

that it is procedurally correct to refer a bill back to a committee with instructions to include a provision which is not included in the clause which it is proposed to amend and which in fact goes beyond the purview of the clause. If in fact the proposed addition goes beyond the scope of the clause it seeks to amend, it becomes a substantive motion and cannot be moved by way of amendment.

These are general principles which apply on third reading. I respectfully suggest to hon. members that these principles should not be deemed to have been altered or amended in any way by the Chair's action in putting to the House the motion proposed by the hon. member for Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands.

With this caveat I will, therefore, put the motion as follows:

That Bill C-181 be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of reconsidering clause 12 with a view to the inclusion therein of a provision for the establishment of an independent body to review the administration under the said bill.

Some hon. Members: Question.

Mr. Speaker: Is the House ready for the question?

[*Translation.*]

Mr. Adrien Lambert (Bellechasse): Mr. Speaker, the object of Bill C-181, An Act to provide temporary emergency powers for the preservation of public order in Canada, now at one of its most important stages, is to replace the War Measures Act now in force since mid-October as a result of the kidnappings of Messrs. Cross and Laporte. It is unfortunate that in Canada, in times of peace, the government should have been forced by circumstances to apply that statute in order to preserve public order.

Increasing social and economic injustices of all kinds finally breed public disturbances capable of doing considerable damage to our society.

The disturbances we are now witnessing in Canada are such that they could seriously harm the interests of Canadians and particularly those of Quebecers.

I recently attended a reception given by one of the Canadian representatives at the United Nations and I was deeply humiliated and sorry to be asked the following question by several delegates from foreign countries: What is happening in that pacific country of Canada that did so much for world peace? Now it is fighting terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, if we are now afflicted by troubles, it is because authorities have been falling short of their duty for a number of years in failing to take the necessary steps to ensure a fair distribution of wealth in our country. Our economic system is defective, because some people who have an urgent need of money to meet their basic requirements have no purchasing power.

For many years, we have been warned by competent persons that if we did not reform our economic system,

we would suffer from very serious social troubles. Only three years ago, American economists and sociologists, in a letter addressed to the President of the United States, stated that the first condition to avoid an unprecedented economic and social disorder would be to secure for each individual a guaranteed minimum income.

Since our country is close to the United States, obviously the warning served to Americans applies also to Canadians. Monopolies, trusts, economic dictatorship, all these keep on ruling the roost under the benevolent eye of this government. Financiers keep on controlling this country's money supply and credit and thus, they distribute the lifeblood through the economic system whose life is in their hands.

There, Mr. Speaker, is the main cause of the disorders that we live through and which also create misery and unemployment, as well as a lack of confidence from the younger elements of our present society.

So far, government authorities have met this disorder by displaying police machinery. Certainly it is the duty of the state to protect its citizens against aggression by those who threaten its legitimacy. However, it is also its duty to control the greediness of those who squeeze the people, of the big financiers who have abusively increased interest rates, one of the main causes of inflation and unemployment.

A social and economic situation cannot be remedied the way a bomb is defused. In a certain sense, when democratic governments have to rely on police forces to restore the prosperity and security of the country, it means they are gradually losing the game.

When groups of citizens, even if they are a minority, come to contest the legitimacy of government and to doubt the ability of public institutions to govern properly, when they resort to violence and disorder, it is a sign that something is wrong with the system.

This is an indication that it is most urgent that we should pass from the mere denunciation of the effects of violence to the consideration of its causes.

There are several other causes of disorder at the present time. A society is indeed in a permanent state of disorder when it tolerates the existence of the greatest number of unemployed in our entire history, half of them in the province of Quebec, lack of employment opportunities for millions of young people leaving colleges and universities, different standards of living from one region to the other in Quebec, especially in the rural regions which are not sharing in the affluence of large cities, inadmissible waste within the framework of an austerity program, useless delay in the reform of our fiscal and financial system—reform which would be possible without increasing personal income tax—nearly complete disorder in the development of our urban centres contaminated by pollution, noise, slums and poverty pockets.

• (3:10 p.m.)

It is unconceivable in this so-called era of evolution and progress that modern man, so clever in other fields, should want to remain today the slave of his own crea-