

*National Security Measures*

humanity is full of statements by reactionaries and dictators all over the world that the reason they were introducing repressive legislation or repressive action was to preserve or restore order. Hitler said it, Stalin said it, Mussolini said it, Peron said it, Salazar said it.

No member of this government is in that kind of company; I am not suggesting that. But I am saying that the words of the Minister of Justice, who undoubtedly is as concerned about liberty—or at least will claim he is—as the rest of us, sound exactly the same as the words of those people. No repression of civil liberty has ever been undertaken by any government except on the excuse that it was restoring or preserving the social order, and it does not sound any better in this House of Commons than it sounds in any other Parliament in the world whether democratic or otherwise.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I cannot support this motion. There has been no evidence put before Parliament or before the people of Canada that special legislation is in fact necessary. The committee, as the minister wants it, will have no authority to enter into any inquiry about events in the past to show the direction in which we must go. It is a motion based on the panic of last fall and on literal insanity in the spring of 1971.

[*Translation*]

**Mr. Gilbert Rondeau (Shefford):** Mr. Speaker, the motion under consideration reads as follows:

That a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons be appointed to examine, inquire into and report upon the nature and kind of legislation required to deal with emergencies that may arise from time to time in the future by reason of lawlessness or violence in Canadian society and that endanger the existence of government or the maintenance of the peace and public order;

Mr. Speaker, before getting to the core of my topic, I should like to say that we of the Social Credit Party are in favour of civil liberties and respect for the individual and I think that no other speeches are necessary to inform the House of our views on civil liberties.

However, we are also opposed to anarchy, and those who were living in the province of Quebec last fall know better than anyone else what had happened to our civil liberties and what point anarchy had reached. Those who do not live in Quebec may talk through their hat on behalf of civil liberties, but they don't know how close we were to anarchy then.

First of all, we are in favour of antiterrorist, antidisorder and antiriot legislation. We would hope—and this is why we are blaming the government—that the legislation be permanent and national. We voted against the Public Order Act because it affected particularly the province of Quebec. Since we do not like the idea of a special status, we have decided to vote against that measure.

Mr. Speaker, the act, which should be national and permanent, could be implemented in the extraordinary circumstances involved.

I must therefore say that we will not sit either on the committee which the government intends to establish. We will not allow them to laugh at us once more. Last fall, the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) sent a letter to all

[Mr. Lewis.]

party leaders asking them suggestions in order to guide the government as to the policy to follow concerning the war measures, but even before our suggestions reached him the proposed legislation was already printed. People laughed at us on that occasion and we certainly will not allow the government to do so again in a special joint committee.

Later on, the right hon. Prime Minister bragged about having consulted all the parties of the opposition. He did, but the bill was already printed before he examined their views.

If another committee is to be set up in order to make the Canadian people believe that the government, through a committee of the House, has consulted parliament, we will refuse to be part of it. We will let the government assume their responsibilities and introduce a second bill similar to the one they have passed, behind our backs, after having asked for our advice.

Mr. Speaker, even if we have not experienced—contrary to the opinion expressed by the hon. member who preceded me—the October crisis, the federal government should propose legislation that would be applicable not only to one province but to the whole country and that would be permanent.

Mr. Speaker, one does not wait until the city is on fire to think about organizing a fire brigade.

We know, in any event, that confusion is rampant in Canada. I agree with the hon. member for York South (Mr. Lewis) that the economic problem is the fault of governments that are financially paralysed, and this leads to confusion, disorder and anarchy.

The communist conspiracy, which is attempting to establish its own system throughout the world with the complicity or through the stupidity of governments, is another cause of this problem. This is yet another threat to public order in Canada. Mr. Speaker, I would like to quote statements by Communist leaders which prove that this threat does actually exist.

● (9:10 p.m.)

This is what Lenin once said, and I quote:

Co-existence with other nations is a must until such time as we become powerful enough to assert ourselves through world revolution... We are no pacifists. Conflict is inevitable. Major political issues cannot be resolved but by means of violence... Co-existence of Communism and democracy side by side in this world is unthinkable. The one or the other is bound to perish.

A little further, Lenin added:

It matters not that three quarters of the world should perish so long as the surviving quarter is Communist.

With an overwhelming majority of forces, a frontal attack may succeed. But with inadequate forces, one may have to resort to roundabout ways, periods of waiting, zigzags, retreats.

Well, Mr. Speaker, we began experiencing such zigzags in the province of Quebec last fall. Lenin also said:

Promises, like pie crusts, are made to be broken.

Mr. Speaker, we did not need Lenin to tell us that. Politicians have been giving ample proof thereof for the past 100 years. And here is what Khrushchev told American diplomats in 1956:

We will bury you.