

and we may allow the poisoning of our youth's mind. What is more, we put up with that, without saying a word. One may see what such an attitude is leading the nation to at present.

Mr. Kelly, former RCMP Commissioner, also said:

Boards of Education, school boards and university administrators must make a wise choice, and this applies not only to Quebec but to the whole of Canada.

Calling upon the people to become aware of the present situation, Mr. Kelly stated that new measures were required to fight crime. For instance, the police should be given access to tax files in order to be able to fight organized crime.

Organized crime is found not only in Quebec but throughout Canada.

This is why we would have wished for the special legislation to deal as drastically with organized crime as with the FLQ in Quebec, because indirectly and more surreptitiously it is also terribly destructive.

Mr. Speaker, here is my personal opinion with regard to capital punishment. Whether it is a crime against a minister or an individual worker, the victim has lost his life. This is why we have recommended that capital punishment be restored. Whether the family of a politician or that of a worker loses its head, in both cases the family head is gone and either life is of equal value at the family level.

I cannot understand why, in some cases, the authorities consider life as being invaluable, when in other cases they allow it to be destroyed. Evidence of this can be found in the great number of abortions. We have even reached the point where they are shown on CBC. Is our society going through the process of deChristianization? What is done to maintain the highest degree of civilization in history?

Such tragedies do not occur only in Quebec. Here in Ottawa, since 1962, ten violent developments have occurred in Parliament. The last one took place on May 11 last, when 36 persons, 11 of them tied on their seats, demonstrated in all the galleries. And hon. members will recall that the business of the House was delayed for two hours because of that.

In Vancouver, a professor was dismissed for expressing his support for terrorism. Those are the many reasons for which the emergency powers legislation should not only apply to Quebec.

I would also have wished for the relatives and friends of the detained person to be immediately made aware of his arrest. That suggestion had been made by the members of the Ralliement créditiste upon the invitation of the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau).

In order to avoid irreparable prejudice to certain persons who could be found innocent later on, the law should provide that the names of persons arrested should not be published before charges are laid. Democracy and justice still have their rights. Since this special legislation does not repeal the War Measures Act, that is one more reason why it should not apply only to Quebec.

Public Order Act, 1970

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the central government should show more understanding towards the legitimate claims of Quebec. For many years, people who have nothing in common with terrorism have been asking for a more equitable distribution of income sources between Ottawa and the provinces, including the province of Quebec. Progress is very slow in this area. Unfortunately, events leave us far behind. Steps should be taken much more quickly to establish important industries in order to provide employment for the greatest possible number of people. The present unemployment crisis is far from improving things.

How can the province of Quebec develop when it has to pay \$2.5 million per day in interest on its debts, half of which is paid to American financiers? It is far from surprising that Americans should have funds to invest in Quebec.

Here is an example of American control in different areas of our economy. I have in my hands a table showing that we have to work to correct certain situations in order to control more efficiently the Canadian economy.

American control amounts to 85.8 per cent in iron ore, to 65 per cent in oil and natural gas, to 68 per cent in manufacturing of boilers and plates, to 89 per cent in manufacturing of industrial electric equipment, to 68 per cent in pharmaceutical products, to 67 per cent in paints and varnishes, to 66 per cent in toiletries, to 62 per cent in soaps and detergents—and God knows how much of them we consume—to 47 per cent in other chemical products, to 51.3 per cent in sporting goods and toys.

This is the situation. To correct it, we need not arm ourselves with sticks nor explode bombs. First of all, people should become aware of the facts and then take the necessary means to achieve the changes required.

The sum of the interests paid annually by Quebec is nearly \$1 billion, and this excessive appropriation of funds keeps the province from expanding at a quicker pace. This is why we would suggest greater use of the Bank of Canada to finance the public sector.

Actually, taxes increase constantly, which creates discontent and hardship. So, the revolutionary forces take advantage of the circumstances to make claims that may be justified while resorting to reprehensible means.

Therefore, we must immediately try to correct the situation. Otherwise, we might witness a bloody revolution—and I am indeed weighing my words, Mr. Speaker—and regret our inaction. Similar situations have occurred elsewhere and they developed as I have just explained.

Thousands of young people bursting with energy and new ideas are unable to find support and confidence to initiate the changes which they think are necessary. Grown-ups are concerned by the eagerness of the young generation to which they belonged not so long ago. In the absence of a valid solution from the state, they are tempted to look for a leader who will know how to meet their aspirations.