, decided anything either. Just as

with the G-20, the post-G8 communiqués were written well in advance. The "world community" is a very small and exclusive club indeed, and its leaders—elected and otherwise—do not deign to squabble with the riffraff.

Two years ago, when it was announced that Huntsville would host the G8, Stephen Harper declared:

It will be a tremendous opportunity to promote Canada's values and interests; to advocate for open markets and trade opportunities; to assist on global action against global warming; and to champion values like freedom, democracy and human rights and the rule of law.

Two years later, Harper has cooled somewhat on global warming. And the irony of championing "values" like freedom, democracy and human rights in a city where residents were forced to show government-issued passes in order to enter their own homes is richly amusing to everyone but the sullen Harper and his summit cronies.

The key word in Harper's prospectus is "open markets." We must never forget that he is an economist. The often-wise John Maynard Keynes said, "If economists could manage to get themselves thought of as humble, competent people on a level with dentists, that would be splendid." Instead, they are now treated with the reverence accorded to 13th-century theologians.

Despite recent events. As the brilliant English documentarian Adam Curtis has written:

It is astonishing that everything about the credit crisis is still discussed in the technical terms of economics. Although, as most commentators agree, almost all economists failed to predict the financial crisis that swept through the Western economies in 2008—we still slavishly discuss and analyze it in their technical terms.

Whether it is straight journalism, or columnists' rants, or even imaginative responses like the play *Enron*, the problem is described either as a technical system that went wrong or as a set of strange inventions that were then corruptly used by bad and greedy people. And in doing this all the journalists, and the critics, and the playwrights earnestly try and explain to us the system in the terms, and the framework of "market-speak" created by the economists and the financiers.

In short, economists "have absolutely no basis for any of their claims. The reason is that they have no idea what is going to happen to the economy in the next 12 months." Let alone the next five, 10 or 20 years. Economists know little, and, as we have seen, what they know is wrong.

And yet Harper prattles on about "open markets," while his government promises to strengthen the "Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth." In other words, continuing the process of lowering wages and battering families with free trade, destroying whole countries with immigration, while making sure the global billionaire class is not unduly discomfited for pimping vaporous financial "instruments" so toxic they threaten to make "capitalism" as dirty a word as "communism."

So the G8 and the G-20 are really nothing but the world's biggest and most expensive photo-ops. But they are also something more significant. They are ceremonies that mark the passing of the old regime. Our world leaders pretend they cannot bail out Portugal and Ireland and Italy and Greece and Spain and California and all the rest. The tyranny of the economists is coming to an end. Soon enough, they will be banished, proscribed or worse. But as they contemplate their disgrace, they will be comforted by the sweet memories of that time when they brought a great city to a standstill for their own amusement, when they were still universally regarded as indispensable, when they gloried in an

echo chamber of their own brilliance and when they downed an ocean of cocktails and nabbed some really cool swag. Surely that's worth a billion of anyone's money.

Candidate's Commentary

by Clive Edwards, Western Block Party
Candidate for Chilliwack-Fraser Canyon

Creativity, Individuals and the Internet

"I don't believe in Society. There is no such thing, only individual people, and there are families." - British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

Only individuals can be creative. The most important attributes of creativity are the abilities to analyze, critique and abandon ideas that don't work and the persistence to seek new solutions. Essentially, creativity can only emerge from understanding failure and not building on it but sweeping failure away and building something new. The problem with the idea of regulatory democracy, as much as with its predecessors mercantilism and communism is that individualism and with it creativity are suppressed by collectivist thinking. Any system that is designed to produce conformity is therefore at odds with creativity.

All the terrible social movements throughout history have been terrible to the extent they suppressed the individual and demanded conformity. Genghis Khan is the model for Hitler, Stalin, Mao, and Pol Pot. The crusades and the inquisition were the teasers to NATO's wars of world domination. Strip away the propaganda and our "regulatory democracies" are no different from communism and Nazism, seeing terrorists under every bed and rolling back hundreds of years of political, legal and cultural progress recognizing individual rights as the bedrock of any worthwhile civilization.

We can hardly claim to be an advanced society when we still solve philosophical differences with violence rather than persuasion and

trade disputes by theft rather than negotiation. Globalism under such terms is merely imperialism using the grand old tools of mercantilism. The only thing new about globalism is the breadth and depth of the propaganda. Just like in the old days, dissenting voices are silenced rather than celebrated.

