

# Power Usurpation Claimed In Liberal-Socred 'Deal'

QUEBEC (CP) — Dr. Guy Marcoux, former Social Credit member of Parliament, says in a 24-page pamphlet published Wednesday that Transport Minister Pickersgill and mining promoter John Doyle participated in a deal which led six Social Credit members to grant their support to the Liberal party following the 1963 federal election.

The French-language pamphlet entitled *Dans Le Meme Sac* (In The Same Bag), said "the affair of the six" (*l'affaire des six*) represented the shadiest usurpation of political power in the history of Canada.

The six Quebec Social Credit members signed an affidavit three days after the election promising to support the Liberals in Commons voting. The action gave the Liberals control of the House. John Diefenbaker, Progressive Conservative leader, resigned as prime minister, and Liberal leader Pearson was invited by Governor-General Vanier to form a new government.

Dr. Marcoux said the pamphlet contains only some extracts from a book that he is writing and will be published within a few months.

**MAKES FAST DELIVERY**  
"Since truth never arrives too soon, I deliver the essential today, begging my reader to be patient as to the remainder," said Dr. Marcoux. "Social Credit member of the last Parliament for Quebec Montmorency. He is running as an independent candidate in the Nov. 3 election."

Dr. Marcoux' pamphlet said the contents were based on the results of an investigation he conducted himself.

"I decided to conduct my own investigation into this affair, not out of a spirit of vengeance, but to give a ray of hope to honest citizens who for the most part gasp under the heel of usurers or rotten politicians or high finance."

Under the book's title—*Dans Le Meme Sac*—was a drawing of a bag on which was written: "Moise Darabaner; the six Caouettistes; high finance; the Liberal party and others . . ."

Dr. Marcoux writes that Real Caouette who broke away from the Social Credit party after the 1963 election to form Quebec-based *Rassemblement des Creditistes*, was opposed to an inquiry into the actions of the six who threw their support behind the Liberals.

On election night, April 8, 1963, says Dr. Marcoux, the Canadian people realized they had voted uselessly.

**NEEDED HELP**  
"In effect, the results of the elections showed that neither the Conservative party of Mr. Diefenbaker nor the Liberal party of Mr. Pearson was able to govern without the support of one or several of the opposition parties, and particularly that of the Social Credit party which had just re-elected 24 of its candidates, despite high finance and the intrigues of the Liberal party."

On the day following the election Dr. Marcoux says he and one of his friends received telephone calls from a French-Canadian lawyer, whom he described as an influential member of the Conservative party who had become a sworn enemy of Mr. Diefenbaker for strictly personal reasons.

The lawyer, whose name was not disclosed by Dr. Marcoux, "wanted to know how much I would ask for to support the Liberal party."

Dr. Marcoux does not elaborate on the telephone conversation.

At another point he says that two days later while he was in Ottawa three of his Social Credit colleagues approached him and spoke about a possible coalition of the Social Credit members with the Conservatives and the

New Democratic Party. He identifies the colleagues as Gerard Chapdelaine, member for Sherbrooke; Marcel Lessard, Lac-St. Jean; and Maurice Cole, Chicoutimi.

**ARGUED TACTIC**  
"They argued that this tactic would prevent the Liberals from taking power and would permit the opposition parties to reach some of the objectives of their election programs."

Dr. Marcoux says he promised to discuss the matter with Robert Thompson, Social Credit leader, as quickly as possible. It was a question, he says, of studying the chances of an honest coalition.

"As far as I was concerned it was not a question of bringing about a clandestine agreement, but rather to set in motion a mechanism which would permit the three parties to reach, following discussions, an agreement which would save the people the expense of another election."

"But," he continues, "the deflection of the six Social Credit members, once made public, necessarily put an end to my negotiations."

Dr. Marcoux says that following the election Mr. Thompson and Mr. Caouette, then deputy leader of the Social Credit party, had decided to maintain the status quo until Mr. Diefenbaker and Mr. Pearson had defined their respective policies.

But on April 12—four days after the election—came the announcement that six Social Credit members had given their support to the Liberals by signing a document transmitted to the governor-general.

**ALLEGED BRIBE**  
At the same time, says Dr. Marcoux, one of the main organizers of the Social Credit party told of a visit from an individual who offered him the sum of \$25,000 for the names of at least five members of Parliament who were ready to "sell themselves."

