

PLEASE ADDRESS  
CORRESPONDENCE TO:  
THE COMMISSIONER  
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE  
OTTAWA, CANADA  
K1A 0R2



HEADQUARTERS  
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

PRÉRIÈRE D'ADRESSER LES  
LÉTTRES COMME SUIT:  
LE COMMISSAIRE  
GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA  
OTTAWA, CANADA  
K1A 0K2

YOUR NO.  
VOTRE N°

OUR NO.  
NOTRE N° IP 371-9

November 2, 1976

CONFIDENTIAL

Officer's In Charge  
A, C, D, E, F, H, K & O Divisions,  
N.C.O.'s In Charge L, J & B Divisions  
Security Service;  
Officers i/c B, D, E, F, H, I, J, L Operations;  
Foreign Services.

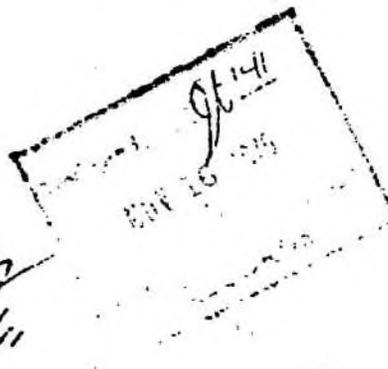
Re: Security Screening - Character Weakness (Homosexuals)

Individual homosexuals and homosexual organizations such as The National Gay Coalition appear to be waging a campaign to pressure the government into making a statement relative to the rights of homosexuals, particularly in relation to obtaining employment in the public service. Correspondence in this regard was recently received by the Solicitor General, the Minister of Justice, the Public Service Commission and the Commissioner.

Because this campaign is likely to intensify, we thought it might be timely and useful to provide you with copies of the attached material.

Appendix "A" is a copy of a letter which was drafted for the Minister, in response to an enquiry received from Mr. Michael Cassidy, M.P.P., which concerns the granting of security clearance to homosexuals employed or seeking employment in the public service. Appendix "B" is a copy of para. 100 of the Report of The Royal Commission on Security.

*7/1/76*  
Copy given to Insp. Keirri,  
Liaison Office, and Gordon  
Fraser, P.C.C., for their info.



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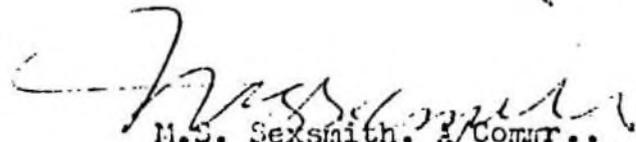
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Each of these documents, although somewhat dated now, is still relevant and valid. Together they summarize very well the current attitude of the Security Service and most government departments.

The Privy Council Office is presently formulating a position paper relative to these matters, and you will be provided a copy. The attached material is being forwarded at this time for information purposes only.

  
M.S. Sexsmith, A/Comr.,  
Deputy Director General (Ops)  
Security Service

A0053233\_2-005109

Ottawa, Ontario.  
K1A 0A6

February 1973.

Mr. Michael Cassidy, M.P.P.,  
Ontario Legislative Assembly,  
Room 212, North Wing,  
Parliament Building,  
Toronto 132, Ontario.

Dear Mike,

I should like to refer to your letter to me of January 24th, which was acknowledged on 5 February 1973, dealing with the government's policies concerning the employment of homosexuals in the Public Service.

You will appreciate, of course, that the policies of the government on this score apply not only to the Department which I head but throughout the government service. The responsibility for implementing those policies and government guidelines on security rests with each Minister and with his senior advisers.

The government seeks to assure itself about the bona fides of those of its employees who must have access to classified material and who occupy positions of trust. In this respect, persons who are homosexuals are treated no differently than other employees whose character, reliability and record are taken into account in granting them access to classified material. The very difficult problems associated with arriving at judgments on such questions are clearly set out in the Report of the Royal Commission on Security and, in particular, paragraphs 96, 97, 98 and 100.

While the latter paragraph was drafted before changes were made in the Criminal Code of Canada legalizing homosexual acts between consenting adults, many of the considerations mentioned in paragraph 100 would have to be taken into account by employing departments when deciding whether to grant such employees access to particularly sensitive work. Each such case would have to be judged in the light of

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all the circumstances and, on that score, would be similar to the treatment of persons involved in "illicit sexual behaviour". Homosexual acts performed in public or, for example, involving an adult and a minor, continue to be criminal offences and thus make the persons concerned subject to blackmail. Moreover, while homosexual acts carried out in private between consenting adults are legal in Canada that is not the case in many foreign countries. For example, the laws of such matters in the Soviet Union are very harsh and, thus, a Canadian discovered in such activities in the Soviet Union is breaking the law and is immediately open to blackmail and coercion.

Unfortunately, there are a significant number of cases in which foreign intelligence services have sought to use homosexuals in ways which were not in Canada's interests. While attitudes towards homosexual behaviour clearly are changing in various parts of the world, there is no evidence to suggest that homosexuality has ceased to become one of these features of character which can be exploited in various ways to the detriment of the individual and the government.

For the reasons which I have explained it is not possible to generalize about whether homosexuals are barred by their employing departments from access to highly classified material. Each case must be considered separately and will depend upon varying circumstances. For example, you can appreciate that a department whose employees remain in Canada might regard the matter in a light different from that of a departments whose employees were expected to serve abroad for lengthy periods.

The RCMP has no policy which singles out homosexuals as such. This particular characteristic is treated no differently than any of the many other characteristic features which are taken into account in providing departments and agencies with material on which to assess the loyalty and reliability of its employees.

I hope that this answers the various questions you have asked on this rather complex subject.

Yours sincerely,

Warren Allmand

ANNEX "B"

100. The question of homosexuality is a contentious area, especially as social mores change. It is a fact, demonstrated by a large number of case histories, that homosexuals are special targets for attention from foreign intelligence services. What is more, there seems to us clear evidence that certain types of homosexuals are more readily compromised than non-deviate persons. However, we feel that each case must be judged in the light of all its circumstances, including such factors as the stability of the relationships, the recency of the incidents, the public or private character of the acts, the incidence of arrests or convictions, and the effect of any rehabilitative efforts. In general, we do not think that past homosexual acts or even current stable homosexual relationships should always be a bar to employment with the public service or even to low levels of clearance. We do feel however that, in the interests of the individuals themselves as well as in the interests of the state, homosexuals should not normally be granted clearance to higher levels, should not be recruited if there is a possibility that they may require such clearance in the course of their careers and should certainly not be posted to sensitive positions overseas.

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