

Canada shall enlarge and deepen consultations on important international problems of mutual interest and on questions of bilateral relations by means of periodic meetings." These relations are to be improved by means of "high-level contacts, expanding ties and exchanges in the fields of economy, trade, science, technology, culture and northern development."

To my knowledge, since the Canadian formal diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union, the only evident benefits have come from trade, particularly the sale of wheat, which to a degree aided our economy but which of course helped to save the constantly faltering Soviet economy in agriculture. The cultural exchanges have been preponderantly one-sided; Canada has been receiving many Soviet ensembles, choirs, circuses, et cetera, together with propaganda and spies, but rarely do Canadian groups tour the U.S.S.R. I have never heard of the communist regime in Moscow sharing advanced scientific and technological knowledge, experience and developments with the capitalist countries. Furthermore, in this field we are getting more and will get more from the United States, Britain, Germany and Japan, who in most respects are ahead of the Soviet Union. We therefore stand to benefit very little from the U.S.S.R., but the U.S.S.R. can benefit much more from us. *Quo vadis, Canada?*

Let us pay attention to the political motives of the Soviet Union. The communiqué states that the two governments

—emphasized the need for effective measures to further reduce tension, and for the normalization and improvement of relations among all European states on the basis of the independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers, renunciation of the use of force or the threat of force, non-interference in internal affairs and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means.

Canada has always adhered to these principles, for she has never had imperialist designs. But what is the record of the Soviet Union? Can the Russian communist leaders be trusted? Having taught Russian and Soviet history at two Canadian universities for 20 years, I would like to present some facts which should help us to assess the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R.

In my speech to the Senate on November 18, 1969, I gave a documentary account of the Soviet subversion of the United Nations. In the pursuit of world communism and Russian imperialism the Soviet government has consistently employed the tactics of deceit, intrigue and subversion.

Lenin, the founder of the U.S.S.R., adhered to dictatorial control of his Bolshevik party, but he did not hesitate to issue promises of "land, bread and peace" as well as freedom, which, as subsequent events proved, were not intended to be kept but were merely a means of obtaining power.

Take, for example, one of the first decrees of the Soviet of People's Commissars dated November 15, 1917,

[Hon. Mr. Yuzyk.]

eight days after they came to power, concerning the subjugated people of the Tsarist Russian empire:

1. All peoples of Russia are equal and sovereign;
2. The peoples of Russia have the right of self-determination including the right of secession from Russia and of the establishment of independent national states of their own;
3. All national and religious-national privileges and restrictions shall be abolished;
4. The national minorities and ethnic groups in Russian territory shall be given every opportunity to develop freely.

When the Bolsheviks were in power under the leadership of Lenin, the various subjugated peoples asserted their "right of self-determination, including the right of secession from Russia and the establishment of independent national states of their own." One after the other, the non-Russian peoples proclaimed their independent states, sixteen in number. Soon after, however, the Russian communist regime subverted and conquered by force all those independent states, and these nations are again part of the Russian empire under totalitarian rule, not much different from the autocratic Tsarist regime.

Not only did the Russian communist government make a general declaration of self-determination, but we also have its formal acknowledgement of this right with respect to the Ukraine, dated December 17, 1917:

We, the Soviet of People's Commissars, recognize the Ukrainian National Republic and its right to separate from Russia or to make an agreement with the Russian Republic for federative or other similar mutual relations between them. Everything that touches national rights and the national independence of the Ukrainian people, we the Soviet of People's Commissars, accept clearly without limitations and unreservedly.

That was certainly a strong declaration, but it proved to be deceitful and perfidious, for at the time of its announcement the Russian communist government immediately had a Ukrainian Soviet Republic established in Kharkov, another city in the Ukraine, in direct opposition to the democratic Ukrainian National Republic. This Ukrainian Soviet Republic claimed to possess the sovereignty of an independent state, but when it became a member of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1922, it lost its sovereignty, including the right of amending its own constitution, maintaining its own armed forces, conducting its own foreign policy, directing its own financial affairs, et cetera. Ukraine, as a consequence, became a mere province under the rigid control of the centralized Russian communist government in Moscow.

It was exactly the same with Lithuania. The Peace Treaty in 1920 included the Soviet Union's declaration that she

...recognized without reserve the sovereignty and independence of the Lithuanian state with all of the juridical consequences resulting from such recogni-