entered Montreal and just hours before the passage of the War Measures Act. "I thought of that." Bourassa said, "but it was too late."

What concerned Ottawa when it heard about the proposal. however, was that it might indeed have worked, that such a Quebec government might have been able to deal firmly with Ottawa and take its own course in dealing with the FLQ. There was nothing unconstitutional about the proposal, but it was one more indication of the degree to which Ottawa was losing control over opinion in Quebec. Like Lyndon Johnson, faced with the prospect of a democratic, left-liberal government in Santo Domingo, Pierre Elliott Trudeau moved in.

LBJ had his lists of "known Communists" to justify the invasion. But the New York Times found that several of the "known Communists" were in fact dead, others were out of the country, still others were in jail.

Trudeau's revelations of conspiracies are of the same order. He will no doubt come up with documents to "prove" his charges: such documents have been popping up for years. On October 29, the Toronto Telegram came up with an Alice-in-Wonderland report of terrorist plots to assassinate five hundred prominent Quebecers; these reports will recur.

But the real coup d'état this October was carried out by Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who with one stroke effected a vast shift of political power. Trudeau "seized the opportunity of the Cross-Laporte kidnappings," says Parti Québécois economist Jacques Parizeau, to carry out "the inevitable confrontation which had to come sooner or later between Ottawa and Quebec." He set back political dialogue in this country ten years, even beyond the stage of "what does Quebec want?" to "what kind of people are we dealing with?"

Initially, Trudeau attempted a policy which depended on broad support in Quebec. The policy failed because that support did not exist. The result was a new policy—a policy of making a virtual desert of all opposition in Quebec, radical, liberal, nationalist, even, in some cases, conservative. The instrument of that policy was the War Measures Act.

This policy too depends on public support, this time the blind, uninformed support of English Canadians. It cannot succeed without their support. They are being used as pawns in a cynical and destructive game.

English Canadians must decide whether they are willing to be used in that way.

## MANIFESTO DE LA FRONT DE LIBERATION DU QUEBEC

continued from page 7 Robert Shaw.

Our numbers are growing, we who know and are ground down by this terrorist society; and the day is approaching when all the Westmounts of Quebec will disappear from the map.

Working people in the factories, in the mines and in the forests; working people in the service industries, teachers, students, unemployed: take what belongs to you, your labor, your determination and your freedom. And you, workers of General Electric, it is you who make your factories run; you alone are capable of producing; without you, General Electric is nothing!

Working people of Quebec, begin today to take back what belongs to you; take yourselves what is yours. You alone know your factories, your machines, your hotels, your universities, your unions; do not wait for a miracle organization.

Make your revolution yourselves, in your neighborhoods, in your work-places. And if you do not- make it yourselves, more usurpers, technocrats or others, will replace the handful of cigar puffers we now know, and everything will have to be done over again. You alone can build a free society

We must fight, no longer one by one, but together, until victory, with all the means at our disposal, as did the Patriots of 1837-1838 (those whom our holy mother the Church hastened to excommunicate, the better to sell itself to British

Interests).

Let all those, in every corner of Quebec, scornfully dismissed as 'lousy French' and drunkards, take up with vigor the battle against the club-smashers of freedom and justice, and strip their power to harm from the professionals of hold-ups and fraud: bankers, 'businessmen', judges, sold-out politicians...

We are Quebecois working people and we will go to the end. We want, with all the people, to replace this slave society with a free society, functioning of itself and for itself, a society open to the world.

Our struggle can only be victorious. Not for long can one hold in misery and scorn, a people once awakened.

Vive le Quebec libre! Vive les camarades prisonniers politiques! Vive la revolution quebecoise! Vive le Front de Liberation du Quebec!

Ine following is a translation provided by Canadian University Press and as accurate as can likely be found. It speaks directly to the French worker in Quebec. Because of this many of us here in Canada will miss the references to places, people and events mentioned. Notes are provided to explain these. The numbers refer to the pertinent paragraph in the manifesto.

## Notes

The Brinks 'show'. Early Sunday morning, two days before the April 29 election, Royal Trust paraded nine Brinks armored trucks up to the front of their CIL skyscraper on Dorchester Boulevard (They always used the garage entrance before) and appeared to load "securities" into them. Coincidentally, Gazette photographers appeared on the deserted street. Loaded with fleeing capital, the trucks roared off to the Ontario border, past waiting English TV camera crews. Almost all of the half-dozen French directors of Royal Trust's umpty-seven-man board are Quebec Liberal party wheels.

