CLOSED
VOLUME

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FOR SUBSEQUENT CORRESPONDENCE SEE:

FILE NO. VOLUME NO. 6

PLEASE KEEP ATTACHED TO TOP OF FILE 001379
En avril dernier, à Montréal, lors du congrès préliminaire du Mouvement Souveraineté Association, il fut évident qu'il y avait divergence entre messieurs LEVESQUE et AQUIN, sur les buts à poursuivre, et les moyens à prendre pour établir le programme d'action du KSA. Depuis, il y a eu le retentissant lundi de la St-Jean Baptiste et maintenant cette divergence connaît un quelque sorte, son aboutissement. M. AQUIN démissionne de l'exécutif, et quitte les rangs du KSA. Alors qu'est-ce que ça signifie et pour le MSA et pour M. AQUIN; nous avions tout d'abord l'intention de nous entretenir avec M. René LEVESQUE à Québec, et par la suite avec M. AQUIN, mais je vois que M. LEVESQUE n'est pas encore arrivé à notre studio de Québec, et puisque M. AQUIN est ici en studio avec nous à Montréal, nous allons tout de suite commencer notre conversation. M. AQUIN, on a dit entre autres, de cette démission, qu'elle était due pour une part à un certain conflit de personnalité entre vous-même et M. LEVESQUE.

A - Il n'y a vraiment aucun conflit de personnalité, il s'agissait de certains points comme l'union monétaire, un marché commun négociant en même temps que l'accession à la Souveraineté, une position plutôt bilingue dans un Québec indépendant que défend le MSA, certains points sur lesquels je n'étais pas d'accord, et dans les circonstances comme il semble que ces points sont des valeurs fondamentales, pour le MSA.
je préfère démissionner comme membre, et comme membre de l'exécutif, pour continuer à faire valoir mes opinions sur cette question.

I - Mais au sein du MSA, est-ce qu'il y a d'autres personnes qui partagent vos vues?

A - Oui, au congres du mois d'avril, je dois dire qu'au moins le tiers des personnes ont voté sur certains points, sur ces positions qui ne sont pas mes positions personnelles mais qui sont des positions que la plupart des indépendantistes avaient défendues avant le MSA, alors, il y a sûrement une tendance dans le mouvement qui représente ces mêmes vues, et ces mêmes opinions.

I - Est-ce à dire alors que à la Direction du MSA, on vous a fait sentir que vous étiez même mieux de ne pas demeurer comme membre, étant donné les opinions que vous avez?

A - Non, mais j'ai compris que défendre ces opinions là, a un congres, ou les défendre après, c'était courir le risque dans une très grande mesure de diviser un mouvement pour lequel certaines valeurs fondamentales du livre "Option Quebec" doivent être les valeurs fondamentales du mouvement. Ce n'est pas à moi à décider s'ils ont raison ou tort, du moment que ces valeurs fondamentales la deviennent les valeurs fondamentales du mouvement, je pense que rester dans le mouvement et essayer de briser le mouvement, c'est une solution qui n'est pas la solution peut-être nocive pour l'indépendance, j'aime autant que le MSA accomplisse sa fonction dans l'indépendance du Quebec sans que je puisse y nuire d'aucune façon, mais que je puisse, moi de l'autre cote, faire valoir mes opinions, voilà pourquoi, la démission m'apparaissait quelque chose d'assez normal dans les circonstances.

I - Précisément de quel côté maintenant, M. AQUIN, allez-vous aller?
Je crois que la chose fondamentale sur laquelle je crois le plus, c'est d'établir ici un Québec le plus profondément possible socialisé. Pour ça, il faut que le Québec soit indépendant; sans ça, l'indépendance du Québec n'a pas toutes les justifications qu'elle devrait avoir. Pour établir ce Québec socialisé et indépendant, il m'est toujours apparu moi, que la chose à faire, c'était de réunir tous les indépendantistes autour d'une valeur fondamentale, qui était la transformation du Québec, puis d'un Québec indépendant et de faire un programme minimum pour qu'ensuite toutes les tendances puissent co-exister à l'intérieur d'un tel mouvement. Comme les mouvements semblent se diriger d'une façon différente, ce que je crois plus profondément maintenant, c'est que des gens comme moi doivent diffuser leurs idées pour essayer de faire prendre à la population, conscience de ce problème de transformation qui s'impose. Faire diffuser leurs idées par la parole, et par l'écrit, et c'est ce à quoi je m'emploierai dans les prochains mois, et aussi par la recherche, parce qu'on devient un peu vide par ces luttes assez ardues, pour une cause aussi grande, et on a besoin de prendre, a un certain moment, d'un peu de recul, puis de recherches et d'analyses de la situation. Or c'est à cette double tâche que je veux me donner dans les mois qui suivent.

I - C'est donc de dire que pour l'instant, pour proner vos idées, vous allez faire cavalier seul, vous n'avez pas l'intention de joindre les rangs d'autres mouvements, tel le RIN?

