

*Invoking of War Measures Act*

but we support the necessary decision of the federal government". We should strive to speak with one voice on Monday. We should say "No" to those who would destroy Canada.

**Mr. A. D. Hales (Wellington):** Mr. Speaker, I will say at the moment that I will be brief. However, I want to express a few words in support of the amendment now before the House. I am in agreement with the War Measures Act being invoked, but with the restriction that it be invoked for a short period up to the end of this month, October 31, and with the understanding that at that time it be replaced by less comprehensive legislation which will take care of the situation that exists in Quebec. I do not think there is anybody in the House that would not vote for that. The only thing between the government and us in that amendment is the time factor. The motion before us sets the time limit at April, 1971. We say that is too long. All we are asking the government to do is to change course a little and narrow the time. We will then all be in agreement and could speak with one voice, as the hon. member for Burnaby-Seymour (Mr. Perrault) has just asked us to do.

As a member of this chamber I never thought I would find myself in the position of having to debate the War Measures Act in peacetime in this House. I have always felt, living in a democratic society, that we would have the necessary goodwill and the judgment to help us to resolve the problems as they occurred in our country. However, we are faced with this situation, and I can assure hon. members that we cannot deal with it perfunctorily.

• (9:50 p.m.)

How are we to vote on this motion and on the amendment to it? We find that peace, order and good government seem to be only a cliché now. We have arrived at a rare juncture in the history of Canada. We have had to declare a state of war in time of peace. Suddenly, we realize that all the freedoms we have enjoyed have been taken away. We find now that the Prime Minister comes to the House of Commons in a bullet-proof car; there are troops on Parliament Hill, troops around the capital; the largest city in Canada, Montreal, is under the control of troops and the police force, and the two year old son of the Minister of Justice of Canada is playing in the backyard under the shadow of a submachine gun to protect him. This is the situation in which we find ourselves in Canada today. It is a sorry state of affairs. I feel badly that I even have to speak about it.

In retrospect, Mr. Speaker, the government has failed us badly. It has allowed certain things to continue, things it knew about and had been told about. I do not propose to take up the time of the House reiterating all the things that have been so eloquently discussed previously. The right hon. member for Prince Albert, a former prime minister, brought many things very forcibly to our attention yesterday. However, there are one or two other aspects that have been overlooked and that I wish to bring to the attention of the House.

[Mr. Perrault.]

First, I want to talk about the Company of Young Canadians. This house approved a budget of approximately \$2 million for the operations of the Company of Young Canadians. On November 27, 1969, after about two years of operation and after the matter had been brought to the attention of the government by the opposition and other people, a committee called for an investigation of this Company of Young Canadians. Mr. Lucien Saulnier, chairman of the executive committee of Montreal, and Montreal Mayor Drapeau appeared before the Committee. What did they tell that committee? I would like to put on the record one or two things. I reiterate that this was last fall, in 1969. Mr. Saulnier said:

We know that in Canada individuals and groups are working actively to implement a plan which will carry the destruction of freedom, of our form of democratic government and, in this plan, the people's will, as expressed in the ballot box, is excluded.

He went on to list a number of things that he had noticed, and then said:

We also found on the premises officially occupied by the Company of Young Canadians and paid for by the Canadian taxpayers, newspapers and pamphlets showing how to fabricate Molotov cocktails, paint bombs, flasks and vials devised to disrupt police work in the maintenance of public order.

These are the things he brought to the attention of the committee. He also said that these were:

—things I know and of which I have privately informed the Prime Minister of Canada a few times in the past year.

That means he privately told the Prime Minister in 1968 what was happening in Montreal, and the great dangers involved. What was done? The only thing that happened was the Company of Young Canadians was revamped and a new person put in charge. However, it was allowed to continue in existence. It was not scrapped. It was allowed to continue even after the very devastating observations which I have just brought to the attention of the House.

I also wish to mention the Algerians who came to Canada. In April, 1964, in this House the hon. member for Témiscamingue (Mr. Caouette) asked several questions about the Algerian people who were allowed to come to Canada. He was told there were 114 of them. I think the House realizes what troubles and problems they have caused in Canada. On July 31, 1964, I was speaking in this House on interim supply, dealing with the budget of the Immigration Department. At that time I brought this matter to the attention of the late Hon. René Tremblay when I said:

There is another matter which is, I think, of interest, and it concerns the proposed immigration to Canada of a large number of farmers of European descent who were formerly farming in Algeria... these people had a reputation which was not of the best.

That was written up in all the newspapers but still we allowed them to come into Canada. Look at the trouble they caused. What about Hal Banks? We had quite an interesting debate with the late minister of immigration of that day who allowed Hal Banks to come here and cause all the trouble on the St. Lawrence Seaway.