

*U.S.S.R.-Canada Protocol*

addressed to the President, Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R.:

I suggest we commence the exchange with the 1960-61 academic year and agree to review the program after a complete year of operation.

That has been renewed since then. It covered fields of endeavour such as research into electrical engineering—I am speaking of the sort of thing the Canadian scientists did in Russian institutes and universities.

**Mr. Diefenbaker:** What year was that?

**Mr. Gillespie:** This is a sampling over a ten-year period.

**Mr. Diefenbaker:** What year are you quoting from?

**Mr. Gillespie:** A schedule of April 26, 1971 in respect of the NRC-U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Exchange Agreement. It covers, as I said, over one hundred Canadian scientists in genetics, electrical engineering, mining engineering, plant pathology, geological sciences, insect pathology, oceanography, metallurgical chemistry, earth science and so on. The point is that this was one of the first, and perhaps the first, regularizations, if you like, of contact between professionals in Canada and professionals in the U.S.S.R.

We have also signed similar agreements with France. One was an intergovernmental agreement signed in 1969. Another was between the National Research Council and Centre National de Recherches Scientifiques in Paris. There are agreements with Czechoslovakia and Brazil, again covering the area of science and technology. On no occasion were these agreements first presented to Parliament for ratification.

**Mr. MacInnis:** Still reading.

**Mr. Gillespie:** If the hon. member opposite is interested in learning the source of my material he should listen.

**Mr. Mahoney:** He better listen because he could not read it himself.

**Mr. Gillespie:** I have referred to intergovernmental agreements and agreements between the National Research Council and other agencies. I should like to now refer to an agreement which the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources made in 1965 on an interdepartmental basis with the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers for Science and Technology. This is a letter dated June, 1970, written by the deputy chairman of the U.S.S.R. committee. I shall quote only parts of it. He says:

● (3:00 p.m.)

The State Committee of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers for Science and Technology considers it possible to extend the agreement concerning co-operation with the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources until June 23, 1975, and wants you to consider this letter as an official confirmation of the extension of the term of validity of the above mentioned agreement. It appears to us that if an intergovernmental agreement of scientific technical co-operation is to be concluded, the realization of the agreement between our committee and your department

[Mr. Gillespie.]

will be apparently carried out in accordance with the conditions of the general agreement between the Soviet Union and Canada.

There are many other agreements of a similar nature that I could mention. I could mention those with Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., and there are several with countries such as Japan and Italy. There are others.

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Laniel):** Order, please. I regret to interrupt the parliamentary secretary, but his time has expired.

**Right Hon. J. G. Diefenbaker (Prince Albert):** Mr. Speaker, my first words are to congratulate my friend, the hon. member for Hillsborough (Mr. Macquarrie), for the manner in which he presented his views in connection with the matter before us. As I listened to the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles) discussing his regard for the United States, I could only come to the conclusion that the Waffle group has come very close to him.

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Diefenbaker:** Then I listened to the hon. member for Etobicoke (Mr. Gillespie). I understand he was preaching for a cause, and for that reason he received a very warm welcome throughout the House for his remarks; indeed, it was so warm that it became necessary for Your Honour to ask for order because those who were listening to the speech the hon. member read wanted to keep up with the various pages as they were turned.

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Diefenbaker:** We are here for the purpose of discussing a question having to do with our relations with the U.S.S.R. In all of us hope springs eternal. We can only hope that in the next few weeks, regard being had to what has taken place in the last three months, the U.S.S.R. has come to a position in which it has decided that in co-operation the world can continue in peace, and only by co-operation can peace be achieved. If it is sincere in the expressions that are being voiced by the two leaders of the U.S.S.R., then of course we are entering a new sphere of world peace and understanding.

I point out, however, as one who was in San Francisco in 1945 and came back to this House in November of that year and spoke of the foundation of the United Nations, that I was so wrong in the conclusions to which I had come. I believed that there had been achieved, in the United Nations Charter, agreement among those who had stood together during the days of war, and that never more—to paraphrase the words of Molotov—would dictatorship raise its head anywhere in the world, and that for all time to come the nations of the world which were joined in war would be joined in peace.

I can only hope that the straws of wishfulness in the hearts of mankind brought about what we hope are apparent changes in the winds of international affairs. But again, in the experience of 26 years of duplicity on the part of the U.S.S.R. in connection with its agree-