A - Non je ne joindrai pas les rangs d'un autre mouvement, tant que la réunification dont je parlais autour d'un programme minimum et réunissant tous les indépendantistes, tant que cette réunification n'est pas faite, moi j'ai préféré sortir du mouvement où j'étais, mais aller dans un ou aller dans l'autre, ça ne solutionne pas ce qui est pour moi, le fond du problème, et voilà pourquoi ce n'est pas mon intention d'aller au RIN.
Est-ce que vous allez cependant continuer à siéger à l'Assemblée comme député?

A - Cui je vais continuer à siéger à l'Assemblée Legislative, comme député, je l'ai dit l'année dernière, j'ai la certitude, qu'une fois que quelqu'un est embarqué en politique, qu'il est élu, il doit aller... il doit défendre ses idées jusqu'au bout, et je défendrai jusqu'au bout, alors je resterai donc député à l'Assemblée Legislative, mais libre de tout parti.

I - M. AQUIN la dessus, je vous remercie beaucoup. - Alors M. LEVESQUE, bonsoir, vous avez finalement pu rejoindre notre studio. Au sujet de la démission de M. AQUIN, qu'est-ce que ça peut signifier pour le MSA?

I - Je crois que je viens d'entendre les dernières paroles de FRANCOIS AQUIN, qui me permettent de faire le pont si vous voulez, on a discuté de cette démission très cordialement pendant presque deux heures je crois l'autre soir, et on s'est quitté, je crois aussi, d'une façon aussi cordiale qu'on puisse humainement souhaiter dans un cas ou il y a quand même, désaccord. Et M. AQUIN donnait l'impression que, juste-ment, il avait besoin de clarifier ses idées, de faire de la recherche, enfin de poursuivre une recherche personnelle, et aussi une action personnelle, et nous, on croit que, a cause de ce besoin, qui était manifeste presque depuis le début, de son entre dans le travail du MSA, que c'est une très bonne décision de sa part. On peut la regretter à titre personnelle, ça c'est une chose, mais pour le mouvement lui-même, ça nous permet nous aussi de clarifier nos positions et de les clarifier, fassent-ils sortir cette ambiguïte ou il y a un membre de l'exécutif et au moment d'une année de formation, on est encore dans le flou, il y a ces choses fondamentales pas très nombreuses mais qui sont fondamentales, on a lance un
mouvement la dessus. Au moment où on est en pleine formation, et
ou on essaie, l'exécutif est particulièrement tenu à ça, d'organiser
et diffuser en même temps, ça crée un malaise dont M. AQUIN était
forcément le premier conscient, mais nous tous d'avoir un membre de
l'exécutif qui ne pouvait pas être solidaire, et qui d'ailleurs ne
l'avait pas cache. Alors on croit que ça clarifie beaucoup la situation
ça va être très bon pour le mouvement, et je suppose enfin très bon
aussi pour M. AQUIN.

I - Cependant, M. LEVESQUE, le départ de M. AQUIN, peut laisser
supposer que, au sein du mouvement, du MSA, la direction par exemple
n'accepte pas de divergence de vues, quand aux buts et aux moyens
a prendre pour établir le programme d'action du mouvement.

L - Cui mais je viens de vous dire, on est dans la première année,
en fait on a justé vecu a peu près le temps d'un accouchement, neuf
mois depuis qu'on a créé le groupe d'a peu pres 400 qui existait au
mois de novembre, et qui est devenu quelque 7,000 membres au printemps,
maintenant on est à peu près 12 ou 13,000, des chiffres qui en soi
ne veulent rien dire, sauf ceci qui est très important, ce sont tous
des gens qui dans un contexte où on est, on le sait, minoritaires
pour l'instant, on espère bien être autre chose d'ici quelques années,
mais minoritaires, donc ils prennent un risque contre l'ordre établi,
qui ont signé et qui ont décidé, qu'ils étaient prêts à travailler
dans ce sens là. Au moment où on essaie de former un groupe, une
formation politique cohérente, dont peut-être les deux seules
choses fondamentales qu'on a apporté, ça c'est d'essayer de dessiner
une définition de l'indépendance politique du Québec qui soit
rentable, sur laquelle on puisse être à la fois, emu, passionné,
et Dieu sait qu'il faut l'être, et en même temps rentable.
C'est-à-dire la souveraineté politique d'abord, dans le respect de
tous les citoyens du Québec, y compris ses citoyens minoritaires, et,
deuxièmement dans un monde d'interdépendance économique de chercher
establir les accommodements, les plus mutuellement avantageux
possible avec le reste du Canada, ça c'est les piliers sur lesquels
... les piliers de l'action sur lesquels on s'est lancé et qui a notre
avis, permettent de définir d'une façon à la fois rentable et
passionante aussi, l'indépendance politique du peuple qui est le
notre. Si on remet tout (pour ça ph.) en question, évidemment vous
allez me dire c'est des corridors, comme on en a vecu déjà, je ne
crois pas que ce soit tout à fait la même chose, j'anticipe peut-
etre votre question, moi j'ai vecu dans le parti liberal par
exemple, on avait joué, au moment où c'était très rentable, sur
des choses comme "Maîtres chez nous", des mots qui vont très loin,
 quand c'était payant, on avait l'impression que le parti aimait
bien cela, puis un moment donné, avec l'impression que les choses
étaient devenues moins payantes, il n'y a rien comme une défaite
pour ramener les gens face à face à certaines réalités, tout a
coup il y a eu ukase comme quoi, on ne pouvait plus, dans ce flou,
Cette incohérence, qui avait été plutôt l'emploi électorale, on ne
pouvait plus faire une discussion franche et totale de ce que a quoi
ca venait, c'est-à-dire la question constitutionnelle dans le Québec.
À ce moment là c'était ou bien sort, ou bien, tais toi, alors force-
ment c'était un corridor inacceptable. Dans notre cas, il y a neuf
mois, on est venu au monde avec deux choses fondamentales qui
s'ajoutent à l'idée d'indépendance qu'on partage avec d'autres.
On croit que, sans qu'il n'y ait d'exclusion, il n'est pas question
de dire à des membres qu'ils n'ont pas le droit de discuter ça comme
le reste, mais que pour pas perdre de temps, et par bonne foi, vu

