

of the campaign started against some of the members of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa based on the false evidence of criminal Gouzenko who is under the investigation of the Canadian police.

Nevertheless in view of the statement made to Mr. N. D. Belokhvoshtikov by Mr. King and the above memorandum the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa on behalf of the Soviet Government informs the Canadian Government that the members of the Soviet Embassy in Canada Messrs. Ivan I. Krotov, V. G. Pavlov, A. Farafontov and J. Levin will leave Canada in next few days.

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DEA/2-AE

*Mémorandum du ministère des Affaires extérieures*

*Memorandum by Department of External Affairs*

SECRET

[n.d] 1946

MEMORANDUM ON SOVIET MOTIVES IN RELATION TO NORTH AMERICA

In considering the security of North America attention must be paid to the possibility of a threat to the continent by the Soviet Union. So long as Germany and Japan remain weak there is no other source from which aggression might spring. It becomes necessary, therefore, to examine existing and probable Soviet policy from that point of view. In doing so it must first be recognized that it is possible only to analyze Soviet interests and Soviet foreign policy as far as these can be understood at the present time.

Widely different views have been expressed on the effects of the war on Soviet power. It is clear that that country has suffered very severe losses both in population and resources. From this it may be argued that the primary interest of the U.S.S.R. at the present time and for some years to come is the maintenance of peace.

No great power, however, is willing to contemplate peace at any price. The U.S.S.R. in particular has made clear its intention to enforce its foreign policy with military and industrial strength. A recent speech by Stalin on the eve of the Soviet elections indicated that the Soviet Government is not contemplating large scale demobilization in the post-war period, nor a change from military to civilian emphasis in the organization of Soviet economic life. On the contrary the Soviet people were called upon to accept continued sacrifices in the interests of maintaining and extending the military strength of the Soviet state.

The Soviet Union might be considered as having the following basic interests:

- (a) The restoration and development of its domestic economy;
- (b) The maintenance of its political and social institutions;
- (c) Retention of its relative place as a great power in relation to other states.