

Questions

statement on the agreement reached between the United Kingdom and Canada to build a new transatlantic telecommunications cable. I can only echo the words of the previous speaker in saying that rapid communications are vital for our country in the modern world if we are to provide for the kind of growth that we anticipate will be essential. From this point of view we are pleased with the announcement.

We are also very pleased to see that this vital link between Canada and Europe is to be handled by public companies largely the COTC in Canada and the Post Office in Britain. We are pleased that the government has not seen fit to shuffle part of the responsibility for this on to the private carriers; this is in contrast to what has happened in the case of Telesat.

I think it is important to say, Mr. Speaker, that it is vital in this modern world for us to have available a variety of modern communications media in order to provide for alternatives and for better security and flexibility. Canada's ability to be in charge of the messages sent from this country is something we should guard very carefully.

I notice that this cable is to be integrated with Telesat as part of the modern communications system outlined by the minister over the past few years. If I may here make an oblique reference to Telesat, it is important for us to be able to communicate around the world and with the northern part of our country. But even more important than the fact that we are able to communicate is what we communicate. Our efforts to bring television to the north I hope will result in something better than the dreary, foreign imported pop culture that we get on television networks to the south. I hope that the agreement just concluded will reach fruition by 1974. That is the statement I wish to present on behalf of this party.

[Translation]

Mr. René Matte (Champlain): Mr. Speaker, we hope that the construction of this new cable will bring to Canada the benefits anticipated by the minister.

[English]

QUESTIONS ON THE ORDER PAPER

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

WAR MEASURES ACT—ARREST OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CYC

Question No. 369—**Mr. Coates:**

Were any of the individuals arrested under the War Measures Act formerly members of the Company of Young Canadians and, if so (a) what are the names of these individuals (b) for what period of time were they members of the Company of Young Canadians (c) have they been released since their arrest or are they still being held and, if so (i) what are the names of the individuals being held (ii) have any charges been laid against them and, if so, what are the charges in each instance?

Mr. J. A. Jerome (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council): The Department of the Solicitor

[Mr. Rose.]

General and the Company of Young Canadians advise as follows: Yes, nine individuals were arrested under the War Measures Act, as of November 5, 1970. (a) It is not in the public interest to release the names of those persons arrested and then released, without being charged under the War Measures Act. (b) It is not in the public interest to divulge such information since it would provide the names of persons arrested and then released (c) Eight were released. (i) Jacques Larue-Langlois. Mr. Larue-Langlois was a member of the Company of Young Canadians from May 22, 1969 to August 22, 1969. (ii) Section 4(a) War Measures Act; Section 62(c) Criminal Code of Canada; Section 231(1) (a) Criminal Code of Canada.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING—QUEBEC CITY

Question No. 594—**Mr. Lambert (Bellechasse):**

Does the government have some of its printing done in Quebec City plants and, if so (a) are tenders called (b) in what printing plants has the government had work done?

[Translation]

Hon. James Richardson (Minister of Supply and Services): Yes, the Department of Supply and Services has printing done in plants situated in or near Quebec City. (a) Yes. (b) While departmental statistics are not yet structured so as to provide readily complete information on the geographical distribution of contracts, a sampling of files discloses that contracts have been awarded to Imprimerie Stellar Inc., Ratté & Frère Enr.; J. M. Bégin; Imprimerie Laflamme Ltée. and Les Ateliers Optima Inc.

[English]

COMPULSORY BILINGUAL LABELLING OF CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Question No. 664—**Mr. Fortin:**

1. Is there a law or regulation for the better protection of the consumer under which it is compulsory to have bilingual (French and English) labels, and (a) if so, what is the regulation (b) if not, is it the intention of the government to pass such a regulation?

2. Have there been any discussions with Quebec representatives concerning bilingual labels and, if so (a) on what date (b) with what result?

Hon. Ron Basford (Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs): 1. Labelling regulations issued under the authority of the Hazardous Products Act require that mandatory cautionary labelling be in both the English and the French languages. Provision for mandatory bilingual labelling will be included in regulations to be drawn up under the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Bill now before Parliament.

2. Meetings and discussions have taken place between representatives of the Government of Quebec and federal government representatives concerning bilingual labelling. Many of these discussions have been of an informal nature involving telephone conversations and it is not possible to enumerate all the dates on which discussions have occurred. These discussions have resulted in a better understanding of the intentions of the respective