qu'il y a d'autres familles idéologiques si vous voulez, qui par
d'autres moyens prétendent y arriver, admettant que ça existe, pour
pas faire perdre le temps de tout le monde, c'est de se retrouver
dans le groupe avec lequel on est d'accord plutôt que d'essayer de
saboter celui qui essaie de s'organiser.
I - Cependant, ce départ de M. AQUIN, vos difficultés disons de
rapprochement avec la RIN, est-ce que ça ne risque pas de compromettre
totalement l'idée d'un front commun eventuellement pour l'indépendance?
L - Non je ne crois pas, ce qui me paraît le plus probable c'est que
front commun, vous savez, ça on verra, ça veut dire quelque chose de
façon sérieuse, un front commun entre partis, ou groupements différents,
au moment d'une élection, pour autant que ça puisse être rentable,
c'est-à-dire qu'il y a un espace de partage de contos, on a vu ça en
Europe, on voit ça ailleurs, ce n'est pas tellement dans nos mœurs.
Nous, ce qu'on cherche, c'est un regroupement, on le dit depuis le
début, une fusion, c'est-à-dire qu'il y ait un parti indépendantiste
dans le Québec, maintenant l'expérience de M. AQUIN le prouve, puisque
sur des choses fondamentales qu'on était sense comprendre de la même
façon, on s'est aperçu en cours de route qu'on ne les comprenait
pas de la même façon, donc les mariages prématures c'est mauvais,
faut pas faire une sorte de frenesie, de fusion artificielle ou on
se chicane trois mois après, mais je ne crois pas que ce soit com-
promis, au contraire, de toute façon on pourra vous en dire d'avantage
pour les mois qui viennent après la fin de semaine qui vient, parce
qu'il va y avoir une rencontre qui, aux trois mouvements, implique,
va être forcement décisive, pour cette année en tout cas, parce que
nous, entre autres, on est tenu à un congrès qui doit avoir lieu dans
2 mois et quelque chose, c'est pas loin ça, pour un congrès, le 12-13-14
Octobre, c'est la dernière limite possible pour décider si c'est
faisable cette année ou non.
I - La dessus M. LEVESQUE, je vous remercie.
**Fleur-de-Lys Club**

"Club Fleur-de-Lys"

Quebec City, Que.

**INFORMATION:**

1. On 4 JUN 68, the Quebec Fleur-de-Lys Club held a public meeting at "Institut St-Joseph", 555, Chemin Ste-Foy, Quebec, to hear Rene DEVERGUE, leader of the "Mouvement Souverainete-Association" "H.S.A." defend his thesis on the independence of Quebec and its economic inferences in front of a panel composed of three (3) well known public figures identified as: Robert BOURASSA, economist and member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly "H.L.A." Marc CARRIERES, businessman and president of Dupuis & Freres, Montreal, Que.; and Claude MASSON, economist and teacher at Laval University, Ste-Foy, Que.

2. Approximately 900 persons were present at that assembly which appeared to be composed mostly of middle class citizens including professionals, intellectuals, university students and representatives of different mass media. Members of different separatist organizations were of course present.
The Chairman, Mr. Guy BERNARD, made the opening speech, and he then explained the procedure for that public meeting. He informed that the four (4) guest panelists would be given 20 minutes each to express their views on the future of Quebec and its economic inferences. He added that each panelist, after his 20 minute speech, would be questioned for a 10 minute period by the other three (3) panelists, who would either agree, add comments or refute the opinions expressed by the speaker.

Rene LEVESQUE appeared to be the leading figure throughout the evening, and eventhough the three (3) other panelists were definitely against LEVESQUE's theories and the Independence of Quebec, they nevertheless attracted the attention of the audience.

Before the meeting ended, all members of the Quebec Fleur-de-Lys Club present at that meeting, were given 15 minutes to ask the panelists questions.
7. INVESTIGATOR'S COMMENTS:

Attached are clippings taken in "Le Soleil, Quebec" dated 4 JUN 68 (1) and 5 JUN 68 (1), relative to the public meeting mentioned in this report.

