

zenko and his wife and family could be assured without the limitations on their physical freedom that constant guarding might involve.

Mr. Gouzenko has certainly earned the right to this special consideration and assistance as well as to our gratitude by his great services to freedom and the risks he has taken on its behalf. While Mr. Gouzenko then is free to determine his own actions without outside influence, the United States request seems to envisage that the Canadian Government itself should make arrangements for an interview or take the responsibility of making Mr. Gouzenko available for questioning by the subcommittee of the United States Senate which I have just mentioned. The Canadian Government, of course, fully appreciate the importance of the closest possible co-operation between the Canadian and United States Governments in exchanging information important to the national security of both countries. It has therefore long been our practice, and remains our practice, that security information should be exchanged on a confidential basis, which should be respected on both sides, between the competent authorities responsible for the internal security of our two neighbouring countries.

In accordance with this principle all information which Mr. Gouzenko has at any time presented to the Canadian Government has been placed at the disposal of the responsible United States authorities as it became available. Moreover, facilities are and always have been extended to these competent United States Government authorities to clarify any point arising out of any of Mr. Gouzenko's evidence or information at any time they may wish to do so.

#### Access to Information

The Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, therefore, has always had access to Mr. Gouzenko's special knowledge as and when requested. We have been glad to have for years a liaison officer of the FBI in Ottawa, just as there has been an RCMP officer in the same capacity in Washington. Mr. Gouzenko has in fact been interviewed

on a number of occasions on behalf of the FBI, the latest occasion being in August, 1950. In the circumstances therefore I think it is true to say that the benefits of Mr. Gouzenko's special experience with and knowledge of Soviet intelligence organizations and their work have always been made as fully available to the competent United States authorities as to the RCMP itself. That has been the situation since 1945 and it remains the situation now.

The material secured in this way by the FBI includes information which was not made public in the Report of the Royal Commission on Espionage because such information dealt with activities by non-Canadians outside Canadian territory. I emphasize this point . . . because the second United States request that the Government make Mr. Gouzenko available for questioning by the United States Senate subcommittee quotes the chairman of that subcommittee, Senator Jenner, as attaching significance to the fact that the Royal Commission Report did not mention evidence by Mr. Gouzenko that he had heard that an unnamed assistant to the United States Secretary of State was a Soviet agent.

#### Information made Available

But this particular piece of evidence, as all other parts of Mr. Gouzenko's evidence and information was made available to the United States security authorities as it became available to us. Our Royal Commission, it will be recalled, made a very thorough investigation in secret as a result of which prosecutions were launched, and where those prosecuted under the law were found guilty they were punished, and if found not guilty they were released from custody. I think it would not have been proper, however, for the Canadian Royal Commission or the Canadian Government to have made public so serious an allegation against an unnamed official of a friendly Government. It seemed obvious to us that in accordance with our normal practice in these matters such an allegation should first be investigated by those competent to do so. However, the Canadian Gov-