

"Canadian Eyes Only"

Le 'document de l'armée' rendu public par le PQ

Voici le texte intégral du document "secret" rendu public hier par le président du Parti québécois, M. René Lévesque, et que le PQ tient pour une étude provenant d'un service de l'armée canadienne. Le document porte la mention SECRET-CANADIAN EYES ONLY, et est daté du 20 juillet 1972. La page frontispice porte le titre suivant: INFORMATION SUMMARY 1/72 - QUEBEC LABOR CONFEDERATION OF NATIONAL TRADE UNIONS (CNTU) - CONGRES DES SYNDICATS NATIONAUX (CSN) - PREPARED BY FORCE MOBILE COMMAND INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY SECTION.

Section I

NAME AND BACKGROUND OF ORGANIZATION

CONFEDERATION OF NATIONAL TRADE UNIONS (CNTU)
CONGRES DES SYNDICATS NATIONAUX (CSN)

1. The CNTU is one of the largest trade unions in the province of Quebec. It has a membership of over 200,000 representing 838 locals encompassing the public, para-public, and private sectors. Trades and numbers of persons represented are shown at ANNEX A.

2. The CNTU is the oldest trade union in the province and has gone through many changes. One of the more stable periods of the union was under the direction of Jean MARCHAND, now a federal minister.

3. The union is organized into a HQ, central councils and locals. The basic organizations and locations of central councils are shown as Annexes B.C.D. and E.

Section II

IDEOLOGY AND ORIENTATION

1. Labor leaders are emerging as influential political figures and as spokesmen for a new type of opposition outside the National Assembly. This influence extends far beyond labor matters and now touches on most of the issues that are now agitating Quebec.

2. The size and unwieldiness of modern government makes it an easy target for militant action. The complexity of public administration and the decision making process makes it easy to believe that union interests are being ignored. Unions have chosen to use spectacular actions as the only way of challenging insensitive administrations to pay attention to demands and grievances which may or may not be justified. The most recent attempt in this regard was the forming of the Front Common representing public and para public employees by the CNTU, QFL and CEQ. In the stated attempt to "bring the government to its knees" it is very likely that strong support will come from these two unions. QFL and CEQ will be discussed under separate studies.

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f) Centrale des Syndicats Démocratique formed in opposition to the political stance of CNTU 10 Jun 72.

g) CNTU convention 11-17 Jun 72. Marcel Pepin, president of CNTU, made it very clear that

- CNTU's left wing movement would accept no compromise

- no compromise would be accepted in its drive to topple the Liberal government

- no compromise in its policy of political involvement

- no compromise in its search for a unique brand of Quebec marxist-socialism free from outside interference

- no compromise towards "old guard traditionalists" who seek to lessen the power of young intellectuals and militants within the CNTU.

With minor changes, such as deletion of the words "Liberal party" and substitution of "all parties who do not endorse workers interests and ideas". This position was endorsed by a vote of 75% in favour.

6. The passage of this position by CNTU delegate; also provides endorsement for its 1971 Manifeste. "Ne comprenez que sur nos propres moyens" "We must rely on our own means" which has become the foundation of CNTU ideology. This ideology demands the replacement of capitalism and economic liberalism with a peculiarly Quebec Socialism which will be free of the "bureaucratie collectivism" of current communist governments. In its simplest terms CNTU defines its goal as "socialism from below" as opposed to "socialism from above". When socialism became the dogma it was inevitable that direct political action would follow.

7. To begin the activities necessary for this political action \$800,000 of an estimated \$8.3 million budget was approved for use by the Action Politique. In addition, QFC president Louis Laberge and CEQ president Yvon Charbonneau, who attended the CNTU presidents address were requested to speak and, advised that "they would carry the message to their members". As the idea of citizens committees was proposed by Yvon Charbonneau initially and Louis Laberge's avowed mission as "to bring the government to its knees" it is very likely that strong support will come from these two unions. QFL and CEQ will be discussed under separate studies.

Section III

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

1. It is anticipated that CNTU's initial activities will revolve around negotiations with the government concerning its attempts to settle the dispute as part of the "Front Common". The establishment of citizen's committees can expect to receive support from the CEQ and the QFL, not only in numbers but also financially. The CEQ convention will be held 26-30 June 72.

2. In view of overtures made since Aug 71 by all major unions, it can be expected that QFL, CEQ, and CNTU have prepared a common position for their membership.

3. CNTU will still continue to support its other functions and liaison to various separatist and communist elements. These include FRAP, MOPPP, Ligue Sociale du Québec, Communists and other dissident groups. Support to demonstrations will continue.

4. Inflationary pressures have created a feeling of insecurity in Quebec. Some groups are affected by unemployment, others by technological change, while others are experiencing a deterioration in their economic and social position. The fear of falling behind in the midst of rapid change is the most pronounced political phenomena in Quebec today and explains the militancy of various groups who do not have the educational or financial advantages to adequately protect their interests.