S.U.I.

The Officer i/c S.I.B.
"C" - Westmount, P.Q.

1. Information believed true. Attached please find above noted newspaper clippings.

Quebec
8-768

S/Sgt. for O.C.
Quebec Sub-Division, A.O.D.
July 4th, 1968.

RE: FLEUR DE LYS CLUB
(CLUB FLEUR DE LYS)
Quebec City, Quebec.

(Continuation)

THE COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA

1. Please find attached single copy of the newspaper clippings mentioned in paragraph 7.

S.U.I.

MONTREAL
16 JUL 68

(D.G. COBB), Incp.
Asst S.I.B. Officer.
Levesque doit défendre sa thèse devant trois adversaires qui rejettent l'idée de l'indépendance comme moyen de développement économique.
The text/image of this article/letter is not included because of copyright restrictions. Le texte/image de cet(te) article/lettre ne figure pas à cause de restrictions de droits d'auteur.
**INFORMATION:**

1. The writer having learned by *LA TRIOME* newspaper that René LEVESQUE would meet Friday evening the 7th of June 68 with the Directors of the Eastern Township MBA at the St. Georges Pavillon which is the Medicine Faculty of the U. of S.

2. Having learned in same newspaper that LEVESQUE was holding a meeting in Asbestos, P.Q. at the Salle St. Isaac Jogues on Chasse St. at 11:00 AM, on the 6th of June 68.

**INVESTIGATOR'S COMMENTS:**

S/Sgt newspaper clipping dated 7-6-68.

S.U.I.
June 11th, 1968.

RE: SOVEREIGNTY ASSOCIATION
(SOUMERAINTE ASSOCIATION)
Province of Quebec.

(Continuation)

THE COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA

1. Information believed true. Please find attached copy of five (5) clippings from "La Tribune" dated 5-6-68 (1), 7-6-68 (1) and 10-6-68 (3) which refer to the above mentioned meetings.

S.U.I.

MONTREAL
19 JUN 68

(D.G. COBB) Asst. S.I.B. Officer
"Nous avons les moyens physiques pour réaliser notre autonomie"

(René Lévesque)
Réné Lévesque compare la SSJB à une fille de 27 ans "qui a peur"
Sovereignty-Association
"Souveraineté-Association"
Province of Quebec.

INFORMATION:

CARDED - 11
14 - 5 - 68

1. That public meeting of the "M.S.A." for the Quebec region was held on the 10 APR 68, from 8:15 p.m. to 11:30 p.m., at Palais Montcalm, Carre Youville, Quebec, Que. The purpose of the meeting was to have Gene LEVESQUE, Francois AGUI, and Dominique BISSIER explain their views concerning the "M.S.A." The latter mentioned persons had called off their participations prior to that meeting and consequently they were replaced by Me Guy BERTRAND.

2. Approximately 1200 persons were present in Palais Montcalm whilst approximately 300 persons waited outside as there were no more room left inside the Palais.

3. Me Guy PELLETIER, chairman of the meeting, made the welcoming speech and he urged the persons present to join the "M.S.A." before its congress to be held in Montreal on the 20-21 APR 68 or before its foundation congress in September 1968. He added that all fully paid up members of the "M.S.A." would be entitled to attend the Congress in Montreal on the 20-21 APR 68. He then introduced Me Guy BERTRAND.
4. Me Guy BERTRAND, who spoke approximately 15 minutes, made a parallel between the negroes' situation in the United States and the Quebecers' situation. He went on to state that they are both alike in that their rights are not respected and they both play a second role in the North American Society. He then made a plea for the courageous young men (F.L.Q.) who had chosen violence to liberate Quebec from the yoke of the Canadian Constitution. He said that he understood these young convicted men, and highly praised their attitude as far as their braveness and courage were concerned. He pointed out that eventhough he admired them he was personally against any form of violence and that the liberation of Quebec should be attained through democratical means.

5. Then Rene LEVESQUE took the stand and spoke approxima-tely 1 1/2 hr., on different topics i.e.: different aspects of the Anglo-Saxon domination, immigration, decreasing natality in Quebec, the City of Montreal's gradual degree of assimilation, the slums here in Quebec City, the inertia of the Quebec Provincial Government, provincial and federal income taxes, the sustainment of the Canadian Army by Quebec at the cost of a billion a year, etc. It had been fairly covered by the local press as well as by different mass media throughout the province.

6. While talking on the use of the income taxes by the Canadian Army, LEVESQUE made an insertion concerning the R.C.M.P. He jokingly stated that they (RCMP) were in Quebec for the main purpose of compiling files on persons like him. The audience responded very favorably to the remarks he had directed to ridicule the R.C.M.P.
INVESTIGATOR'S COMMENTS:

12. Find attached hereto the following clippings relative to the above mentioned meeting: "L'Action, Quebec" dated 6 APR 68; "Le Soleil, Quebec" dated 11 APR 68; and "Journal de Quebec" dated 10 APR 68.

