

the government some remarks on the fundamental freedoms of the individual. When public men, elected by the people to represent them, are denied such freedom, how can it be granted to the population as a whole?

Those, to my mind, are contradictions to be found in the government's attitude. If we adopt emergency measures merely to deal with such an explosive situation, those measures should be followed up by legislation to correct the anomalies that exist in the economic and social fields as well as in the news media, especially when a government agency financed from taxpayers' money is concerned.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the government and my colleagues will understand that I am bound to vote in favour of the emergency measures. It must be understood that when the survival of freedom, of the Quebec people and of all Canadians is at stake, there is no room here for political disputes since the general welfare must come first.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my remarks have not hurt anyone. At least, this was not the intent of my contribution. I hope that the newsmen, who might be hurt by my remarks and those of the previous speaker, will understand that after 12 years in this House, we can no longer keep silent about this situation. Those people should understand that we are not trying to control or censor the news media. Far from it. But more often than not we are ourselves censored and intimidated by those people, their behaviour, their lack of objectivity and information.

• (4:20 p.m.)

Mr. Alexandre Cyr (Gaspé): Since the beginning of this debate on the motion concerning the enforcement of the War Measures Act, too many members of the opposition and journalists have taken the Right Honourable Minister (Mr. Trudeau) and his cabinet to task, accusing them of depriving the Canadian people of their liberties.

When a minority takes advantage of the great freedom we have to undermine our parliamentary institutions, we are duty bound to grant those who are responsible for the protection of society emergency powers in order to maintain law and order.

Mr. Speaker, we shall preserve and improve our civilization provided it is realized that it does not result from a combination of mysterious and elusive elements, from a blind and senseless fate. All of us contribute to make it every day by our actions.

In a well-organized democracy, society must be directed towards progress by the authority. Therefore it must have the support of all the citizens which it will have to co-ordinate in a well-adjusted entity, which respecting the indefeasible rights of everyone to live in honest liberty. The best formula to lead us to this ideal is democracy, that is government of the people, by the people and for the people. It constitutes a political state in which sovereignty belongs to all the citizens, without distinction of birth, wealth and ability.

Canadian society is presently endowed with one of the best forms of government ever found. Does the

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public know it? Does the youth understand it? Is civic training an element expressly desired in education? Are the means of communication, press, radio, television positive enough to show and have appreciated the good side of life in Canada, in its true sense?

Never in the history of mankind has life been as good as it has been these last years. However, in spite of the ever increasing rate of progress, discontent, criminal activities, rebellion and even revolution on an organized scale seem to gain wider acceptance from day to day.

The FLQ which has made the headlines in Quebec for several years now has set up a revolutionary program which is well organized all across the "belle province" and besides ammunitions and dynamite, this group can boast of weapon at its disposal, the most effective, the information media.

In recent years, the Gaspé area has seemed to lose its calmness during summer, particularly since the information media, with the CBC in the lead, have presented a new colourful description of the *Maison du Pêcheur* at Percé and of its occupants as well.

During the summer holidays the *Maison du Pêcheur* is the meeting place of protesters and anarchists of the province of Quebec and their sympathizers. Persons like Pauline Julien and Pierre Vallières visited those young anarchists at that Percé training school last summer. That is part of an overall plan, a well-organized system, as the hon. Minister for Regional Economic Expansion (Mr. Marchand) pointed out to the House yesterday.

When the activists at the *Maison du Pêcheur* occupied private hunting and fishing grounds in the Gaspé area last summer, that was part of the program of revolutionary activities in Quebec whereby private fishing grounds in the province were to be visited during 1970.

The population of the Grande-Rivière area became indignant at the temporary occupation of that peaceful club whose members leave more than \$50,000 in salaries and other income to that municipality. Furthermore, that club protects the reproduction of salmon in the Gaspé peninsula.

The goal of the activists at *La Maison du Pêcheur* was to prevent the people of the Gaspé area from fishing in that river, because they have many other fishing spots. Indeed, that river contains hardly 200 salmon. The activists were looking only for a certain publicity over the CBC and in the newspapers of the fair province. They attained their goal. And the police succeeded in getting them out of the club which they occupied only when they told them: If you do not get out, we will use force and to take you to jail. And as soon as they were told: "We are bringing you in", they got out smiling. That is where they wanted to go, in order to allow their lawyer, Mr. Robert Lemieux of Montreal, to be able to go to Percé. As to the latter, he enjoyed free publicity over the CBC network and in all the other news media.

However, with regard to what happened in the Gaspé peninsula last summer, especially, in connection with