

Public Order Act, 1970

Terrorism has not been invented by René Lévesque but, as I said last night in North Bay and as I repeat now, the Quebec terrorism was born thanks to Pierre Bourgault who, in 1961-1962, created a movement which was called Rassemblement pour l'indépendance nationale. At that time, the movement included people such as Pierre Bourgault, André D'Allemagne and a few others who started spreading terrorism throughout Quebec.

When the Queen came to visit Quebec City at the invitation of the Quebec Prime Minister, the hon. Jean Lesage, people had been warned months before that the Queen would not be welcome there. Then, steps were taken to prevent her from appearing in public in Quebec City. Pierre Bourgault, D'Allemagne and the members or leaders of the Rassemblement pour l'indépendance nationale took care of that.

The parti québécois was born following Jean Lesage's defeat and René Lévesque became its leader. This is when the RIN withdrew and immediately joined the parti québécois. This means that Lévesque, who protests that he is not violent, became the leader of Pierre Bourgault and other people of his kind that were members of the Rassemblement pour l'indépendance nationale.

Mr. Speaker, René Lévesque says that he is opposed to violence but it is the members of the Rassemblement pour l'indépendance nationale that probably worked hardest in favour of Lévesque who is now bursting with anger against anyone pretending that the terrorists now in jail have worked for the election of parti québécois members on the occasion of the elections of April 29 last.

Mr. Speaker, I have with me newspaper entitled "Deux mai" published in Quebec City by terrorists from the Limoilou CEGEP, young students who urge all the others to follow them. What do we find in this newspaper of April 23, 1970? Here is what it said:

The FLQ in Quebec City.

It was not yesterday, but in April, and I shall not mention a number of activities which these young people engaged in. Following the events connected with the visit of the Queen, we witnessed the Saint John the Baptist festivities in Montreal, which the right hon. Prime Minister had been warned, six months in advance, not to attend.

What did the Secretary of State do then? And, as I said before, for a whole year he did nothing to stop the terrorists from committing their offences in Quebec. He was afraid to clean up the CBC, as I have been asking him for the past two years. Yet, he is the one responsible for that government agency.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Caouette: Every time a well-known communist showed his face in Canada, he was invited to address the people through the CBC, on the French as well as on the English network, and the Secretary of State never had the fortitude nor the common sense to complain to the CBC authorities.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

[Mr. Caouette.]

The Secretary of State thinks that I speak violently, but one must do violence to one's feelings in front of people as irresponsible as our Secretary of State.

Mr. Speaker, in the article entitled "The FLQ in Quebec City" to which I referred earlier, what do we find? It says that Charles Gagnon, now in jail, professes to be a leader of the FLQ. When I said that the government knew who were the FLQ leaders, the Secretary of State said that it was a lie.

Mr. Speaker, Gagnon and Vallières said themselves: "We are the leaders of the FLQ". But they were freed because it was not too sure whether they were or not, even though they made no bones about it.

• (4:40 p.m.)

Charles Gagnon was in Quebec City on Thursday, April 9 last, at the Laval University Sciences auditorium. Were also present with him: Jacques-Larue-Langlois, journalist and head of the Vallières-Gagnon committee, Christian Lamontagne of the FLQ, Pierre Cloutier and Robert Lemieux,

—the same Robert Lemieux who is now in prison, the defender of FLQ supporters—

—two lawyers who champion political causes in Quebec.

Did the Secretary of State not know that in April? He did.

During that meeting which was attended by some two to three hundred persons, a demonstration called "Operation Vallières" was announced for the following May 12 in Montreal. That demonstration was intended to achieve three purposes:

First, the liberation of the political prisoners (11 nov.).

Eleven, at that time. Are those terms not the ones that were used in the FLQ communiqués?

They are asking for the liberation of political prisoners! Those so-called political prisoners are criminals. Was the hon. Secretary of State opposed to that? No! Glued to his seat by two inches of Lepage glue, he did not have the courage to protest against those people.

At noon, three Liberal members asked me to warm the Secretary of State's ears.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Caouette: They said that on November 5, instead of talking about the war measures or the new bill, the Secretary of State kept on flinging abuse at the Ralliement Crétitiste.

Three Liberal members came to see me at noon, in the Parliament restaurant and told me: Mr. Caouette, warm his ears! Well, that is exactly what we are going to do! and large hands will be necessary, because he has long ears.

However, we will manage to do so. I continue to quote:

Secondly, denunciation of the present legal system to which will be substituted a justice administered by the people.

Those are typical communist terms. The same thing was said in Russia 50 years ago and it is repeated in Canada today. The Secretary of State tells us: We are civilized people, we cannot do nor say anything about it.