5. Using these pressures as a sign that now was the time to enter the political arena the CNTU leadership, associated with the leaders of the other major unions, made several exploratory moves towards establishing a "labor party".

a) André L'Heureux, CNTU Action Politique met with several others to consider forming a Labor Party with aims similar to P.Q. This recommendation was submitted at the Oct 71 CNTU convention but was rejected by the membership.

b) FRAP was organized to contest the Montreal Municipal elections in 1970. Although it did not win the election it drew in excess of 96,000 votes. Several of FRAP's organizers and candidates hold positions in CNTU and Montreal Central Council.

c) Charles Gagnon, an associate of Pierre Vallière's was hired by the CNTU to draft the socialist doctrine submitted to, and adopted by, the Montreal Central Council.

d) La Presse Rally, Nov 71. Louis Laberge, president of QFL supported by CNTU president Marcel Pepin and other CNTU executives, proposed forming a "workers' party" at a rally at the Forum 2 days after the confrontation with police during the La Presse Strike. This proposition was not well received but during this rally Louis Laberge vowed that they would bring the Liberal government "to its knees".

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al maneuvering, open defiance of injunctions and ultimate times and jail terms were designed to embarrass the government.

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Section IV

EFFECTS OF ACTIVITY

1. The Conseil des Syndicats Démocratiques was formed by 3 ex members of the CNTU HQ. CNTU admits that it has taken over 20,000 members. It is anticipated that prior to the CNTU convention CSOs potential was maximum 60,000. In view of the vote of the political orientation of CNTU it is possible that an additional 25% of the CNTU membership could move to CNTU.

2. The establishment of the citizens committees and the finances voted to support them, particularly if CEO and QFL back them in members and finances, could put a well organized and financial movement in opposition to the government's campaign when an election is called.

3. It is considered significant

that Marcel Pepin precluded support for the Liberal party. Unite Quebec, and the Creditistes however, he did not refer either favourably or unfavourably to the PQ. It is known that Marcel Pepin and René Lévesque have ideological differences, however the PQ stand to benefit the most even though the CNTU resolution calls for "citizen committees to remain non-partisan and only support candidates who endorse workers' interests and ideas". To gain the maximum benefit P Q will now have additional pressure to move to the left, a position which has long been advocated by some elements within it.

4. Although it was relatively easy to win over 1,400 labor delegates to a united position it will be much more difficult to galvanize labor into a coherent voting block. Attempts have been made in the past and have met with frustration.

PERSONALITIES

1. CNTU HQ
a) Marcel PEPIN: President CNTU. One of leaders of Front Commun sentenced to one year for contempt of court (appealed). At CNTU convention 11-17 Jun 72 urged formation of citizen committees to overthrow Bourassa at next election.

b) Richard DAIGNEAULT: Vice-president CNTU. Replaced Paul Emile DALPE. Previously was president National Federation of Public Services (CNTU) - 55,000 membership mainly in hospital employees. Considered in some areas to be the "eminence grise" behind Michel CHARTRAN prior to moving to CNTU HQ.

c) Pierre VADEBOUCHEUR: CNTU Action Politique. Poet and writer.

d) André L'HEUREUX: Responsible for l'action Politique. Met in Aug 71 to consider forming a Labour Party but with aims similar to PQ. Rejected by membership Oct 71.

e) Paul CLICHÉ: CNTU Action Politique. President of FRAP during 1970 Mt1 elections. 28 May 72 resigned as general director of the Association Co-operative des publications populaires and returned to CNTU HQ. FRAP reacted at the same time.

f) Roméo BOUCHARD: Teaching priest until 1967. Was editor of radical magazine "Quartier Latin". Studied social science at Université de Montréal. Employs a group of journalists, graphic artists and photographers who were fired from the "Quartier Latin" for their anarchist views.

g) Guy FERLAND: ex employee LE DEVOIR. Works in CNTU Services of the Information.

j) Michel RIOUX: CNTU Services of the Information.

2. MONTREAL CENTRAL COUNCIL

a) Michel CHARTRAND: President Montreal Central Council. Active in all issues from communism to separation. Finances many activities from CMTU Mt1 Central Council.

b) Fernand FOISY: Secretary CMTU Montreal Central Council. Member of "Mouvement pour la défense des prisonniers politiques du Québec (MDPPQ)"

c) Jacques BOURDOUGLY: Vice President CNTU Montreal Central Council. Was co-ordinator of FRAP and FRAP candidate in Montreal Municipal elections 1970. Responsible for liaison with Comités d'action Politique (CAP). Such as CAP St-Jacques and CAP Maisonneuve.

d) Michel BOURDON: Vice President CNTU Montreal Central Council. Secretary with CBC Journaliste union. Linked to "Citizens Committee Inquiry on Mar Measures Act".

