

liberate carbon dioxide and other pollutants into the atmosphere, while both thermal and nuclear plants have to get rid of large quantities of waste heat. Tidal power would give us electricity while conserving some of our irreplaceable natural resources such as oil or uranium. Tidal power would bring a new prosperity to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island through the provision of vast quantities of electrical energy, some of which could be exported to the power-hungry eastern seaboard of the United States. This would help to defray the cost of construction.

I urge the Prime Minister and the government to carefully consider this project. In an age when we have high unemployment, with one-third of our population living under the poverty line, and while millions of Canadians are suffering from the ravages and misery of inflation, this is one self-liquidating Canadian development that could be helpful in bolstering the economy of the Atlantic provinces and indeed could be helpful to all of Canada.

[*Translation*]

Mr. J.-R. Comtois (Terrebonne): Mr. Speaker, the third session of the twenty-eighth legislature begins in the early 70's, a decade which will, undoubtedly, be of special importance.

Canada is entering into a new era, where already certain forces, incomprehensible to us, are at work, the causes of this being both internal and external. The conflict between the new values and those of the past, the need felt by the young and the disappointed generations to adopt new attitudes and perspectives, unavoidably give rise to unrest and tension. It is an era marked by violence to which bewildered men resort in pursuit of uncertain objectives. Even for many men of good will, who impatiently question the old principles, it is a time of frustration. But it is also a period of hope and of challenges to be taken up in order to attain "the just society" to which we all aspire.

Mr. Speaker, in the night from Saturday to Sunday, we suffered a great loss through the death of Pierre Laporte. In my own name and in the name of all my fellow-citizens, I want to extend to Mrs. Laporte, to her children and her family, our deepest sympathies.

Pierre Laporte was well known back home, Mr. Speaker. He was educated at L'Assomption College, It is in l'Assomption also that he met his wife, Françoise Brouillette.

It was in my area that he spent his summer vacations for 20 years. We have known Pierre Laporte the politician, but also Pierre Laporte the man. He was a great Liberal and a great democrat. I am sure he will not have sacrificed his life in vain.

Mr. Speaker, are those we are looking for the only real culprits? What about those we have seen on television and heard on radio who for a number of years have stirred up passions and daily preached hatred? What about René Lévesque and company who preach there is no longer a government in Quebec? What about all these saviours of the race who are ready to govern Quebec, but

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without facing the electorate? I don't want to put too much emphasis on that, but I would ask the people of Quebec—youth in particular—to reflect on the events that afflict us at this time.

Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted, in the course of this debate, to pay a well-deserved tribute to the former member for Terrebonne and Labelle, His Excellency Léo Cadieux, the newly appointed Canadian Ambassador to France. I wish him the greatest success in his new functions and I am convinced he will be a credit to all his fellow citizens. I can even give him the assurance that the coming by-elections in Labelle on November 16 next will result in replacing him by a Liberal.

I also congratulate the hon. member for Bourassa (Mr. Trudel) for his outline of the problems of his constituency, of his region and of the country when moving the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Among other things, he pointed out the role of the federal government in the economic development of his constituency and of Greater Montreal.

The co-mover of the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Douglas), ably showed us the similarity between problems of his region and those of Eastern Canada. He spoke of the inevitable changes of agriculture and of the regrouping of farms to make them more profitable. What is a necessity in the West becomes urgency in the East when the size of farms in the East is compared with those in the West. Also, he has mentioned the possibility of opening a national park in his constituency and I hope from the bottom of my heart that he will soon see his wish materialized.

The constituency of Terrebonne which I represent is half-urban and half-rural. The local population knows its problems and is endeavouring to solve them. The future international airport of Montreal at Sainte-Scholastique happens to be within my constituency. This major project will create special problems for us, including construction of adequate access roads and highways, new modern utilities, regrouping of municipalities in the area, public transportation, improvement of telephone facilities, etc.

Mr. Speaker, I do hope the federal government will seriously look into the possibility of designating all this territory as a special area for the purpose of helping the province of Quebec in carrying out these major projects.

Mr. Speaker, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation is very active in our region. Every year we can see hundreds of new buildings and I congratulate the government for having set up at last a Department for Urban Affairs and Housing.

Mr. Speaker, the previous speaker, the hon. member for Laval (Mr. Roy), told us about the pollution of the back river, Rivière des Prairies, and the Mille-Îles River.

As you know, those rivers touch on my riding and I strongly support the representations of that member so that pollution be stopped. For 25 years local authorities and House members have been urging the government to canalize both rivers. I hope that the next budget will