- 3 Electoral map. Heavily weighted against urban workers.
- 3 "Social progress" tax: Blatantly 'regressive' tax by federal government, admittedly for it to pay its share of medicare schemes. Drains \$200 million a year out of Quebec as long as Quebec has no medicare.
- 3 Power Corporation: The frankness ends with the name. A huge conglomerate owning most of Quebec's media, big slice of Quebec's finance company loan shark network, and countless other things great and small.
- 3 The men of Lapalme. I am not sure the importance of this was understood, it refers to a desperate interim victory of ruling class rollback earlier this year. The state sector of the economy is required to do the dirty work when an attack on real wage levels has to be mounted; in Quebec this meant the federal post office smashing its most militant union. It did this by cancelling its "contract" with a dummy subcontracting firm (Lapalme) it had previously set up and for which 'les gars de Lapalme worked. They had a long history of struggle and not too many hangups about violence. Mail trucks were damaged, garage doors were blockaded, scabs were treated firmly, etc. At a seven-figure cost in rent-a-cops, etc. (Mtl policemen's brotherhood refused to moonlight as scab-protectors) Kierans persevered. Les gars de Lapalme have still not disbanded (about 400 in all); they still meet every day at Paul Sauve arena.
- 6 Simard: family which owns Marine Industries. Only French-Canadian-owned corporation among Canada's top 100 (until Bombardier Ski-doo), now half owned by Que government (they needed capital). Major financiers of Que Liberal Party.
- 6 Controni: Mafia overlord in Quebec.
- 6 100,000: Bourassa's April campaign promise was to create 100,000 jobs. There were at the time 206,000 people officially out of work in Quebec, over 40 per cent of total unemployed in Canada.
- 7 Visitation and other streets named are in areas of Montreal where poor people live.
- 8 Lord & Cie: Vicious steel-fabricating sweatshop. Strike broken there (right to organize) with governmental-legal-police help in 1968
- 8 Fishermen of the Gaspesie: Thousands of people thrown on the dole by international division of labor, imperialist style. This summer began to shoot at U.S. trawlers here and there.
- 8 North Shore: of the St. Lawrence, down river from the mouth of the Saguenay. Pulp and paper (Chicago Tribune, NY Times, etc), hydroelectric development; politicized militant workers; only PQ MP elected outside Mtl.
- 8 Iron Ore Company of Canada, Headquarters Wilmington Delaware. A rip-off by consortium of U.S. steel companies. Iron ore mined at Schefferville, Que, and carted off to Cleveland. For more info see Parks. Anatomy of Big Business.
- 8 Quebec Cartier Mining: similar. Wholly-owned subsidiary of U.S. Steel co.

- 15 Mtl police men strike, October 7, 1969.
- 16 The federal government is increasingly upset by the fact that Quebec farmers produce a natural surplus of milk products. The report of the task force on agriculture announced this summer that Quebec had 37,000 surplus farmers (perhaps we could sell them to Russia?) and made it clear that they would have to be driven off the land for capitalist rationalization.
- Hill Limousine Service had monopoly of passenger traffic to and from Dorval Airport—downtown Montreal, no taxis could pick up passengers there. (Murray Hill gives courtesy limousines to Jean Drapeau and others). The Mouvement de Liberation du Taxi had been fighting this and other conditions with all means available, including sacking the airport driveways at one point with student-left participation.
- 16 Hershorn, close friend of Quebec Tourism Minister Claire Kirkland-Casgrain, is another liberal Party financier. Son Paul is Murray Hill vp. The passage from "nauseating Murray Hill" to end of para was not printed by Gazette.
- 16 The night of October 7th: Night of police strike. Mouvement de Liberation du taxi organized down to Murray Hill garage, joined by other demonstrators. Set fire to buses etc and shoved them flaming into garage. Shooting as described by Hershorn Jr. from roof. Dumas was Quebec Provincial Police undercover agent, who had infiltrated crowd as demonstrator. There had not been enough QPP to intervene.
- 16 Textiles and shoes are the quintessential cheap labor industries of Quebec.
- 17 Begging them to invest in Quebec. This is precisely what Bourassa was doing in New York City at the exact moment this manifesto was being read over every French CBC station in Quebec.
- 17 Thousands of choice acres in Quebec are no-trespassers property of private fish and game clubs, mostly U.S. membership. This includes all of the best, unpolluted fishing streams.
- 20 Westmount and Hampstead are where the ruling-class rich people live. Town of Mount Royal is the expense-account-type rich people. Outremont is where French-Canadian rich people (eg Trudeau) live.
- 20 St. James street: Mtl branch of Wall street (or Bay St.)
- 21 Steinberg, Clark . . .: Members of the ruling class. Details on request. Note the French names.
- 21 Remi Popol: Remi Paul, former Union Nationale justice minister. Used to appear on campaign platforms with the leader of the Quebec Nazi Party, Really.
- 21 Bourassa the Simard sidekick: (see Simard above) Bourassa's is a Simard daughter.
- 22 Who owns the Stock Exchange Tower? Ans: the Vatican, through Societa Generale Immobiliare; though recently they so I part of their ownership to Gulf and Western.
- 28 Lousy French. Recall the Trudeau interview in English a couple of years ago, when he allowed as how the Quebecois, spoke "lousy French".

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