

surveillance at 3459 St-Hubert Street in Montreal.

(b) All files and documents concerning the subject "Disruptive Tactics" and specifically those contained in file number D-938-Q-25.

(c) All files and documents, statements, depositions, reports annexed to an investigation initiated on or about June 1, 1977, under the direction of Messrs Nowlan and/or Quintal and/or others concerning allegations of allegedly illegal or unauthorized acts committed on Quebec territory.

I would like to point out once again that all these documents are available to the McDonald Commission which has had in its possession since November 6 the complete Quintal-Nowlan Report.

These documents contain material concerning matters of national security including sources, methods of operation and targets. For this reason I do not intend to turn over these documents to the Keable Commission. The very existence of the McDonald Commission ensures that possible illegal acts cannot be hidden behind the veil of national security. Nevertheless, a statement of all the relevant facts, including the names of members of the Security Service involved, has been prepared and turned over this day to the Keable Commission giving that Commission information resulting from the internal investigation of the RCMP. The statement includes:

- Information concerning the barn burning and the unauthorized removal of dynamite.
- Information concerning possible improper conduct in the recruitment of sources.
- Information concerning the distribution of a fabricated *communiqué* in the name of La Minerve cell of the Front de Libération du Québec [a terrorist group] in December 1971.

I have also turned over information concerning the use of certificates of review (telephonic) by the Solicitor General in 1971-72 together with a photocopy of relevant parts of the certificate dated November 3, 1972.

Fabricated *communiqué*

I have also made available the relevant facts concerning the issuance by certain members of the RCMP in Montreal of a *communiqué* attributed to the FLQ.

The concentrated effort by the Security Service to monitor terrorist activity included the analysis of the use and impact

of the "*communiqués*" issued over the years by various FLQ cells. In 1971-72, for example, there were 69 such *communiqués*.

As part of its efforts aimed at reducing the threat presented by FLQ members and in an attempt to spread confusion among the cells, some members of the Security Service in Montreal drafted and disseminated a *communiqué* in the name of the FLQ in December 1971. This *communiqué* purported to emanate from La Minerve cell of the FLQ which had previously issued two *communiqués* that included appeals to violence.

The fabricated *communiqué* expressed a "Maoist" viewpoint, including a call to violence. This was seen by the drafters as a way of bringing public discredit on the cell and fostering disunity among the FLQ membership following Pierre Vallières' announced change of strategy in December 1971. The language used in the fabricated *communiqué* raises questions about its propriety and legality.

The principal facts concerning the barn burning and the removal of dynamite were brought to the attention of the Quebec authorities on my behalf some time ago and have been the subject of an exchange of information between the RCMP and the Sûreté du Québec [Quebec police]. These incidents are in the public domain.

Information sources

I would like to deal with the question of recruitment of sources. In the aftermath of the October crisis of 1970, it became clear that more sophisticated security measures were needed to avoid the kind of action that had to be employed at that time. In this context, and to prevent further terrorist acts, perceived as a threat in



Francis Fox

1971, the Security Service of the RCMP approached and interviewed persons thought to be involved in the FLQ or other terrorist activities in an attempt to develop these individuals as sources of information or to neutralize them by indicating police knowledge of their activities.

The methods and procedures used during four of these interviews are of sufficient concern to warrant further investigation. These cases have been brought to the McDonald Commission's attention. All the relevant facts of these four cases have now been made available to the Keable Commission.

This action was carried out without the authority or knowledge of RCMP headquarters, which subsequently transmitted the *communiqué* to the Solicitor General in the belief that it was genuine. Recent extensive investigation has determined that this was the only occasion on which a fabricated *communiqué* was issued by members of the RCMP.

Telephonic surveillance

I have also been requested to produce the written authorizations by the Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer as Solicitor General of Canada relative to electronic surveillance carried out at 3459 St-Hubert Street in Montreal.

In 1971 and 1972, the Solicitor General on a monthly basis signed a Certificate of Review setting forth all the telephonic-surveillance operations employed by the Security Service throughout Canada. This internal control document listed all the new requests for ministerial authority for telephonic interceptions, those telephonic operations which had been terminated in the previous month and those which required continuance for a further period. During his term as Solicitor General, the monthly certificate signed by Mr. Goyer included among all the operations on a national basis authorization for telephonic interception of the APLQ from May 1971 to November 1972.

Because these certificates of review indicate the names of all telephonic interceptions by the Security Service across Canada, I have refused to produce these documents in their original form on the grounds of national security. I have through my counsel, however, given to the Keable Commission a photocopy of relevant parts of the certificate of review dated November 3, 1972. The number of such authorizations in 1971 was 262 and in 1972, 307.