

*Public Order Act, 1970*

Suddenly, breaking through the government's political masquerade, economic, social and cultural problems have come to light.

Now is the time for speculation. Federalists or not, or attracted by all the world's ideologies, we are caught unawares, and even panicking. We must admit that the FLQ is the strongest in this whole matter. We must stop deluding ourselves and face reality. That is difficult and humiliating for each and every one of us. But this time, events that monopolize the mass media throughout the world do not originate in Asia, Africa or South America, but right here at home in the nice Catholic French Canadian province. "Is it possible?", respectable people ask.

To all hon. members opposite, I wish to say that they have become bourgeois under the cover of democracy, that such events had long been visible in our historical and immediate sky. We must not say that they take us by surprise.

The government was well aware of the situation, had been for a long time, but nobody was courageous enough to say what was wrong and, above all, to apply the appropriate remedies. The following question is raised: Why did it wait so long? Perhaps to let the events develop to such a point where he could save the situation and then be hailed as the great saviour of democracy. Thus with this new shield, he could continue to wheedle the Canadian people.

Mr. Speaker, this game can sometimes cost the life of innocent people. I see that several hon. members are shaking their heads and finding those remarks hard on the great savior of democracy. What to think about it? On what can those statements be based?

Can an answer be given to the following question: Why did not the government take heed of the many warnings given over a long period of time?

Let us recall some historical facts: the frustration of French Canadians faced with the arrogance of English Canadians after the conquest, their reticence at the time of conscription for the Boer War in 1901 and the 1914-18 war, the refusal of many of them to serve under the Union Jack during the 1939-45 war, the stand of the former Montreal mayor, Mr. Camilien Houde, on compulsory registration in 1940, a stand which got him a few years in jail at the expense of the federal government (what an honour!), statements by Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine, Henri Bourassa, Canon Lionel Groulx, Maurice Duplessis, Right Hon. Louis St-Laurent, Daniel Johnson, the leader of the Ralliement Cr ditiste (Mr. Caouette), Fran ois-Albert Angers, Jean Lesage, Claude Ryan, Ren  L vesque and a great many others, all gave warning of what is happening today.

The leader of my party spoke in 1963 as follows:

Separatism is a symptom of the injustice suffered by French Canadians. Most of these famous men were educated by old parish priests and still believe, as most of us do, that they must love their enemies. They were taught to turn the right cheek to whoever slapped their left one. They were taught not to kill. They therefore uttered strong protests against abuses, but they did nothing more than that.

[Mr. Beaudoin.]

• (8:50 p.m.)

Today however, young people have been educated by mechanical men, by learned fellows, by people who are engaged in a system of numbers and who teach only numbers to our students, who become what we know them to be.

The time to turn the right cheek is over. Movements like FRAP, citizens committees, the FLP, the MIS, the Valli res-Gagnon committee, the MLT and the latest, the MDPPQ, that is the movement for the defence of Quebec political prisoners, are movements that have had enough of holding out any cheek.

Mr. Speaker, the government has been getting warnings for a long long time. But it waited. For instance, why did it not take any account of the statements, supported by documents, made by Mr. Saulnier on October 11, 1969, when he said the following:

We know that in Canada there are persons and groups of persons who work actively to realize a plan aimed at destroying all freedom in our form of democratic government and in this plan, the expression of the will of the people at the polls is excluded.

In several instances, these people and these groups are inspired and financed by foreign political regimes belonging to an International whose ideas on basic freedoms are different from ours.

Why was there not an immediate reaction from the government when Mr. Saulnier and the legal department of the city of Montreal, through Mr. Michel C t , appeared before the Standing Committee on Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts? At that time Mr. C t  tabled a number of documents found at the Company of Young Canadians headquarters and elsewhere. Those documents were leaflets entitled "Strat gie r volutionnaire" and "Mobilisation Num ro Deux".

In the event government members have never read these documents or to refresh their memory if they have forgotten Messrs. Saulnier's and C t 's statements, I would like to quote part of "Mobilisation Num ro Deux".

Inevitably, the Quebec revolutionaries are led to get together under one word without losing their own personality. Whether they are now working with the FLP, FLQ, citizens' committees, unions, MLT, MIS, Valli res-Gagnon committee, they all participate in the same strategy. There are only two strategies: electoral strategy and revolutionary strategy. All those movements are fundamentally opposed to elections. That means therefore that they have chosen to overthrow established order through revolution.

Mr. Speaker, this same document unfolded a three-stage plan to spread revolution throughout Quebec. These stages went from radicalization, to spontaneous agitation and popular insurrection, including the armed occupation of plants, universities, schools and public services.

The description is complete: the objectives, the methods, the FLQ structure, its infiltration of organizations such as the Company of Young Canadians, etc. Even though the government does not usually give any consideration to the proceeding's of the committees, of the House, the ministers had other means to get information. They had only to read the newspapers or watch CBC television—the national network—to see and listen to