S.U.I.

The Officer i/c S.I.B.
"C" - Westmount, P.Q.

1. Information believed true. Please find attached clippings mentioned in par. 12.

Quebec
26-4-68

R.R. Quintal
Commanding Quebec Sub-Division

THE COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA

1. Information believed true. Attached please find single copy of the clippings listed in paragraph twelve (12).

S.U.I.

MONTREAL
7 MAY 68

Dr G. [COHEN] S/Insp.
st. S.I./B. Officer
They found him to be irascible and indiscriminately attacking almost any organization. They consider him somewhat of a dictator as he continuously refuses to discuss views which are not in accordance with his own. For this reason, LEVESQUE will be losing most of his collaborators and associates.
FM MCOW JAN18/68 CONF

TO IT EXTER 100 IMMED DE LDN
INFO LDN TT WASHDC PARIS DELHI IMMED DE LDN IT SAIGN IMMED DE DELHI
TT WSAW IMMED DE PARIS TT CANFORECHEDE OTT
RAG GNEVA DE LDN VENTN PNMPN DE SAIGN
REF YOURETEL Y102 JAN17

VIETNAM

FOLLOWING IS OUR TRANSLATION OF FULL TEXT OF IZVESTIAS ARTICLE OF
JAN17: "QUOTE WAVES OF PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM
ARE ROLLING ALL OVER THE GLOBE. IN THE FACE OF THESE PROTESTS, THE LEAD-
ERS OF MANY COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE USA ALLIES IN MILITARY BLOCS,
HAVE HAD TO DECLARE THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARDS EVENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.
AMONG THEM ARE ALSO CDN STATESMEN WHO HAVE SPOKEN RATHER OFTEN LATELY
ABOUT THEIR STRUGGLE TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF STOP-
PING THE BLOODSHED IN VIETNAM. THEIR STATEMENTS MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONSID-
ERED AS A DEMONSTRATION OF POLITICAL WISDOM AND CONCERN FOR THE
FATE OF THE WORLD ON OUR PLANET WERE IT NOT RPT NOT FOR CERTAIN
FACTS WHICH CAST DOUBT ON THE SINCERITY OF THESE DECLARATIONS. THE
FACTS ARE THE FOLLOWING: IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS, IT HAS BECOME PUBLIC
THAT THERE HAVE BEEN NEW SUPPLIES OF CDN ARMAMENTS TO THE USA FOR
USE IN THE VIETNAM WAR. ORDINARY CDN LEADERS LEARNED WITH SURPRISE THAT CDN
EXPORTS OF WEAPONS AND WAR MATERIALS TO THE USA HAVE BEEN GROWING
SYSTEMATICALLY IN STEP WITH THE ESCALATION OF AMERICAN MILITARY MEA-
SURES. FROM THERE THE WEAPONS AND WAR MATERIALS ARE TRANSPORTED TO
VIETNAM. ACCORDING TO INFO PUBLISHED IN THE PRESS, CDN SOLDIERS
317 million dollars worth of weapons and war materials to the USA in 1966 and from 1959 to 1966, the total value of CDN armaments supplies to the USA equalled 1,491 million dollars. Arms supplies were on a still wider scale in 1967. According to the Toronto newspaper The Telegram, the USA placed orders in CDA for the production of armaments and war eqpt to the amount of about 300 million dollars in the period Jun to Nov 1967 alone. At that, almost all orders were placed through the CDN Commercial Corporation, which is an official agency of the govt. In accordance with contracts signed, CDA is delivering to the American armed forces artillery eqpt and shells, planes and armament for them; radio-relay eqpt, warheads for rockets, explosives, etc. From the USA these arms go to South Vietnam. The Montreal Gazette wrote in one of its articles how this is done: quote here is how TNT produced by the CIL in Valleyfield finally found its use in bombs dropped on Vietnam. On Nov 16/66, CDN Commercial Corporation signed on behalf of CIL a contract for 16.5 million tons of TNT for USA Defense Dept. From Valleyfield TNT was transported in wagons to naval storehouse in Crane, Indiana, together with other chemical substances there. It was used for production of 500-lb bombs. Then bombs were transported to other centres, such as Bangor, Maine, and further on abroad. Unquote. Fact that CDN weapons and ammunition are being used in Vietnam has evoked indignation and protests from CDN public. These protests point out that sale to USA of CDN armaments, which will finally reach Vietnam, is incompatible with CDN position.
PAGE THREE 100 CONF