In the pamphlet, Dr. Marcoux said he wonders how much money was put into the affair. He adds:

"The figure is not important and it is not up to me to fix it. It is sufficient for me to recall that a sum of \$25,000 was offered."

Dr. Marcoux says the declaration of allegiance signed by the six Social Credit members was sworn to by Moise Darabaner in his capacity as a commissioner of the Superior Court of Quebec district.

Mr. Darabaner now is before the courts on a series of fraud, arson and conspiracy charges.

**TELLS OF PROBE**  
A chapter entitled *The Groove*, tells of the results of the investigation by Dr. Marcoux. He says that during the night following the election, John Doyle, who controls Canadian *Asgelin Corp.*, with vast iron-ore and timber holdings in Labrador, and who is a friend of Liberal Premier Smallwood of Newfoundland, learned as

everyone did that Mr. Pearson's party was unable to obtain an absolute majority.

A businessman of Mr. Doyle's status, says Dr. Marcoux, is constantly in need of advisers close to the government to take care of his interests, particularly in income tax matters.

"Because he believed he could no longer count on the Conservative party, this financier immediately took it upon himself, in a suite at the Windsor Hotel in Montreal, to find a way to give the Liberal party an absolute majority."

With his lawyer, Hubert Ducharme, Mr. Doyle decided to try to have five or six Social Credit members sign a statement of allegiance, Dr. Marcoux says.

**SENT TO HUNT**  
"A crowd of hunters was sent out in search of game: Hubert

Ducharme, Moise Darabaner, Andre Bertrand, Alexandre Bertrand, Gerard Perron and the other," Dr. Marcoux says.

It was believed the coup could be brought about quite easily since certain Social Crediters had already done business with Darabaner or one of his companies. The party offices of some of the Social Credit members in Quebec were located in the same building as those of Darabaner and the rest was

paid to Max Clartfeld, Darabaner's father-in-law and president of Service Finance Corp.

"Ducharme with the collaboration of Hon. Jack Pickersgill, member and Liberal organizer, prepared a draft statement in which the turncoats would publicly confess their support of the Liberal party in order to assure a majority and stable government."

Once the document was completed, says Dr. Marcoux, Mr. Ducharme rushed to Dorval airport to join Mr. Smallwood, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Doyle and others who were waiting in Mr. Doyle's private plane, a DC-4.

Arriving later in Quebec, Mr. Ducharme met Darabaner and turned the document over to him. It was to a suburban motel that the six Social Crediters were summoned.

**QUOTES PERRON**  
"Inspired by fantasy, Gerard Perron, member of Beauce, then explained that the old-timers of the Social Credit party were threatened with loss of their authority in the party, that Thompson and Marcoux were stealing the spotlight from them and that they each coveted a portfolio in the federal cabinet."

This catastrophe had to be avoided, Mr. Perron is quoted as saying.

Mr. Perron is also quoted as saying that Mr. Caouette was fully aware of the manoeuvre and that many other Social

Credit members were to be invited to sign the same statement.

The six members who signed the statement and then subsequently changed their minds were Robert Beaulieu, Quebec East; Pierre Andre Boutin, Dorchester; Lucien Plourde, Quebec West; Gerard Perron, Beauce; Gilbert Rondeau, Sherbrooke; and Raymond Langlois, Megantic.

**OTTAWA (CP)** — Transport Minister Pickersgill said Wednesday that to his knowledge no money was paid or offered to six Creditist M.P.s to support the Liberals after the 1963 election failed to produce a majority government.

Mr. Pickersgill, in a statement issued through his Ottawa office while he campaigned in

Newfoundland, was commenting on a pamphlet published by Dr. Guy Marcoux, Social Credit member for Quebec Montmorency in the last Parliament. The Marcoux pamphlet says the transport minister was involved in negotiations that led to the six promising by affidavit to support the Liberals in Commons votes.

Mr. Pickersgill's office said the minister's statement was specifically directed to a report in Wednesday's *Toronto Star* which quoted the Marcoux book as saying a \$25,000 bribe offer "was floating around for anyone who would finger M.P.s who would sign such an affidavit."

The minister's statement: "I do not wish to make any contribution to political gossip by making any comment on the press reports about Dr. Mar-

coux's book except to say categorically that to my knowledge no money was paid or offered to any member of Parliament or anyone else in connection with the incident the book refers to."

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