

Marine Resources Program

Dr. Solandt of the Science Council of Canada, perhaps quite unknown to the hon. member, has been working along a very similar line and one which closely parallels what the hon. member has suggested.

Mr. Forrestall: I never said I was the only one concerned.

Mr. Deachman: I must say it is to the credit of the hon. member that his discourse this afternoon should have been so closely related to what the learned scientists who comprise the Science Council of Canada have come up with. His proposal is pretty much akin to the proposal made in the monograph from which he quoted today. The hon. member in effect has entered the debate somewhat at the eleventh hour.

I should like to turn to the first page of this document which is dated November, 1970, and highlight for a moment what is proposed therein, because I believe it is generally acceptable to the House and probably just as acceptable to the hon. member for Dartmouth-Halifax East. It shows that we really are getting close to doing something in this most important field. In this monograph Dr. Solandt says:

It has been estimated that about half of Canada's ultimate potential oil reserves lie offshore.

That is to say, on the continental shelf surrounding continental Canada. Then at page 18 Dr. Solandt says this:

To lift only one corner of the curtain, industry expenditures on offshore exploration are expected to grow from about \$25 million in 1969 to a minimum of \$40 million in 1970. The work requirements on federal government offshore petroleum exploration permits may result in an expenditure of some \$1 billion by 1980. If exploitation follows, the financial outlays will certainly dwarf these exploration figures.

Further down on the same page he says what he would like to see done to cope with this problem.

The Science Council therefore recommends that an interdepartmental committee be established immediately to satisfy this need. This committee should consist of senior representatives of federal departments having responsibilities in the marine environment—

He names those departments and then states on page 20:

The Science Council recognizes that there can be several alternative mechanisms that will accomplish these ends, but in view of the need to establish a solid technological base as rapidly as possible, and since Crown Corporations have successfully fulfilled such mandates in the past, it recommends the establishment of such a corporation, a Canadian Ocean Development Corporation.

One of the recommendations of the Science Council is the establishment of a Canadian Ocean Development Corporation which would provide not only for Canadian ownership of marine technological enterprises but would also ensure that a significant proportion of the activities involved are carried out by Canadians.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Laniel): Order, please. The hour appointed for the consideration of private member's business having expired, I do now leave the chair. The House will resume at 8 p.m.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

[Mr. Deachman.]

AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS**PUBLIC ORDER (TEMPORARY MEASURES) ACT,
1970****PROVISION OF EMERGENCY POWERS FOR PRESERVATION
OF PUBLIC ORDER**

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Turner (Ottawa-Carleton) that Bill C-181, to provide temporary emergency powers for the preservation of public order in Canada, be read the third time and do pass.

[*Translation*]

Mr. André Fortin (Lotbinière): Mr. Speaker, when the government, taking advantage of unanimous consent, introduced in the House the War Measures Act as a great emergency, it publicly undertook to introduce in the near future new legislation whose main characteristic would be permanency. However, to the general disappointment, the government has gone back on its promise and has postponed indefinitely its promise of permanent legislation, putting before us instead this temporary Bill C-181.

At the height of the crisis that shook not only Quebec, but the whole of Canada, in October last, the government proclaimed the War Measures Act to check the undercover and murderous activities of the FLQ. At that time, we supported the government, because we recognized—and we still do—the danger that the FLQ as well as any group that shares the same views represent for Quebec, for the future of Democracy in Quebec and in the rest of Canada. There was some kind of a consensus at that time to the effect that this legislation was inadequate.

There is no ready solution to this issue, Mr. Speaker.

Indeed, when we are dealing with such shameful and merciless people who have gone as far as abducting two men and ignominiously murdering one of them in order to achieve their political aims, the two eminently democratic bodies that are the Canadian government and Canadian Parliament must never cease to be on the alert. Abnormal conditions often call for extraordinary and tough legislation at times in order to preserve our institutions, our society and our fellow-citizens.

Having said this, there remains one undeniable fact: any legislation and measures enacted to stamp out this evil must never under any circumstances be such as to cause greater harm. Therefore, I want to state my position clearly as one of moderation and comprehension but also of strength, with respect to the revolutionary forces which are now actively seeking to destroy our country.

I call for the passing of emergency legislation of a permanent nature. This is basic. This is the reason why I have the impression really that we are wasting our time now, as the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) said, but not for the same reasons. He does not believe in Parliament, while I do. In any case, as the situation is now under control and as the measures taken neither saved Pierre Laporte's life nor brought back British diplomat James