“The technetronic era involves the gradual appearance of a more controlled society. Such a society would be dominated by an elite, unrestrained by traditional values. Soon it will be possible to assert almost continuous surveillance over every citizen and maintain up-to-date complete files containing even the most personal information about the citizen. These files will be subject to instantaneous retrieval by the authorities.” (Zbigniew Brzezinski in his 1970’s book “Between Two Ages: America’s Role in the Technetronic Era”)

A clip of Brzezinski addressing a recent meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations in Montreal is available on YouTube by searching “Zbigniew Brzezinski Montreal”. The clip is titled, “CFR Meeting: Zbigniew Brzezinski Fears the Global Awakening.”

Anyone who wants to know how we got to where we are in terms of the emergence and development of a global fascist government needs to read two authors – Carroll Quigley and Zbigniew Brzezinski. The important books by these two authors are available for free download on the internet or available for purchase on Amazon.com. Quigley explains how we got where we are and Brzezinski explains where we are and where we are going unless we as citizens can regain control of our governments and our destiny. Globalism is not some vague utopia we are drifting towards. It is a thoroughly planned and coordinated program inexorably leading towards an authoritarian mercantilist world government.

“The whole aim of practical politics is to keep the populace alarmed (and hence clam-

orous to be led to safety) by menacing it with an endless series of hobgoblins, all of them imaginary.” (H.L. Mencken)

Mencken is almost right. Creating crises is not the aim of politics; rather it is a tool for maintaining power and controlling citizens by appealing to the doctrine of necessity. The most obvious such crisis is the “war on terror”, which spawned the Patriot Act and Homeland Security in the U.S. and similar laws and ideas in Canada, Europe and many other areas of the world. Other manufactured crises involve oil, food, water, global cooling, global warming, nuclear disaster, the economy, jobs, Jews, Arabs, Christians, Germans, Russians, Chinese, Japanese, Scots, the Irish, rural-dwellers, gun owners, homosexuals, pro-abortionists, anti-abortionists, home schoolers, 9/11 truthers, birthers; indeed any bogeyman that catches the imagination of the unsophisticated or the hypocritical, which includes most of us most of the time.

We have been brought up to always obey state authority even when we question it or disagree. In earlier times, even recently, governments supported the myth that politicians were responsible to those who elected them and that bureaucrats were employees of the citizens who paid their salaries through taxes. In case you haven’t noticed, this seems no longer to be the case. Politicians and bureaucrats collude behind our backs to effect programs, international treaties and experiments in social engineering that would appall us if we were told the truth. This is the entire reason governments and political parties use polling – to find out how much we know, how we respond to what we know, and how to gain compliance through concealment and fabrication.

A newspaper is a device for making the ignorant more ignorant and the crazy crazier. (H.L. Mencken)

Mencken lived at a time when print was king. Radio was a growing rival, film was

competition for the theatre and television was still being born. Today, of course, all these media are mature and controlled by a handful of individuals allied with the Tri Lateral Commission and other globalist endeavors. The only media of communication monitored but not yet controlled by the globalists are media where content is created and dissemination is controlled by individuals. These include primitive communication such as public speaking, street theatre, telephone, fax and the less primitive email and internet.

While all these tools of individual empowerment are important the internet is the one tool that can replace totally the controlled media AND our similarly controlled educational system. While it may be unreasonable to expect an unmonitored internet it is essential we maintain an uncensored and uncontrolled internet with universal access.

Should the internet fall under globalist control, we would be back to the tediousness of using libraries with their limited and dispersed collections for research and learning, or where possible public lectures, private meetings or the subscription and underground press as a means of exchanging ideas and staying connected. Issues of critical importance would cease to be addressable by individuals in a timely and effective manner.

The internet provides us with the ability to research in minutes or hours what formerly took months or years, while bypassing the gatekeepers at universities and the requisite costs in time and money and brainwashing. Likewise, our peers are not limited by location, age, financial or social status. The internet as it exists today provides the planetary neuro-net that enables individual intellectual sovereignty on a global scale. It is imperative we use this technology to help define and create liberty as our everyday reality in the face of the most monstrous and beguiling attack on individual liberty in the history of mankind. Global

mercantilism must be defeated. History is written by the winners.

Freedom's Voice

“The loss of candor is grievous, and in my opinion it may yet prove to be mortal, because if we cannot discuss our problems in plain speech that describes reality, it is unlikely that we will be able to solve them.”

Alexander Haig (1924-) Secretary of State for President Ronald Reagan

“I think the greatest single enemy is the misuse of information, the perversion of truth in the hands of terribly skillful people.”

John le Carré

“Talk sense to a fool and he calls you foolish.”

Euripedes, (480-406 B.C.)

