



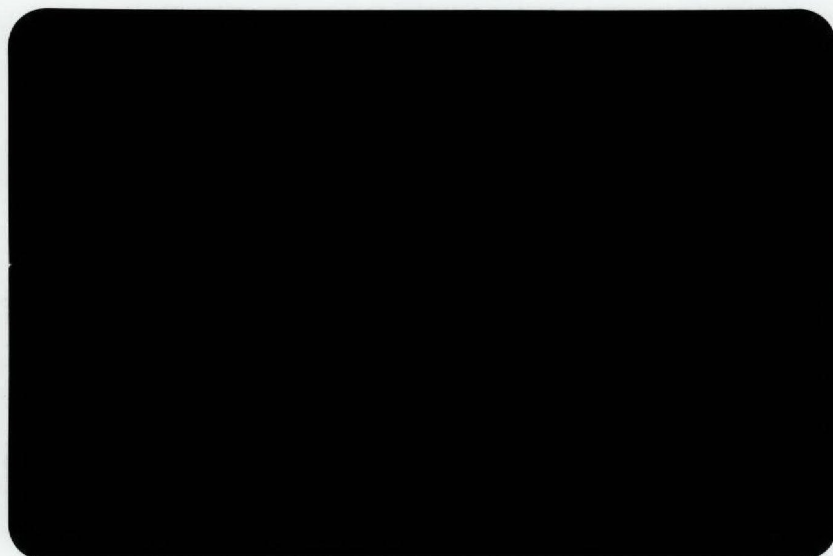
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REPORT ON A REVIEW
OF SECURITY SCREENING
FOR APPLICANTS AND EMPLOYEES OF
THE FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE

S E C R E T

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- the RCMP was tasked to conduct security screening investigations.
- 2. Cabinet Directive 24 (1952)
 - . While Cabinet Directive 4A established security screening measures in the government, Cabinet Directive 24 contained criteria for assessing the "loyalty" and "reliability" of public servants:
 - disloyalty meant involvement in the Communist Party and adherence to Marxist-Leninist ideology or any other ideology advocating the overthrow of the Government by force;
 - unreliability meant having character defects that would lead an employee to be indiscreet, dishonest and potentially subject to blackmail.
- 3. Cabinet Directive 29 (1955)
 - . Cabinet Directive 29 restated the need for security screening and established the rationale that in order to have access to classified information, an employee must receive a security clearance:
 - the Directive also stated that apart from "loyalty" and "reliability" criteria, there were other security risks, such as an employee's involvement in anti-democratic and foreign-influenced organizations whose aim was to control the mass communications media.
- 4. Cabinet Directive 35 (1963)
 - . The need to protect national interests, as well as the rights of the individual, led the Government in the 1950s to review security screening policies:
 - in 1963, Prime Minister Pearson introduced new security clearance procedures in the form of Cabinet Directive 35.
 - . Differences between earlier screening directives and Cabinet Directive 35 were minimal; some of the major changes were:
 - a) that an employee whose reliability or loyalty was in doubt was to be given the chance to justify his/her position;

b) that review procedures be established within Departments and the Security Panel (an interdepartmental committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary);

c) the establishment of criteria for "loyalty", "reliability" and "features of character."

5. MacKenzie Royal Commission (1969)

. The mandate of the Commission was to make a full and confidential inquiry into security methods and procedures.

. Major findings of the Commission were:

a) that there were too many independent agencies taking separate decisions on security matters; i.e., the Cabinet Committee on Security and Intelligence, the Security Panel, the PCO, the Solicitor General, Department of Justice, RCMP;

b) the RCMP had no statutory mandate to conduct security screening investigations;

c) that the role of Departmental Security Officers be changed.

. The recommendations of the Commission were:

a) that there be established a Security Review Board to review security decisions made on public servants;

b) that changes be made in the role of the RCMP Security Service in respect to the Force submitting well-documented reports to Departments and that field investigations be tactfully conducted;

c) that all Departmental Security Officers receive the necessary security training;

d) that security policies and procedures be formulated by the PCO and audits conducted regularly.