AS A MEMBER OF INTERNATL SUPERVISORY COMMISSION AND GROSSLY CON-
TRADICTS GOVT STATEMENTS ABOUT NEED TO STOP WAR IN VIETNAM. IT IS
CHARACTERISTIC THAT EVEN SUCH RIGHT-WING POLITICIANS AS CONSERV-
ATIVE PARTY CHAIRMAN CAMP HAVE CENSURED ACTIONS OF CDN GOVT BY DE-
CLARING THAT CDA IS MAKING MONEY OUT OF WAR IN VIETNAM. FORMER QUEBEC
PROVINCIAL MINISTER LEVESQUE HAS SAID BLUNTLY THAT CDA IS MAKING
MONEY OUT OF QUOTE EVERY DROP OF BLOOD SHED IN VIETNAM UNQUOTE. SO
FAR CDN GOVT SPOKESMEN HAVE HAD ONLY ONE CYNICAL ANSWER TO ALL
THIS: WHAT USA DOES WITH ARMS IT BUYS IN CDA IS ITS OWN AFFAIR. BUT
INTERNATL OPINION HAS A RIGHT TO ASK WHETHER IT IS POSSIBLE TO BE-
LIEVE IN SINCERITY OF CDN GOVT STATEMENTS ABOUT THEIR EFFORTS TO
OBTAIN A PEACEFUL SOLUTION IN VIETNAM, MADE TO ACCOMPANIMENT OF
EXPLOSIONS OF BOMBS PRODUCED IN CDA AND NOW DESTROYING SCHOOLS
AND HOSPITALS AND BRINGING DEATH TO VIETNAMESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
SO WHAT IS CDA IN FACT-PEACEMAKER OR AMMUNITION CARRIER? UNQUOTE.

2. YOU WILL SEE THAT MOST OF MATERIAL ON WHICH ARTICLE IS BASED
COMES FROM CDN PRESS. OPPOSITION TO VIETNAM WAR IS SO WIDESPREAD IN
MANY COUNTRIES, THAT IT HAS LONG BEEN STANDARD SOVIET TECHNIQUE
TO DEMONSTRATE ALIENATION OF WORLD OPINION FROM USA ADMIN POLICIES
BY QUOTING NON-COMMunist OPPONENTS OF VIETNAM WAR. SINCE IT IS
PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO DEMONSTRATE ADIENATION OF OPINION IN USA
ITSELF, TECHNIQUE APPLIES PARTICULARLY TO REPRINTS FROM USA PRESS,
SOVIET PUBLICATIONS ARE CONSTANTLY REPRINTING NY TIMES COMMENTS AND
HERBLOCK CARTOONS, FOR EXAMPLE.

3. SAME APPLIES TO OPINION OPPOSED TO VIETNAM WAR IN OTHER NON-COMMUN-
PAGE FOUR I00 CONF

IST COUNTRIES, INCLUDING CDA. WE HAVE REPORTED ELSEWHERE, FOR EXAMPLE, HOW STORY ABOUT CDN DOCTORS CHEMICAL WARFARE CHARGES HAVE BEEN REPUBLISHED HERE (MYTEL 95 JAN17). IN ADDITION THERE IS A FAIRLY STEADY FLOW OF STORIES ON SUCH VIETNAM-RELATED THEMES AS USA DRAFT-DODGERS IN CDA AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION IN CDA ABOUT ARMS SHIPMENTS TO USA (SEE MYLETS 46 JAN12; 1020 DEC27/67; 972 DEC11/67; 974 NOV22/67; MYTEL 4090 NOV22/67; ETC).

4. I FIND NOTHING NEW OR PARTICULARLY SURPRISING ABOUT APPEARANCE OF THIS ARTICLE, THEREFORE, DISCUSSION OF OUR ARMS EXPORTS TO USA AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO VIETNAM WAR HAS BEEN GOING ON IN CDA FOR MONTHS IF NOT RPT NOT YEARS NOW. WE SHOULD ASSUME, I THINK, THAT WHenever THERE IS A FLURRY OF INTEREST IN CDA PRESS OR PARLIAMENT ON THIS ISSUE, IT IS LIKELY TO BE REPORTED HERE. THERE MAY HAVE BEEN IN FACT PROBABLY WAS SOME SUPPRESSION OF ARTICLES OF THIS SORT DURING EXPO AND UP UNTIL CDN-SOVIET RELATIONS TOOK A TURN FOR THE WORSE ON NOV7. SINCE THEN, AS OUR WEEKLY SURVEY OF CDA IN SOVIET PRESS WILL SHOW, LESS FAVOURABLE IMAGE COMPOUNDED OF STORIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT, ALLEGED HARBOURING OF WAR CRIMINALS, AND PUBLIC OPPOSITION TO USA POLICY IN VIETNAM COMBINED WITH OFFICIAL COMPLICITY AS DEMONSTRATED BY ARMS EXPORTS HAS BEEN PROJECTED. EVEN IF CDN-SOVIET RELATIONS GRADUALLY IMPROVE AGAIN, I SHOULD IMAGINE SOVIET COMMENTATORS WILL NOT RPT NOT HESITATE TO PICK UP AND REPRINT EVIDENCE WHICH CAN CONTRIBUTE TO CREATING IMPRESSION OF WIDESPREAD CDN OPPOSITION TO WAR IN VIETNAM.

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PAGE FIVE 100 CONFID

5. It is true that this story appeared in a leading newspaper, but apart from that, it does not report not seem to do more than take an easy trick by reporting what some CDs themselves have been saying about arms exports to USA in relation to CDA position on Vietnam. I should certainly see article in context of Indochina developments, more that CDA-Soviet relations as representative, but no report no more than ordinary significant, example of how Russians capitalize on Western reports of domestic opposition to Vietnam war. Relationship to CDN-Soviet affairs may consist only in this, that during expo, Russians had reasons for drawing such examples elsewhere than from CDN press. But since early Nov., have laboured under no report no such inhibition.