The Cost of Confederation

Alberta challenges bill requiring top court judges to be bilingual

Canadians' trust in the Supreme Court is at risk, justice minister says

The following article was written by the Alberta Minister of Justice, Alison Redford, and published throughout Alberta. We urge Albertans and other Western Canadians to support this challenge. B.C., Saskatchewan and Manitoba should be doing the same thing. Write to your MLAs with copies of this article and ask them to likewise defend the West.

A bill currently before Canada's Senate represents a serious risk to the interests of western Canadians, to the proper function of the Supreme Court, and to the integrity of the justice system.

Recently, I wrote the federal minister of justice about Bill C-232, An Act to Amend the Supreme Court Act. Introduced as a private member's bill by an NDP MP from New

Brunswick, Bill C-232 would require all Supreme Court justices in Canada to be bilingual.

I wrote the federal minister in the hope that there is still time to revisit the bill's wisdom before it leaves the Senate and is proclaimed into law.

As a country with two official languages, French and English, it makes sense that Canada's central institutions be able to function in both languages. This is a policy that Alberta respects. However, Bill C-232 introduces a new concept of **bilingualism** in Canada and our courts.

Historically, **bilingualism** has meant that Canadians have the right, in designated areas, to receive services from federal institutions in either English or French.

But there's a world of difference to move from requiring institutions to provide services in both languages to requiring that all members of the institution be fluently bilingual.

I appreciate the symbolic importance of the Supreme Court. Having fluently bilingual justices on the court is an important reflection of Canada's linguistic reality and is an objective that Alberta supports.

But in addition to being an important symbolic institution, the Supreme Court is first and foremost the highest appeal court in the country.

That means the overriding considerations in the selection of judges should be legal competence and individual merit. Legal competence, not proficiency in both languages, should be the determining factor. Barring unilingual Canadians from becoming Supreme Court justices is wrong.

Our particular concern in Western Canada is the risk that establishing an inflexible linguistic requirement will, for all practical purposes, prevent the vast majority of the current legal bar in the West from being considered for selection to serve on the Supreme

Court. In that respect, it's worth noting that while the requirement of three justices drawn from the Quebec bar is a statutory requirement, the geographic allocation of the rest of the court — two seats for Western Canada, three for Ontario and one for Atlantic Canada — is a constitutional convention.

By excluding from consideration for the court most of the best legal minds in Western Canada, pursuing this kind of linguistic perfection poses the serious risk of entrenching a permanent geographic imbalance on the Court.

Alberta is currently examining whether Bill C-232's linguistic requirements would actually even be constitutional. Under the Constitution of Canada, changes to the composition of the Supreme Court require the approval of both Parliament and the provinces.

In the end, perhaps the most serious risk Bill C-232 poses is to the confidence Canadians can place in their justice system.

Part of the Supreme Court's legitimacy comes from its ability to be representative of all regions of the country. Anything that threatens its representative nature threatens the trust Canadians can place in their Supreme Court, and their justice system.

Canadians need to know their Court reflects their interests, concerns, and their diversity. Bill C-232 threatens that fundamental premise.

Changes as profound as those Bill C-232 proposes should only be done with the support of a genuine consensus of Canadians. I think it's clear that such a consensus doesn't exist today.

I'll be writing separately to the federal opposition party leaders to express Alberta's position regarding this legislation.

I encourage all Albertans to write or contact their MP and Senators to express their concern over this serious risk to Canada's justice system.

Possible New Conservative Leader?

Maxime Bernier, the Conservative Foreign Affairs Minister kicked out of cabinet for his relationship with a woman who had ties to the Hell's Angels has given a most interesting interview to the National Post in which he speaks about money and debt. There is speculation he may run for leader of the Conservative Party. Some quotes follow. Look out Stephen Harper!

“In recent weeks, the MP for Beauce, Que., has argued for zero-growth budgets and zero corporate tax. During a speech in Montreal, he accused Quebec of being overly reliant on federal equalization money and argued that “many people in the rest of the country perceive Quebecers to be a bunch of spoiled children.”

“Now, Mr. Bernier says central banks around the world should take the lion's share of the blame for today's economic woes. “Monetary inflation creates all kinds of market distortions and is also the cause of the booms and busts that our economy has been going through,” he said in a speech to the Economic Club of Canada in Toronto.

“The pattern is becoming sufficiently clear that these are not an inherent failure of the capitalist system as many people believe. They are rather caused by central bank policies.” . . . “The effects of constantly creating new money out of thin air have been a debasement of our money and a dramatic increase in prices,” he said.

“The reason why overall prices go up is not because businesses are greedy, or because wages go up, or because the price of oil goes up. Ultimately, only the central bank is responsible for creating the conditions for prices to rise by printing more and more money.”

