

Official Secrets Act

VII. The following persons named in the documents did not so far as the evidence discloses take any active part in the subversive activities, but would have done so if required;

Norman Veall
Fred Chubb
Jack Isidor Gottheil.

VIII. The names of certain other persons are mentioned in the documents merely because Moscow desired the names of all members of certain government staffs. Outside of those specifically named elsewhere in this report, there is no necessity for these names to be mentioned.

IX. The names of certain other persons were mentioned in such a context that it was considered advisable to examine them and to investigate their activities. In each case we were satisfied that their conduct has been entirely proper and that while the Russians designed to draw some of them into the net in future, having in anticipation of doing so actually given them cover-names, such hopes were in our opinion completely without foundation and the objects of those hopes were unaware that they were being considered. Among these we refer to Colonel Jenkins by name, because he has been mentioned by name in the public press.

X. The names of a number of persons, in government service and otherwise, who were members of secret Communist cells have been disclosed by this inquiry. These names appear in the volume of evidence. As there is no evidence that these persons were implicated in, or aware of, the espionage networks, we do not consider it necessary to mention these names in this report.

Section XIII

Recommendations

We respectfully recommend:

1. That, because of the introduction into the evidence, necessarily and unavoidably of secret technical data, the publication of which, according to the witnesses most concerned, would not be in the public interest at this time, none of the evidence or exhibits relating to any top secret, secret, restricted or confidential matters be published except with the approval of the government in consultation with the heads of the services, departments or organizations concerned.

2. That the proper authorities in each service, department and organization take such steps as may be considered desirable and effective, in the light of this report and of the evidence and exhibits, to prevent further unauthorized transmission of information and to set up further safeguards.

3. That all security measures should be coordinated and rendered as uniform as possible.

4. That the evidence and exhibits accompanying this report be placed before the proper persons in the various services, departments and organizations affected, for study so that a complete evaluation of the information and material handed over can be made in each case to ascertain in detail what has, and what has not, been compromised. That consideration be given to whether the findings so made should be communicated to the proper authorities in the United Kingdom and the United States.

5. That the Official Secrets Act, 1939, be studied in the light of the information contained in this report and in the evidence and exhibits

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

and, if it is thought advisable, that it be amended to provide additional safeguards.

6. That consideration be given to any additional security measures which would be practical to prevent the infiltration into positions of trust under the government of persons likely to commit acts such as those described in this report.

7. That the practice and procedure in connection with the issue of Canadian passports be revised. While not elsewhere referred to in this report, we have had evidence indicating that naturalization and birth certificates have also been improperly obtained. We therefore suggest that the conditions surrounding the issue of these documents might be the subject of consideration by the proper authority.

In conclusion I should like to say a word of appreciation of the service to the state which has been rendered by the members of the royal commission, by the counsel associated with them and by the officers of the public service who have assisted them in their investigations. Their task has been long and arduous. They have worked at it unremittingly and with a high sense of public duty.

Mr. COLDWELL: I should like to direct a question to the Prime Minister. I notice that the name of Doctor David Shugar is included. Doctor Shugar has since been acquitted by the court. Should not that fact have been recorded in presenting this report to the house? Once a man has been tried and acquitted, I think a note should be made of the fact in order to clear up the situation.

Mr. HOMUTH: He was not tried. He was not even sent up for trial.

Mr. COLDWELL: The case was dismissed.

An hon. MEMBER: He was not even committed.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I am unable to say at the moment whether the reference here covers all that relates to Doctor Shugar. It is possible there is another connection to which this may have reference. I am sure, however, the public will be happy to take notice of what my hon. friend has said.

LABOUR CONDITIONS

STRIKE IN STEEL INDUSTRY—MOTION FOR
ADJOURNMENT UNDER STANDING
ORDER 31

Mr. A. L. SMITH (Calgary West): Mr. Speaker, pursuant to standing order 31, I beg leave to move the adjournment of the house to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the threat to the whole Canadian economy which now exists due to the unsatisfactory relations between management and labour, accelerated as it now is by the present strike in the steel industry.