e) Charles GAGNON: Associate of Pierre VALLIERES. Hired by CNTU to draft the Socialist doctrine submitted to and adopted by the last congress of the CNTU Montreal Central Council.

f) Florent AUDETTE: Affiliated to CNTU as a technical advisor. President of Montreal Union of Construction Workers. FRAP organizer in Rosemont in 1970. Arrested during Oct 70 and released.

g) Gaston TREMBLAY: Responsible to train liaison personnel whose function is to find union members to participate in demonstrations. He works form the Centre de formations populaire de Montréal. A Marxist formation center.

h) Jean-Yves VEZINA: Professional agitator responsible for all revolutionary cells in Montreal (Ligue Socialist communist. Marxists, Trotskyists, Marxists. Mouvem. de Liberation du taxi")

Representation from these groups attend all meetings and demonstrations of the Montreal Central Council. He is also responsible for student demonstration, active MOPPP member.

3. QUEBEC CENTRAL COUNCIL

a) Thérèse MONTPAS: first woman president of a CNTU Central Council. 25 years old and strongly involved in women's rights. Joined union 7 years ago.

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6. Inflationary pressures have created a feeling of insecurity in Quebec. Some groups are affected by unemployment, others by technological change, while others are experiencing a deterioration in their economic and social position. The fear of falling behind in the midst of rapid change is the most pronounced political phenomena in Quebec today and explains the militancy of various groups who do not have the educational or financial advantages to adequately protect their interests.

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arts**spectacles****la semaine cinématographique****Dessins animés "pour adultes"**

par Robert Guy Scully

La semaine cinématographique parue dans notre édition de lundi n'en était en fait qu'un "lundi cinématographique". Nous nous en excusons auprès de nos lecteurs, et nous reproduisons ci-dessous les autres "journées" que compte... la semaine.

Ce matin, les films Prima présenteront aux journalistes qui ne l'ont pas vu ce long-métrage de dessins animés basés sur les Head Comix, dont on par-

Le ministère en quête de compositeurs

Le ministère de l'éducation est à la recherche d'œuvres musicales conçues et exécutées par les enfants des classes élémentaires du Québec, afin de réaliser son nouveau programme radiophonique consacré à l'enseignement musical au niveau élémentaire. "Musique vivante".

Il s'agit d'une série de cinquante-deux émissions qui sera principalement bâtie autour d'enregistrements de productions et de créations musicales collectives ou individuelles, réalisées par des enfants de l'élémentaire. La participation des meilleurs scolaires sera même plus complète, puisque ces enregistrements seront entrecoupés de dialogues avec les enfants, sur la musique en général, la musique pratiquée à l'école ou dans leur milieu, leur vie d'écouter, leurs goûts, leurs loisirs etc.

Les responsables de "Musique vivante" au service général des moyens d'enseignement, Soeur Thérèse Page et M. Jean-François Sénat, croient en effet que cette nouvelle formule est susceptible de stimuler l'intérêt musical de l'enfant par l'exercice de ses propres possibilités d'expression et de sensibiliser le milieu scolaire québécois à l'existence d'une éducation musicale de valeur, réalisable par tous, à ce niveau scolaire.

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Décor : Claude Fortin
Costumes : François Barbeau
avec
Gilles Pelletier,
Yves Létourneau,
Nicole Filion,
Guy L'Ecuyer,
Jacques Auger,
Robert Rivard,
Françoise Graton,
Jean-Louis Paris

de Henrik Ibsen
Mise en scène : Yvon Thiboutot
Décor : Claude Fortin
Costumes : François Barbeau
avec
Andrée Lachapelle,
Hélène Loisele,
Yves Létourneau,
Louis Aubert

de Pavel Kohout
Mise en scène : Roland Laroche
Décor : Guy Neveu
Costumes : Solange Legendre
avec
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Louise Dussault,
Ronald France,
Yvon Dufour,
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Président de l'OSM

M. Robert J. Bruck vient d'être élu président de l'Orchestre symphonique de Montréal.

M. Bruck est membre du Conseil d'administration depuis 1964 et, au cours des deux dernières années, il a occupé le poste de Vice-président de l'OSM. Il occupera son nouveau poste de président jusqu'en septembre 1974.

Vice-président exécutif de Bruck Mills Limited, l'une des grandes maisons de l'industrie textile canadienne, Robert J. Bruck participe activement à la vie de l'Or-

chestre depuis plusieurs années.

En 1968/69, il prenait en charge la vice-présidence de la campagne de souscription. En 1969/70, il devenait président de cette même campagne.

Il a aussi participé, par le passé, à la Campagne des Fédérations du Montréal métropolitain, à la Fédération du Québec des malades du cœur ainsi qu'à l'Association canadienne pour les aveugles.

M. Robert J. Bruck succède au Dr Pierre R. Gendron.

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