6. I am sending separate msg on mechanics of reporting story like this.

E. FORD
COMMUNIST PARTY OF QUEBEC (C.P.Q.)
"Parti Communiste du Québec"
Quebec Province.

1. On December 7th, 1967, the writer had the occasion of listening to a radio conversation that took place between Sam WALSH and BILL HINELY who was the interviewer. This conversation was on the air at 8:05 p.m. on the C.J.A.D. radio station and ended at 8:15 p.m. The following is a resume of Sam WALSH’s speech who was introduced as an organizer of the C.P.Q. It was announced that the C.P.Q. Convention was to take place at the Rialto Hall on December 7, 8 and 9th, 1967.

Sam WALSH advised that the C.P.Q. is looking for new members and in his opinion and that of other party members, the working people need a party which stands for a complete transformation of the social system. WALSH reported that most of the C.P.Q. members are actual industrial workers, some higher but mostly lower paid and their present age varies from 30 to 35 years old; nevertheless, several new members are under 30 years of age.

3. WALSH related that the C.P.Q. is a militant and a revolutionary party that takes part in demonstrations only if they believe that there is a solid content. They believe in getting the mass support, the public opinion for the cause they are fighting for, whether it is a strike, a demonstration for peace in Vietnam or against the American aggression. Sam figures they could get the support of 700 or 800 persons for their cause in which 300 are members and the rest, sympathizers. He strongly suspects that R.C.M.P. members or employees are provokers in demonstrations and that they blame the C.P.Q. for it. Sam mentioned that with the speed the local police arrives to a demonstration when something occurs, indicates a synchronized action which cause a great deal of concern. He added that in demonstrations some photographers who claim to be from an American magazine look like Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) agents. Those photographers are interested in taking photographs of the crowd and after they turn them over to the R.C.M.P. or the C.I.A. who in turn compare them to other pictures to see if they can pinpoint somebody on whom they could lay a charge later.

4. Sam believes that the word "communist" is used very loosely to indicate anybody whose political views are not agreed with and some C.P.Q. members find it hard to hold on to jobs because they are C.P.Q. members. He related that the C.P.Q. occupies itself with international and local affairs and the Vietnam war is of great interest to them not only in support of the struggle of the Vietnam people and self determination but because the people of Canada are paying for this.
(Continuation)

war in inflation, high prices and also in unemployment. He advises that the C.P.Q. is taking part in debates of the Quebec politico, in the two-nation theory and also in as much action as they possibly can. Their members are mostly French Canadians who feel that what President De Gaulle said about Quebec and Canada is right. They believe that each of the 2 nations in Canada should have the right to self determination up to and including succession in a new constitution for Canada and they also feel that the French Canadian nation in Quebec should have the same right for self determination as any other nation in the world, however they do not think that separatism is the best way for it because it is not in the interest of the French Canadian people nor the people of Canada as a whole.

5. WALSH added that the C.P.Q. has very good relations with the New Democratic Party in some places and in Quebec they are not really a force in provincial politics but they are a party similar to the Labor Party in Britain in many respects. He thinks that basically René LEVESQUE is right from the standpoint of his economic theory, Quebec as a sovereign state, that we are a rich country and that we have the trained population, however, the C.P.Q. would not support LEVESQUE's theory in that sense and they think that the Labor Movement in Quebec has to advance its own political parties, and a labor party organized on that basis should have a friendly alliance with the LEVESQUE's forces which the C.P.Q. regards as the forces of petty "bourgeoisie", small professionals, students and others with whom there is a basis for a natural alliance. Sam advised that they do not take their orders from Moscow, U.S.S.R. Whether they form a labor party or not their membership decide what they do here, what their policy shall be and any other commitments that we make in the formation of a mass labor party of a confederated nature.

INVESTIGATOR'S COMMENTS

6. This is further to report dated 4 DEC 67 on this file.

THE COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA

1. Information believed true.

S.U.I.

MONTREAL

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**INFORMATION:**

Canadian Aid for Vietnam Civilians Committee - Vancouver, B.C.
10. LEVESQUE at the Queen Elizabeth Theatre on 5-11-67. that a large display of pictures, equipment and reading materials were located in the lobby. On stage was a 16-foot by 8 foot map of Vietnam with the areas under the control of North Vietnam, the National Liberation Front and the United States clearly marked. It followed the prepared programme, a copy supplied.
INFORMATION: (Cont'd)

attended this meeting.

...there was a representative of the news media from Quebec present who filmed and taped an interview with LEVESQUE in the French language.

12. There were several groups not connected with the CAVC handing out pamphlets at the door. There was also an unidentified male trying to collect money. The Vancouver City Police were called to the theatre.

