

### EXCHANGE OF SECURITY INFORMATION WITH UNITED STATES

Mr. L.B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, made the following statement in the House of Commons April 10:

"Mr. Speaker; as I previously informed the House, this Government has already protested formally and strongly to the United States Government in the only way open to this Government with regard to the action of certain members of the United States Senate Subcommittee on Security in making public again, years after their first appearance, slanderous insinuations against the loyalty of a high Canadian official, which helped to bring about the tragic results that have so shocked and saddened us.

#### NOTE OF PROTEST

"The note of protest to which I have referred was dated March 18. It was from our Ambassador in Washington to the Secretary of State, and it reads as follows:

"I am instructed by my Government to bring to the attention of the United States Government the allegations of disloyalty which have been made in the United States against Mr. E.H. Norman, the Canadian Ambassador to Egypt, a high and trusted representative of the Canadian Government. The irresponsible allegations to which I refer, and which in any event would concern matters to be dealt with by the Canadian Government and not by a Subcommittee of the United States Senate, were contained in the textual record of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, which was officially released by that body to the press in Washington, D.C., at 4:30 p.m. on March 14.

"I am instructed to protest in the strongest terms the action taken by an official body of the legislative branch of the United States Government in making and publishing allegations about a Canadian official. This procedure is both surprising and disturbing because it was done without the United States Government consulting or even informing the Canadian Government and without taking account of relevant public statements made earlier by the Canadian Government.

"The Canadian Government examined similar allegations as long ago as 1951, and as a result of an exhaustive security inquiry the full confidence of the Canadian Government in Mr. Norman's loyalty and integrity has been confirmed in all respects. The conclusions of the Canadian Government were made public at that time and must have been known to the Subcommittee particularly as the State Department was requested at the time and again on December 11, 1952 to draw them to their attention. I am attaching the texts of two statements made by the Canadian Government on this matter in 1951.

"The repetition of such irresponsible allegations in the Subcommittee and the pub-

lication on the authority of this official body of a record containing such allegations is the kind of action which is inconsistent with the long-standing and friendly co-operation characterizing relations between our two countries."

#### U.S. REPLY

"Today, Mr. Speaker, I have received from the Acting Secretary of State of the United States a reply to the communication which I have just read. It reads as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to your note 155 of March 18, 1957 protesting, on behalf of the Canadian Government, against certain references to Mr. E.H. Norman, the late Canadian Ambassador to Egypt, which were made during hearings of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and which were later made public.

"I should like, at the outset, to express to the Canadian Government and to Mrs. Norman my sincere condolences and those of my colleagues over the death of Ambassador Norman in Cairo.

"As for the substance of your note, I wish to assure you that any derogatory information developed during hearings of the subcommittee was introduced into the record by the Subcommittee on its own responsibility. As you are aware under our system of government the Executive Branch has no jurisdiction over views or opinions expressed by members or committees of the United States Congress. The investigation being undertaken by the Subcommittee lies entirely within the control of the Subcommittee.

"It is the earnest desire of my Government to continue to maintain friendliest relations with the Government of Canada, and it deplors any development from any sources, either American or Canadian, which might adversely affect those relations.

"We followed up, Mr. Speaker, the first note to the United States Government, the one I have just read and pending a reply to it which has now been received, by oral communications through our Embassy in Washington and through the United States Embassy here. Our views on this matter have reached the very highest authorities in the Government of the United States, who have understood our feelings and our position and have tried to be helpful in this matter.

"In making this statement, Mr. Speaker, I venture to express the hope that the action in question about which we complain, and which has aroused resentment and even bitterness in Canada, can be kept in proportion in so far as our relations with the United States generally are concerned. This action was taken by only one or two members of a legislative Subcommittee, and by one of its employees. It has been attacked by other Americans and