

deeply regretted by more. May I mention, for instance, the sincere letter sent to our Ambassador in Washington by the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and which included the following words; this is from Senator Green:

"It was with the deepest sorrow that I learned of the death of Mr. E. Herbert Norman, your Ambassador to Egypt. Indication that his death may have been attributable to unfortunate publicity arising from activities in connection with the work of the Senate leads me to express my deep regret to the Canadian Government and to the Norman family. Please convey this message to them."

"I have, myself, received a great number of communications from, and read many articles by, Americans which express the same kind of indignation which we feel. Perhaps I might be permitted to quote one paragraph from a letter sent to me by a man of whom I have never heard, in a small town in Maryland. He writes:

"I sincerely believe that the vast majority of the people of the United States have the warmest regard and admiration for your great country and its people and regret exceedingly the action of the Subcommittee.

"Please don't direct your ire at the people of our country or our Government for I truly believe that in this case a handful of men have cast a bad reflection on over 160 million people."

REMAIN CLOSE FRIENDS

"I hope, therefore, that we will not permit our strong feelings in this matter to be directed against the people of the United States or the Government as a whole. They remain our close friends, and we must do everything possible to maintain and strengthen a friendship which has meant so much to both countries in the past and may mean more in the trying and dangerous days ahead. To indict the whole United States because of our just resentment regarding the acts of two or three individuals, even though in high legislative positions, would be indulging in that guilt by association which we so rightly condemn in others as a dangerous and disintegrating threat to the freedom and order in our society today.

"The issue before us, however, is not only the tragedy of one man, victimized by slanderous procedures in another country and unable to defend himself against them. There is a broader question of principle involved, the right, to say nothing of the propriety, of an agency of a foreign government to intervene in our affairs in such a way as to harass one of our citizens who held a responsible and important position in the service of our Government.

"Such intervention, I am sure the House will agree, is intolerable and should not take place. It is this Government's, this Canadian Government's, own responsibility to deal with accusations against its citizens within its

own jurisdiction in matters concerning security, as in other matters. It is not the responsibility of any subcommittee of the legislature of another country. We try to accept our responsibility as a Government in this regard, and we will discharge it to the best of our ability, having regard not only to the security of our own country but also to that of a friendly neighbour, and to the danger to free institutions generally from the international communist conspiracy.

"I hope we will also act, in these matters, Mr. Speaker, in accordance with principles of justice and fair play, which do not include the making public of charges made in secret session of a Committee, which concern officials of a friendly foreign state. If we fail in the discharge of our security responsibilities as a Government, we are answerable to our own people and not to a Subcommittee of any foreign legislature. While of course this Government cannot control in any way, and has no desire to control, the practices of any governmental agency of another country, we have also a duty to refrain from any action which might assist or facilitate those practices to the prejudice of our own citizens.

"We have, therefore, with this purpose in mind, examined our procedures regarding exchange of security information with the United States. I recognize, Mr. Speaker, that nothing we could have done would have prevented the action taken against Mr. Norman by the United States Senate Subcommittee on Security because the information they gave out, covering allegations going back years and dealt with by this Government years ago, was secured from other than Canadian sources. Nevertheless, this experience has emphasized that we should now take steps to ensure that information received from us on these matters could not possibly be used for wrong purposes against Canadians in the future.

"With this end in view, our Ambassador in Washington today delivered the following communication to the United States Acting Secretary of State, and I will put this communication on the record:

"I am instructed by my Government to take up as a matter of urgency with the United States Government, the question of the procedures which have been followed intermittently by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary in releasing the names of Canadians who have been mentioned in the proceedings of that Subcommittee particularly in its executive sessions.

"The Canadian Government has more than once complained of the methods employed by that Subcommittee in releasing the names of Canadians and has stated that if the names of Canadian officials appear in evidence before investigating committees in Washington, those names should be sent in confidence to the Canadian Government so that the allegations can be investigated and dealt with in Canada.