

*Establishment of Immigration Appeal Board*

It was better, on account of the urgency of the situation, to call it at once, even before the report of the joint committee on immigration was submitted, and if this bill is given legislative form, I believe the minister of immigration will be happier from now on than I have been myself in the past and that this country will greatly benefit from it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the house allow the hon. member for Sainte-Marie (Mr. Valade) to ask a question?

**Mr. Valade:** Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the hon. member if he can tell us whether the information concerning the orders for the deportation of members of the underworld or the mafia are sent to him directly or spontaneously by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or whether they must be passed on to him by the hon. Minister of Justice (Mr. Cardin) at the request of the hon. Minister of Manpower and Immigration (Mr. Marchand).

**Mr. Tremblay:** Mr. Speaker, since I have no responsibility as a member of the government, I do not wish to answer this question. I shall merely say, in reference to the past, that when the department of immigration was my responsibility, the establishment of this unit under Mr. Lefaive within the department of immigration was an initiative taken by the department. This initiative, of course, cannot be taken alone and there is constant co-operation between this unit within the department of immigration and the authorities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Bonanno case, which I mentioned, is one where the procedure and discovery initiated in the immigration branch. In other cases the opposite may be true and police authorities may be the ones to discover the matter.

● (5:10 p.m.)

[English]

**Mr. G. W. Baldwin (Peace River):** Mr. Speaker, having listened to the hon. member for Matapédia-Matane (Mr. Tremblay) and to my good friend the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Bell) and in anticipation of what the Minister of Manpower and Immigration (Mr. Marchand) will say, because I assume he will participate in this debate before it has been concluded, let me say at once that I have always held the opinion that in the cases which have concerned me and with which they have had to deal in their capacity as

[Mr. Tremblay.]

ministers they have given the most careful, anxious and detailed study to the problems involved. As the hon. member who just resumed his seat said, problems which involve the status of people, the status of their families and questions of property are the most serious and difficult problems in respect of which any other human being has to make decisions. I am quite satisfied that in any of the dealings I have had concerning such cases nothing but the greatest consideration has been given by the ministers involved.

Nevertheless, this bill is a recognition of the fact that no one pair of shoulders is broad enough and no one person has the physical or mental capacity to be placed in the position of being compelled to make the kind of decisions which in the past these hon. gentlemen have had to make. The fact is that these problems involve people and also involve hearsay evidence, not first-hand evidence but rather second, third and fourth-hand evidence.

The hon. member for Matapédia-Matane said that certain reports came to his desk. True enough. But as one who has been concerned in the practice of law and who has appeared before the courts for 40 years I still marvel at the infinite capacity of the human mind to twist and turn things and even deceive the person who is making the report. I am not saying this with any intention of castigating people concerned with security or other civil servants. This is a fact of nature. To expect a minister who has administrative responsibilities of considerable scope in addition to his duties in respect of immigration and who also is a member of this house and a politician—a word which I think has a very desirable connotation—to make these decisions is positively repugnant to me. I am very glad to see that at long last this bill has recognized that fact and has taken away from one man these responsibilities which the various ministers have had to try to discharge over a great many years. I only hope that this will be extended to other matters.

Despite the sanctimonious claptrap sometimes uttered in this house about the sacred liberties of people and the rights of parliament, all too often what we see is a bald exercise in divorcement from reality. All too often governments in the exercise of their power arbitrarily seek to make their decisions in the darkest recesses and cubbyholes of government bureaucracy. When there is a choice between legislating through order in council and legislating by coming openly and boldly before parliament, too frequently the