

## THE SENATE

Wednesday, October 21, 1970

The Senate met at 2 p.m., the Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE EXPENSES TABLED

**Hon. John B. Aird**, Chairman of the Standing Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, pursuant to Rule 84(3), tabled a report of the special expenses of the committee for the period November 19, 1968 to October 7, 1970.

He said: Honourable senators, may I request that this report be printed in the *Minutes of the Proceedings* of the Senate of this day.

**Hon. Senators:** Agreed.

### SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

#### MOTION FOR ADDRESS IN REPLY—DEBATE CONTINUED

The Senate resumed from yesterday consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's speech at the opening of the session, and the motion of Hon. Mr. Molgat, seconded by Hon. Mr. Giguère, for an Address in Reply thereto.

**Hon. Jacques Flynn:** Honourable senators, I would first like to thank Senator Croll for yielding to me at this time. I have a prepared text, and I not only know it is going to be long but I know how long it is going to be—so I hope you will bear with me.

Honourable senators, at the time when the session Speech from the Throne was delivered, a British diplomat had been kidnapped. As I rise today to debate that speech the whereabouts of the missing diplomat remains a mystery, and the Quebec minister who was abducted two days after the Throne Speech lies dead, slain by his abductors. The context in which I speak is unquestionably different. So different have these dramatic and tragic events rendered the circumstances that much of the contents of the Speech from the Throne appear, if not totally irrelevant, then to some extent, of definitely secondary importance.

The abduction and assassination of political figures, the imposition of a quasi-police state in certain parts of Quebec and Ontario and a situation which seems to be deteriorating—these are indeed troubled times which the speech had certainly not anticipated.

It is discouraging and terrifying to note that, despite the significant economic, social and juridical progress which our society has enjoyed in the last few decades, despite the apparent popular acceptance, strength and well-being of our established institutions, despite our professed devotion to peace and respect for the law and

order required to ensure that peace, our society is today afflicted with a serious cancer, in the form of a band of demented malcontents, revolutionary Marxists, who not only threaten but actually succeed in endangering the continued existence of our free, democratic way of life.

Somewhere along the way, we have all been guilty of one of the contemporary free world's capital sins—apathy. The silent majority of Quebec, as well as the silent majority throughout the free world, can no longer afford the luxury of remaining impervious to, of not caring a damn about, that which happens around them. If the silent majority persists in its wilful myopia and disdain for getting involved, the time may come when we will have to fight for our lives, having lost by default the war of ideas based on principles and ideals. This is everybody's war and the responsible citizen must play his part.

Granted, leadership in such matters should come from the governments in power. Granted also that, in the case of the federal Government, that leadership seems to have been sorely lacking. But the people, realizing this Government's wrongheadedness, observing its singular obtuseness, and being forced to live with its chronic ineptitude, should have manifested several months ago that they were dissatisfied with the very indifferent manner in which this Government attempted to deal with a situation which was the unquestionable precursor of the present crisis.

Mr. Lucien Saulnier, the chairman of Montreal's Executive Council, warned Parliament as early as last November that serious trouble was brewing in the Province of Quebec. He warned this Government, in a well-documented exposé, of a comprehensive plan to overthrow by force the municipal government of Montreal. But, more important still, he gave further evidence of a plot to implant in Quebec, by means of violent revolution, a communist state.

He warned this Government of a civil war consisting of three stages: the first was to be radicalization of spontaneous agitation, which would be basically political in nature and would involve bombings, demonstrations, strikes, sporadic occupation of buildings, kidnappings, et cetera. The second phase was to be the organization of the masses for the purpose of armed uprisings. This was to involve the setting-up of liberation committees in neighbourhood plants and schools. Phase three was to be the actual revolutionary conflict or war.

The Liberal press at that time accused Mr. Saulnier of McCarthyism and the federal Government paid little attention to his warnings. Timid steps were taken to curtail the activities of the CYC—the organization which was used to finance some of the activities of the revolutionaries—and to rid it of some of its volunteer workers. The cleaning out of this abscess was obviously