



“I live a dream in a nightmare world”

Always Remember That The Cosmic Blueprint Of Your Life Was Written In Code Across The Sky At The Moment You Were Born. Decode Your Life By Living It Without Regret or Sorrow. - ONE DAY AT A TIME -

EXCUSE ME... EXCUSE ME AM I THE ONLY RETARD HERE?

By Joe Ingino BA. Psychology
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Ok. Before anyone goes on a hyper fit... Retarded definition: The term "mentally retarded" is an outdated and derogatory term formerly used to describe individuals with intellectual disabilities, characterized by significant limitations in cognitive functioning and adaptive behavior (IQ below 70). Ok now that is out in the clear... that may include most of us. As for the rest of you intellectual disabilities troopers. Let's get real. How else may you describe how the government and the world treats us consumers. Coca Cola sells for 3 dollars a two Litre bottle. \$1.50/litre. Gas sells for \$1.20. Are we to assume that the production of gasoline is cheaper than mixing water with syrup?

Ok. Here is where my intellectual integrity is compromised to the IQ of a chimp. I am guilty as charged as my fat ass can't do without Coke... and i don't mean that of which you snort. Coca Cola is in my blood... I drink so much, I urinate Sprite. Ok you Intellectual disability vilage people stop laughing.

But think about it. We finally have a president with balls. He finally puts the boots to the Iranians and call their bluffs. The same Trump rips out Venezuelan government and takes their oil. Yet, Trump turns Iran into the swiss cheese of the middle east and our prices here at home go through the roof.

Are we to assume that every time we pull up to the pumps. Some how that hose is connected right to the source?

What a bunch of retards. we are.. Now I don't know to point that finger to me or them. Cause I am the retard for paying. And oil companies have to be retarded for charging. I guess they think we are to believe that we live in a world that can be fooled.

The question that lingers... who is the bigger retard. Now much like some that are becoming offended by reading this. WELL EUREKA.

We finally hit a nerve. This is what we in the west need. To put our foot down and say enough is enough. We will not fall for higher prices as an excuse by oil producers to shoot up their profits. Fat ass of America unite and send a message that those of us addicted to Coca Cola will turn to poisoning ourselves by drinking tap water. Enough is enough. We the retards of America will not take it. We demand accountability. Trump's F.A.F.O mentality should be employed by all of us modern day slaves and call general strikes. Take up arms and put our foot down. We are openly being ripped off. OK. My fellow retards. Let's head to the pumps and pretend you never read this...

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 Member since 2014
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WING 420 Member since 2017
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 Member 2015 (Director)
 Member of fundraising committee 2017
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The New Wars and the Next Oil Crisis

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In every era of modern history, major geopolitical conflicts have had an energy dimension. From the mechanized armies of the twentieth century to today's globalized economies, oil has remained one of the central strategic commodities shaping international relations. What is changing today is not simply the price of oil or the fragility of supply routes, but the very nature of conflict itself. The wars of the twenty-first century are evolving into what analysts increasingly call "new wars"—conflicts that blend military confrontation, economic pressure, cyber disruption, and control of strategic resources. At the center of this emerging landscape lies a familiar but increasingly volatile factor: oil.

The modern world still runs largely on petroleum. Despite advances in renewable energy, nuclear power, and electrification, oil remains the backbone of transportation, aviation, shipping, petrochemicals, and military logistics. This dependence gives oil an extraordinary geopolitical weight. When wars disrupt production or transportation routes, the consequences ripple across global markets within hours.

The lesson is not new. The 1973 Oil Crisis demonstrated how vulnerable industrial economies can be when energy supply becomes entangled with geopolitical confrontation. In response to Western support for Israel during the Yom Kippur War, Arab oil producers imposed an embargo that sent prices soaring and triggered economic turmoil across Europe and North America. Inflation surged, growth slowed, and governments realized that energy security was inseparable from national security.

Half a century later, the global energy system is once again under stress—but the dynamics are more complex.

Today's conflicts rarely resemble the traditional wars of the twentieth century. Instead of clearly defined battle lines between large armies, the international system increasingly faces hybrid confrontations involving proxy actors, economic sanctions, cyber warfare, and the manipulation of supply chains. These new forms of conflict often unfold in regions that also happen to sit atop major energy reserves or along critical transportation corridors.

The ongoing Russia-Ukraine War provides a striking example. For decades, Europe relied heavily on Russian oil and natural gas. When the conflict erupted in 2022, energy immediately became a strategic instrument. Pipelines were shut down, sanctions multiplied, and European governments scrambled to diversify their supply sources. What might once have been seen purely as a regional conflict suddenly carried global economic implications.

Similarly, the present war in the Middle East in Iran continue to hold enormous implications for the world's energy markets. A significant portion of global oil exports passes through the Strait of Hormuz, a narrow maritime chokepoint connecting the Persian Gulf to international waters. Even minor disruptions in this corridor can send shockwaves through energy markets. Insurance premiums for shipping rise, tanker traffic slows, and prices react instantly.

Another emerging flashpoint lies along the shipping lanes linking the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. In recent months, attacks on commercial shipping have highlighted how fragile global supply routes can be. The consequences extend far beyond the energy sector, affecting food supplies, manufacturing inputs, and international trade.

These developments illustrate an important reality: energy infrastructure has become both a strategic asset and a strategic vulnerability. Pipelines, refineries, shipping lanes, and electricity grids are now targets in geopolitical competition. Disrupting them can produce economic effects comparable to those of traditional military strikes.

For countries like Canada, the implications are profound. Canada is one of the world's major energy producers, possessing vast reserves of oil, natural gas, uranium, and critical minerals. Yet the country also faces the challenge of integrating its energy resources into a coherent national strategy. Infrastructure debates, regulatory complexity, and regional divisions have often slowed the development of projects that could enhance first Canadian then American energy security.

At the same time, the global energy transition is accelerating. Governments are investing heavily in renewable technologies, electrification, and hydrogen production. Nuclear power is experiencing renewed interest as

countries seek reliable low-carbon baseload energy. Canada, with its engineering expertise and resources, could play a central role in this transformation.

However, the transition itself introduces new geopolitical dimensions. Batteries require lithium, cobalt, and nickel. Wind turbines depend on rare earth elements. Electric grids require vast quantities of copper. In other words, the world may gradually move away from oil dependence, but competition over strategic resources will remain.

The emerging challenge for policymakers is therefore not simply managing the price of oil but navigating a broader contest over energy systems. Democracies must ensure that their supply chains are resilient, diversified, and secure. They must invest in infrastructure that connects energy production with markets while maintaining environmental responsibility. Above all, they must recognize that economic security and national security are increasingly intertwined.

History reminds us that energy shocks rarely occur in isolation. They are usually symptoms of deeper geopolitical tensions. The risk today is not merely another temporary spike in fuel prices, but the possibility that energy disruptions could trigger wider economic instability in an already fragile global environment.

For this reason, energy policy must be viewed through a strategic lens. Investments in nuclear power, critical mineral development, and modernized infrastructure are not simply environmental or economic decisions—they are instruments of national resilience.

The world is entering a period in which the lines between economic competition, technological rivalry, and military confrontation are becoming increasingly blurred. Oil will continue to play a major role in this landscape, even as new energy sources emerge.

The question facing governments today is therefore clear: will they anticipate the strategic implications of this new energy geopolitics, or will they once again be forced to react when the next crisis arrives?

History suggests that foresight is far less costly than surprise.

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