

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wanted to get those lists on the record because that goes to the nub of what I am trying to find out about the communications and relationships which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have acknowledged. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police say this is a reputable publishing organization—that is, the Alert Service. I am not making any judgment on whether or not it is. This is the kind of thing that the Alert Service publishes. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have acknowledged they cooperate with this service.

I should like now, Mr. Chairman, to cite one quotation from a publication, *The Canadian Intelligence Service*, published at Flesherton, Ontario. This is volume 11, No. 11, dated November 16, and on page 4 I find the following quotation:

Deputy R.C.M.P. Commissioner George B. McClelland (head of the security and intelligence branch) recently stated publicly that:

The international union of mine, mill and smelter workers has for years been controlled for reds and red sympathizers; and that this is the basis of the present struggle at the great International Nickel mines in Sudbury, where anti-communist workers have gained control of their own local 598.

Not enough is known about what is going on in mine-mill and there is too little public support for men "trying to lift the yoke off their backs."

"At no time in history has it been so essential for every free man to recognize the face of the enemy when he sees it."

There is an example where the head of the security branch, if this report is correct, has identified one of these communist controlled organizations that is listed in the Alert Service.

I should like now to turn to a discussion that took place in this house in 1959, and to read some quotations containing questions that I asked and the responses that were made by the then minister of justice, Mr. Fulton, as well as some interjections that were made by the hon. member for Bonavista-Twillingate and the hon. gentleman who is now the Prime Minister. One of the things I was trying to find out from the minister at the time was the relationship to security, and the procedure of keeping the files, or who determined what was a subversive organization and what kind of control was kept. My argument was that the people of Canada were entitled to know what these so-called subversive organizations may be, if they operated in a public manner, in order that Canadian citizens could protect themselves from association with them. My point was that some of these organizations are active in the field of athletics, drama and so on, and they draw people into them who take part and may even be members. If these organizations are considered as subversive, these people may find later that they are listed as members of subversive organizations and

*Alert Service Correspondence with R.C.M.P.* there may be information on Royal Canadian Mounted Police files against them.

Now, I should like to quote from page 5145 of *Hansard*, for June 25, 1959.

Mr. Fulton: Mr. Chairman, it is the duty of the force to make a report to the government or department of the government in every case where we are called upon to give information. As I say, we do not attempt to influence the decision of the department as to the judgment it may come to on the basis of the facts we may report. If we are asked to report on an individual and we have a file on that individual, then as I conceive it it is the duty of the police to make the report available; but I know on the basis of my experience, from discussions with my colleagues and in another capacity in another department, that my officials and I myself feel free to exercise a judgment and that judgment will be influenced in all cases—

Then, he goes on into the details of what is considered subversive. This is the point where I came back and asked him this:

Give us an idea of some kinds of organizations that are subversive. I am sure that a great many people in the lakehead region would have nothing to do with the Finnish organization of Canada if they were perfectly clear in their minds that the government considered it subversive. Where are the definitions in this field?

Then, the hon. member for Bonavista-Twillingate intervened as follows:

Before the minister answers I should like to put a question to him supplementary to that asked by the hon. member for Port Arthur, and then the minister can perhaps answer both at once. I think the minister has rather left the impression from his answers that the information gathered by the police is given in the raw or crude form to other government departments.

There is a reply from Mr. Fulton on that, and then the hon. member for Bonavista-Twillingate comes back as follows:

I do not think the minister has answered the question I asked. Probably it is because I asked it clumsily. This information about an individual is not necessarily all gathered by one constable... It is a statement which is obviously, in many cases, a composite of various bits of information.

I thought that would help the hon. member for Port Arthur. I think he has a very legitimate question here which is in the minds of many people. I know many people came to me when I was minister of citizenship and immigration about the very kind of thing the hon. member is talking about. I think the public might be very much reassured if we were told, not how the police made an evaluation as such, but how they assess the information—

Then, Mr. Fulton comes back in an interchange to point out the kind of precautions that are taken and he gets into a discussion with the hon. member for Bonavista-Twillingate that leads to this:

As to the suggestion that we should name and list the organizations which have a record or an indication that they are undesirable, from a specific point of view this would be the most self-defeating policy or practice I could imagine. Practically every piece of information that was known to the police would immediately have to be made public; the extent of police knowledge would be made public, and the value and effectiveness of the