

RCMP

accuse them of threatening state security? No, Mr. Speaker, that game has just been unveiled.

Mr. Speaker, those who have been using negativism for years to try and destroy the basic aspirations of a whole nation are getting back smack in the face today the result of that boomerang they dared throw. It is not surprising that today if we know certain very specific facts and very specific circumstances it is because the government objectively decided to reveal those facts and circumstances. Absolutely not, Mr. Speaker! The only reason that forced the Solicitor General (Mr. Fox) to make the statements he made Friday was that he knew quite well that in any case following the line of action taken by the government of Quebec the Keable Commission was there, and those things were going to come out. They decided in favour of a policy of lesser evil and to disclose themselves what they knew was going to come out in a couple of weeks or months. And even the minister says there could be more. Mr. Speaker, it is too bad, we have gone beyond that stage where we could be made to believe stories by individuals more concerned with partisan struggles than anything else. I talked today of the stupefaction that gripped a lot of Canadians when I pointed out that that revelation had astounded several people. Well, today I received by special delivery a letter from a citizen who is not happy with what is going on. This will become generalized and those who will have provoked Canadian citizens will have to suffer the consequences. I would like to quote from this letter dated October 28, 1977. I shall not mention the name of the man concerned to avoid the possibility that the RCMP will break into his premises, but this Friday, since this letter is dated October 28, 1977, from Ville LaSalle, when this man heard on television what was happening, he sat down at his desk and took his pen to write me a letter. Why? Because he was greatly indignant. Here are a few passages from this letter:

● (2115)

Sir, I maintain that it is inconceivable for such a thing to have happened. Is all this not a follow-up on the October 1970 crisis, for which, in passing, the war measures are still in force? Is this action aimed at suppressing the right of anyone to belong to the political party of his choice? There is every reason to believe that certain people want and look for provocation. There are indications that certain people try to hide the truth. If certain present and past members of Parliament and ministers of this government have acted and are still acting hypocritically, the public is entitled to know.

As a citizen of Quebec and a Canadian—

—and he says in brackets—

—(for the moment) and as a member of the Parti Québécois and a federal government employee, I demand that the actions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police come to light and that the present government, the Prime Minister, the ministers and the Solicitor General be asked to reply to certain questions. I have known for a long time, sir, that we are being watched, but I refuse to be used as a political tool and for the political purposes of the Liberal party.

As a French-speaking member of parliament from Quebec, you must urgently ask these questions in the House. If certain people wanted to bring together the present Quebec government and the federal government, theirs is definitely a lost cause in view of these developments. If we must now come back to a "Believe or die" attitude, I would prefer to die. It is only through a public inquiry and with impartial people (not Liberals)—

[Mr. Matte.]

—this is between brackets—

—that we will be able to get to the truth as far back as October 1970.

What has just come to light, Sir, is the straw that broke the camel's back. Small wonder then that we should have witnessed so much commotion on the part of this government since November 15, 1976 in an effort to do as much harm to the present Quebec government through all sorts of statements and commissions.

Mr. Speaker, I read the spontaneous reaction of a Canadian citizen who is a member of the Parti Québécois, which he chose freely and who, I hope, enjoys that freedom; and now this fellow learns that this list was in the hands of my friends across the way. If one stops to think of it even briefly, it is absolutely awful. The former speakers asked a lot of questions, which of course were not answered: but how did that ever happen? How come we learn in 1977 what was known to be illegal and irregular in 1975, as the right hon. Prime Minister said himself, and even in 1975? How did that happen? Does that mean that, had it not been for special circumstances, no one would have known those actions were taken? No, we cannot accept such things. How many other similar activities may have taken place, and what, if we go back further than 1973? As far as I know, in 1973 nothing special could justify such actions; so, if that is the case, if we let those who are in power also have the authority to decide whether or not they can do this or that, then democracy is done for.

Mr. Speaker, the worst has happened to democracy, it is done for. Anyone can be a suspect, the hon. member for Champlain (Mr. Matte), the hon. member for Villeneuve (Mr. Caouette), or any member of this House. Under the pretext of the security of the state, electronic devices are put in offices, homes are being searched and documents are taken from files. It is frightening, Mr. Speaker, and I do not believe the leaders of a country should be allowed to behave in this way because of an unfortunate incident that happened in 1970. And as I said earlier, I believe it has been brought on by these same individuals. When a situation of this kind arises, serious questions are being asked and we must have answers. It is said, and the minister repeated it, the McDonald inquiry now in progress will reveal a number of things.

Mr. Speaker, once more I agree with the previous speakers who say that the terms of reference of this inquiry do not confer all the authority, all the power to bring out the whole truth. Such an inquiry should go back to the years 1970, 1969, 1963. Such an inquiry must go back to the time of the Maison du Pêcheur in Percé, when RCMP officers were members of FLQ cells. That inquiry must go back to every incident that happened through the years, the blame for which was put on Quebecers in order to tarnish their ideology.

Mr. Speaker, those times are over. We must have the truth so the people can judge the actions of their leaders. Mr. Speaker, there have been too many serious incidents, the ramifications of which could have been more disastrous still than has been experienced. There have been too many tragic incidents indeed for their causes and reasons to remain untold. I therefore ask that the light be made not only on the break-in that secured a list of members of a political party, but also that an inquiry be made into what extent the RCMP infiltrated the FLQ and are therefore responsible for certain acts that have