...a meeting sponsored by the CAVC was held at the Queen Elizabeth Theatre on 5-11-67. The meeting was attended by approximately 1500 to 1600 people. Eleanor COLLINS opened the program with several songs; George TRASOV then gave the background and aims of CAVC. John STANTON acted as chairman and introduced the main speaker, Rene LEVESQUE. LEVESQUE's speech was published in the "Vancouver Sun" and the "Province" newspapers.

15. Bert GALLOWAY made an appeal for donations. He imitated the manner of an auctioneer, asking the people to make pledges of from $100, $50 etc. The audience became very disturbed at this and one unidentified man from the audience accused GALLOWAY of soliciting funds in the same manner as Americans. GALLOWAY vehemently denied this allegation and during this exchange a large portion of the audience left the theatre. GALLOWAY immediately announced that collections would be taken in the usual manner of passing the hat.

16. A question period was held by LEVESQUE and during this period several questions relating to Quebec arose. Some of the questions put to LEVESQUE were about his opinion of China as a danger...
INFORMATION:  (Cont'd)

to world peace. LEVESQUE replied that China can no longer be considered a sleeping giant but must be recognized as a major power. He was asked where the money and medical supplies went and how they knew they got into the right hands. STANTON replied that 45% went to North Vietnam, 45% to the National Liberation Front and 10% to the Red Cross in South Vietnam. He said they knew the supplies were arriving at the proper destination as they trusted the people with whom they were dealing.

With reference to General deGaulle's visit to Quebec, LEVESQUE claimed the Federal Government committed a diplomatic error and this error did not harm the LEVESQUE cause. LEVESQUE was asked why he supported the CAVC; he replied that he believed in the CAVC as its in his opinion they were doing what should be done by the Canadian Government.

17. It was decided that a resolution be sent to Ottawa asking that the Canadian Government set up a committee to study Canada's commitment of arms to the United States and also consider the provisions of the Geneva Agreement.

INVESTIGATOR'S COMMENTS:

19. With reference to the estimate of the people in attendance at the LEVESQUE meeting; Vancouver Sun which reported 700 in attendance.

20. Attached are various leaflets and booklets at the LEVESQUE meeting. Also attached are clippings from the "Vancouver Sun" and "Province", both dated Monday, November 6, 1967, concerning this meeting.

The Commissioner, RCMP

Information believed true. Attached in single copy are the attachments referred to in paragraph 20. A copy of the "Vancouver Sun" article is also attached in view of the references in this report.

Vancouver 28-10-67
Asst. Officer i/c "E" Division S.I.B.
PUBLIC MEETING FOR RENÉ LÉVESQUE, MLA, Sunday, November 8th, 1967

PROGRAM

"CANADA & VIETNAM"

* ELEANOR COLLINS ................. radio and T.V. artist (Accompanied by Bob Murphy Trio).
   "O Canada!"
   "Blowin' in the Wind"
   "Motherless Child"
   "Mon Pays C'est L'hiver" (My Country is Winter)
   (a modern French Canadian song honouring our guest speaker).
   "Vìet Vui Mùa Chien Thang" (Happy in the Season of Victory - a Vietnamese popular song; recited by Miss Collins)
   "Johnny, I hardly knew you"
   "Where is This Road a-Leading?"

* GEORGE TRASOV .................. Vice-Chairman, C.A.V.C.
   Aims of sponsoring organization.
   Announcements.

* JOHN STANTON ................. Vice-Chairman, C.A.V.C. introduces
   RENÉ LÉVESQUE
   MLA for Montreal-Laurier to speak on "CANADA AND VIETNAM"

* BERTRAND GALLOWAY .......... Treasurer, C.A.V.C.
   The Collection Appeal.

* RENÉ LÉVESQUE ............... Answers questions about "Canada and Vietnam"

N.B. For those wishing to ask questions:
1. Write your question (collectors have pencil & paper).
2. Hand question to collector.
3. Questions will be answered in order received by Chairman.
4. NO ORAL questions please.
5. Keep to the topic: "Canada and Vietnam".
Levesque Attacks 'Blood Money' Role
Canada Criticized for Making Arms for Use in 'Unjust War'
Free Quebec

'inevitable'
Canada 'gutless follower'

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INFORMATION:

1. You will find attached clippings taken from "Le Soleil" dated 27-10-67, 2-11-67 (2), 3-11-67, "Le Carabin" dated 26-10-67 (3) in connection with the founding of a new separatist movement at Laval University, Quebec City.

The Officer i/c S.I.B.
"C" - Westmount, P.Q.

1. Please find attached clippings mentioned above. You will probably wish to open a new file on this organization, we have therefore submitted this report on receipt of the file number.

Quebec
7-11-67

THE COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA

1. Information believed true. Please find attached the clippings mentioned above. May we be favoured with a file number re: Front Etudiant pour un Quebec Libre, Quebec City, Que.

S.U.I.
MONTREAL
14-11-67

(D. G. Cobb) S/Insp.
Asst. S.I.B. Officer
La solution de Lévesque au problème du Canada

Un gouvernement à Québec pour les Canadiens français, un à Ottawa pour le reste du pays