

worked satisfactorily, because we know nothing about it. Persons who have appealed to it have not been able to have any access, other than to a committee of civil servants who are dealing with problems that have to do with other civil servants. Certainly the idea of having a Security Review Board outside the civil service and completely unbiased is, in my opinion, almost the only way that we can guarantee that those who are affected by these security measures will have adequate protection. Much will depend upon the personnel appointed, and much will depend upon the procedures which are set up by the government. It seems to me that those procedures have to include the right to counsel, and the right to know all the facts that have been gathered in condemnation of the person affected. They have the right to face their accusers and hear the accusations against them, and I submit that such a board of review should have what the commission recommended, namely the right to receive the annual reports of the intelligence and security branch of the R.C.M.P. and, above all, the right to draw any matter which disturbs them to the attention of the Prime Minister.

I am totally at a loss to understand why the Prime Minister rejected this proposal. It seems to me that if a Security Review Board is to have any value at all, it must have the right, when it comes across a circumstance which in the opinion of its members contravenes the right of an individual, to take that matter directly to the highest officer, the first minister of the Crown. I hope that the government will reconsider this matter.

In conclusion I should like to say that I hope the government will give particular consideration to the recommendations that are made with respect to immigration. There has been too much of an aura of secrecy cast around the whole question of immigration, and the reasons why some applicants have been rejected. The only reasons we have been given were that they are refused admission to Canada on security grounds. In many cases this has not been substantiated, and in some cases the grounds advanced seemed to be very weak indeed. I think that the recommendations of the royal commission in this regard are worthy of implementation, and I hope the government will see fit to do so.

We have looked forward to the discussion on this whole question which will take place in the next session, and we hope that as a result of the report of the royal commission

*Statement by Prime Minister on Security*  
we shall be able to establish in Canada procedures whereby, while retaining the security and integrity of the state, we fully safeguard the rights of every Canadian citizen.

[Translation]

**Mr. Réal Caouette (Témiscamingue):** Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) for his courtesy in letting us have a copy of the report of the Royal Commission on Security, so that we could look into it. We have not had a chance to study this abridged version thoroughly, but it is fitting, I think, to congratulate the commissioners, Messrs. Mackenzie, Pratte and Coldwell, for the magnificent job they did in inquiring into the security of the state.

The Prime Minister indicated that "not all of the recommendations will be accepted, and that not all of these accepted will be implemented immediately, in whole or in part." That means that even if we discussed the Prime Minister's statement all afternoon, that would change nothing to the present situation. However, I deem it advisable to recall these remarks of the commissioners quoted by the Prime Minister:

"Canada remains the target of subversive or potentially subversive activities, attempts at infiltration and penetration, and espionage operations", and they emphasize that

"the duty of the state to protect its secrets from espionage, its information from unauthorized disclosure, its institutions from subversion and its policies from clandestine influence is indisputable; what are matters for dispute are the organizations and procedures established by the state to meet this responsibility in an area which can touch closely upon the fundamental freedoms of the individual."

Mr. Speaker, this report is quite useful to the people in general and to parliament in particular, since it leads to a better understanding of the security problems which come up both in the public service and in Canadian industry which have classified information. However, I was particularly struck by the lines I have just quoted:

—from clandestine influence . . . ; what are matters for dispute are the organizations and procedures established—

Mr. Speaker, we must look at the situation as it is today. Having seen on TV what happened in the province of Quebec on St. Jean Baptiste Day, we wonder whether or not these people who more or less caused the St. Jean Baptiste Day celebrations to be a complete failure—and St. Jean Baptiste is the patron saint of all the French-Canadians—and those who were responsible for the cancellation of the invitations and for the unfortunate