“Economic activity does not stop [with deflation]. It simply means we can buy more with the same amount of dollars. And more

purchasing power means a higher standard of living for everyone,” he said.

“In the 19th century, when no central banks existed and gold and silver acted as the reserve currency, there were several instances of rapid economic growth despite falling prices, he said. The key, Mr. Bernier said, is a stable money supply. “I believe that within a few years, we will need to hold a serious debate about returning to the gold standard.”

[End of excerpts. Source: National Post, June 9, 2010]

Separatism Around the World: Belgium

The recent separatist victory in Belgium was the subject of an excellent article in the Guardian newspaper on June 17, 2010, by Simon Jenkins, excerpts of which follow. The complete article is available at:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2010/jun/17/plucky-belgium-leading-the-way>

Plucky Belgium is leading the way. Today Flanders, tomorrow Scotland

“The joke is coming to pass in the corridors of Brussels. Belgium has been an artificial construct since its invention in 1830. Until recently the Flemish-speaking 6.5 million were dominated by the French-speaking four million in Wallonia. The country never evolved the customary institutions of a unitary state, such as nationwide parties, a single language or a common media and political discourse. Everything was north versus south.

“Since the 1980s Flanders and Wallonia have been given ever more devolution, as has the French-speaking Brussels enclave within Flanders. Each round has yielded a desire for more. Over the past two decades Belgium has ceded to Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels services such as health, education, development, agriculture, even foreign trade treaties. Only

taxation and social security are national, and these are the proximate cause of Flemings' anger, since their taxes pour south to finance Wallonia's "social dependents".

"During the election Wallonia's socialist leader, Elio di Rupo, ignored Europe's economic crisis by calling for ever more transfers from Flanders, for higher state spending on health and pensions and for price controls on food. Belgium is thus a microcosm of the EU, a treaty state in which political entities claim resources by territorial negotiation. The result was inevitable. Just as German taxpayers are finally fed up with subsidising Greek pensioners, so Flemings are fed up with subsidising Walloons. . . .

"However much Euro-enthusiasts wish it were otherwise, the craving for lower tier self-government refuses to die. Indeed, it is booming. In Scandinavia, Italy, Spain, even the UK, concession after concession is made to devolutionary sentiment. It is made with a patronising nod at the parish-pump quaintness of separatist leaders, dubbed populist, extremist or right-wing, never just democratic. . . .

"Countries dissolve when the political logic that held them together dissolves. There is no reason why an independent Flanders should not be as resilient as Slovakia, Slovenia, Ireland or the Baltic states. Bigness is no guarantee of prosperity, usually the opposite. Big statism is a hangover from 20th-century imperialism and the needs of perpetual war. It is now claimed for globalisation, but as that draws power away from democratic institutions, so the self-governing urge claws it back."

. . . "Rebellious provinces must be suppressed. Any move to democratic referendum, such as in 2005, must be ignored. Top-down edicts pour forth and cash is lavished on subordinate governments. Should a Verdian Don Carlos emerge "to defend the glorious cause of Flanders", he must be wiped out by the Inquisition or ridiculed by the press.

"The best analysis of this phenomenon remains Larry Siedentop's *Democracy in Europe*, which argued, in 2000, that the union was doomed without a legitimacy beyond the synthetic nonsense of the European parliament. Language, geography, history, kinship and customs of consent had to be recognised as the building blocks of a new democracy. Siedentop called for English as the common European language, the evolution of a collective political class, more respect for localism and a European senate. It was not enough to consign national and sub-national identities to a department of minority languages, funny clothes, country dancing and cheese.

"The one thing Siedentop did not contemplate, writing still in the 20th century, was that the major premise of his analysis might simply be rejected by Europe's peoples. They might no longer regard it as essential to their security and prosperity to enter a union to finance the spendthrift welfare of Greece and Spain. A new generation might not see the corruption of Brussels as "a price worth paying" to avoid a third world war. Flanders might simply want to rule itself." . . .

"When a country – let alone a continent – lacks the bonds of a collective nationhood it is no longer a country, merely a state. Nations forged in war do not necessarily survive peace. Belgium may retain the trappings of sovereignty, a monarch, an army, a customs union and (perhaps) a football team. But taxes and cross-subsidies will only be acceptable within self-governing communities with a shared sense of co-responsibility, not across whole continents.

"Ignoring this maxim is what is sorely testing the eurozone and is breaking Belgium. Nor should the UK think itself immune. Devolution everywhere is a political one-way ticket. After Flanders, Scotland." [end of excerpts]