

then absorbed those states. It signed promises to refrain from revolutionary activity inside the countries with which it sought "friendship," then cynically broke those promises. It was violating the first agreement it ever signed with the United States at the very moment the Soviet envoy, Litvinov, was putting his signature to that document and it is still violating the same agreement—

He concluded:

I seriously doubt whether during the whole history of civilization any great nation has ever made as perfidious a record as this in so short a time.

Let us look briefly at the background of the setting of the summit session of the CSCE in Helsinki. In the winter of 1939, the U.S.S.R., then an ally of Nazi Germany, launched an unprovoked invasion of Finland, bombing the capital, Helsinki, and other parts of that country. This shocked the world. The gallant Finnish people quickly organized their defence, the famous Mannerheim line, and repelled successive Soviet attacks. However, the superior numbers and strength of the Soviet Union forced the Finns to capitulate. Thereupon the League of Nations expelled the U.S.S.R. and praised the Finns for their heroism.

In June 1940, the Soviet Union, still an ally of Nazi Germany, after having annexed Western Ukraine, and parts of Byelorussia, Bukovina and Bessarabia, militarily occupied the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, according to the Hitler-Stalin agreement on "spheres of influence" in Eastern Europe. Hitler would not allow Stalin to annex Finland, for he had designs on that country.

When Germany attacked the Soviet Union in June 1941, Finland was forced into the Axis, becoming an ally of Germany against the Soviet Union. The defeat of Hitler in 1945 meant the loss of some Finnish territory to the U.S.S.R., but Finland remained independent, which was not the fate of Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Finnish independence has been, and is, precarious. Subject to Soviet economic pressures, pressures of the media and the Soviet build-up of naval and missile power in the Murmansk-Kola region, Finland has become increasingly subservient to Soviet policies, and the door to Scandinavia for Soviet plans—which I shall discuss a little later. The great tragedy is that Helsinki, the former proud symbol of freedom and resistance to foreign aggression, became the site of the summit session of the CSCE, which was conceived as a Soviet device to obtain the endorsement and legalization by the European countries and the U.S.A. of the Soviet territorial conquests as well as the ideological and cultural division of Europe. Helsinki is now on the road to acquiring the infamy and shame of Munich, Yalta and Potsdam, where Western powers yielded to totalitarian dictates and compromised their principles.

The idea of the security conference was conceived and promoted by the Soviet politbureau immediately after the death of Stalin in 1953. The cold war was declared ended, and peaceful co-existence was soon proclaimed by Khrushchev. When the Western powers refused a German treaty, because of the division into two Germanies, the Soviet Union pressed for a conference to obtain the "inviolability

of frontiers" in all Europe. The Western countries, including the United States and Canada, stated that their interest "was less in frontiers than in humanitarian issues." The other conditions of their participation were an agreement to improve the Berlin situation, the opening of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), and Mutual Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) in Central Europe. This later led to the preparatory talks on the conference in Helsinki in 1972. The driving force behind the security conference was the Soviet Union. It was part of a strategic plan for world domination.

At the time of the Helsinki Conference, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of July 30, 1975, published a revealing article by Lord Chalfont which had appeared in the *London Times*. The title was, "The brutal reality of Brezhnev's policy." We learn that six months before the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Major General Jan Sejna escaped from that country to the West in February 1968. He was not merely the highest-ranking military defector at that time; he was the First Secretary of the Communist Party in the Ministry of Defence, the senior party official in the armed forces and a member of the Presidium, the governing body of the Czechoslovak Parliament. For 10 years Sejna was a member of the Warsaw Pact planning meetings, being especially involved in the formulation of the Warsaw Pact's strategic plan, designed to implement foreign policy objectives of the Soviet Union from 1968 into the 1980's. Sejna brought with him the secret Warsaw Pact documents.

The Warsaw Pact meeting in Moscow in the autumn of 1965, led by party boss Leonid Brezhnev, adopted the project entitled: "The Long Term Strategic Plan for the next 10 to 15 years and the years after." It consisted of 10 volumes, outlining studies of each country of concern to the Warsaw Pact, including Britain. Defined were the principal foreign policy targets of the various countries of the pact, and the specific roles of diplomacy, foreign trade, the military forces, espionage, subversion, et cetera.

The document presents the strategic plan in four phases. The first was the preparatory period of peaceful co-existence, from 1956 to 1959, when Khrushchev's policies of de-Stalinization helped to soften the West and persuaded the capitalist countries that the communists appeared to abandon military confrontation for economic confrontation.

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The principal strategic objectives of the second phase, from 1960 to 1972, were to promote the disunity of the West and accelerate social dislocation. In Western Europe, the chief aims were to play up German nationalism and to exploit French nationalism to detach France from NATO. In the United States, the aim was to promote isolationism, domestic unrest and protest movements against the "military industrial complex." All the while, the Warsaw Pact countries were to modernize and strengthen their military forces "as a hedge against the possibility of future arms-control agreements."

The third phase, under the heading "The Period of Dynamic Social Change," covering the period 1973 to 1985, was designed "to smash the hope of false democracy," and achieve the total demoralization of the West. Friendship and cooperation with the United States would be promoted