

Security Intelligence Service

those simple and sometimes not so simple police activities which the RCMP is presently charged with carrying out. These include to cause an investigation, secret or otherwise, to effect arrests, to lay charges and, through the Crown, bring the suspects to trial.

In the United Kingdom there is what is called the MI-5, which is somewhat similar to what we are proposing with the secret service here and the FBI in the United States. However, in the United Kingdom MI-5 officers do not carry guns, do not effect arrests and do not even lay charges. Their job is counterintelligence. Their job is to gather information within the law. It is a special branch of Scotland Yard that does the police work.

I suggest that that is the way it should be here in Canada. The RCMP, which is a police force, should be charged with the normal application of the criminal justice system in effecting arrests and laying charges, and this new civilian security force should have no right whatever to act as policemen. They are not, in fact, trained as police officers. That is why I would like to see a considerable amount of the authority that is provided in this Bill remain within the hands of the RCMP.

Finally, I do not know why the Solicitor General has ignored many of the basic recommendations of the McDonald Royal Commission which led to Bill C-9 in the first place. I do not know why he insists on refusing to follow the advice of the Pitfield Committee in the other place. In both those instances, they warned against too much power, too much authority and too much secrecy vested in this proposed civilian agency.

That is why, at the outset of my remarks, I said it was odious. It is anathema to those of us who truly believe in democracy in a country such as Canada. Canada is not a hive of subversion and subversive activity. It is not a mecca of terrorism. It is true that we no doubt have some persons in this country who harbour terrorist aspirations and who may in fact be directly involved in terrorist activity. There are others who would no doubt like to undermine our democratic institutions by force. But in a country such as Canada, these conditions are to the best of my knowledge, and looking back over the years historically, an absolute minimum. While I agree that we desperately need a much more effective security force in Canada and, if need be, a civilian security force, as a believer in democracy I refuse in principle to grant those authoritarian powers to the secret little club that the Prime Minister and the Solicitor General want to establish.

I would like to call it one o'clock, if I may.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is the House disposed to call it one o'clock?

Some Hon. Members: Agreed.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. It being one o'clock, I do now leave the chair until two o'clock this afternoon.

At 1 p.m. the House took recess.

AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 2 p.m.

STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO S.O. 21

[*English*]

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**BALTIC STATES—ANNIVERSARY OF CITIZENS' DEPORTATION**

Mr. David Kilgour (Edmonton-Strathcona): Mr. Speaker, on this forty-third anniversary of a terrible event I would like to draw to the attention of the House a moving event which took place last night in downtown Montreal. Several hundred people gathered together to remember something. They were members of the Baltic Federation of Montreal and they were taking time to remember the terrible events of June 14, 1941, in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

What took place was a brutal round-up and deportation to Soviet hard labour camps of thousands upon thousands of citizens of the three Baltic States. They were rounded up between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. that night, given only a short time to gather a few personal possessions, put in trucks, and taken to railway stations. There they were herded into boxcars, each one of which was hopelessly overcrowded. Slits in the sides were all that let in some air and some light. A hole in the floor served as a toilet. Throughout a journey lasting several days and nights, they were given no food or water. The doors were barred and were opened only at the destination, by which time, starvation, illness, and death had all taken their toll.

No wonder so many Canadians of origin in the Baltic States took time last night to lay their wreaths and to say "je me souviens". I should also add that representatives of the following Montreal organizations were in attendance: the Canadian Polish Congress, the Canadian Hungarian Committee of Montreal, the Canadian Ukrainian Committee, the Czechoslovakian National Association, the Afghan Association, and the anti-Bolshevik Association.

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[*Translation*]

RADIO-CANADA**REQUEST THAT VILLAGE OF KEGASKA, P.Q., BE GIVEN ACCESS TO TELEVISION PROGRAMS**

Mr. André Maltais (Manicouagan): Mr. Speaker, I have spoken a number of times in the House about the television problem in Kegaska, a small village on the middle and lower North Shore. A few weeks ago, Radio-Canada informed me that it would be possible to use equipment formerly used in Gaspé to set up a transmitter for Kegaska. Mr. Speaker, at the present time, this small village with a population of 200 does not receive either French or English television. Every time, the