

2. To protest and to press for speedy rectification of the abrogation of constitutional and fundamental human rights being perpetrated by the governments of the U.S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. in their continued and relentless repression and persecution of Christians and Jews, particularly exemplified in the recent illegal imprisonment of the Primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine, Archbishop Vasyl Velychkyvskyj, together with numerous members of the clergy and faithful.

3. To protest the continued and relentless efforts of Soviet authorities to stultify the free development of Ukrainian culture and language, and the cultures and languages of other national minorities, in favour of an imposed Russian culture and language.

4. To request the removal of restrictions in the Soviet Union on the free flow of information, in all forms and in all languages, and in particular in the Ukrainian language, between the U.S.S.R. and Canada.

5. To protest the imposition of travel restrictions in the U.S.S.R. and Ukraine in particular, for Canadians who wish to visit relatives and friends and/or to pursue research and cultural development.

6. To press for the lifting of restrictions by the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R., on the emigration of their citizens, and particularly of their Ukrainian citizens.

7. To initiate efforts at establishing diplomatic relations with the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the establishment of a Canadian embassy in Kiev and consular offices in the cities of Lviv, Kharkiv, and Odessa.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee reaffirms its offer to furnish additional evidence to corroborate the above-mentioned injustices. It is prepared to assist the efforts of the Canadian Government in implementing the above recommendations.

Hon. Sarto Fournier: May I put a question to the honourable senator, before he proceeds further?

Hon. Mr. Yuzyk: Certainly.

Hon. Mr. Fournier (De Lanaudière): As a senator, I would like to know from the honourable gentleman what were the exact words pronounced by the Prime Minister of Canada while he was in the U.S.S.R.?

Hon. Mr. Yuzyk: In the first speech I made in the Senate on this question, I quoted the exact words of the Right Honourable Mr. Trudeau, and I will refer to those words a little later.

Hon. Mr. Fournier (De Lanaudière): Very well.

Hon. Mr. Yuzyk: At that time I was away in Edmonton and the Northwest Territories with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Constitution of Canada, but

I was hopeful that Mr. Trudeau would clarify the situation. I kept in mind Senator Martin's characterization of him which is found at page 1086 of *Debates of the Senate* for June 3, 1971. I see that Senator Martin is unfortunately not in the chamber tonight, but I now quote his words:

We all know Mr. Trudeau. Everyone in Canada knows that he is a man of utmost frankness, who sometimes, to those of us who have been in politics a long time, is overly frank. That is his method, that is the technique; I think that is one of the reasons why people have such confidence in him. They know that he looks at all aspects of a problem, fearlessly.

Personally, I admire a man who is frank and even "overly frank", because I can be sure of his stand. I wondered what would be the outcome of this "utmost frankness" when he met the leaders of the Ukrainian group. Some of the headlines in the press after the meeting—such as "Trudeau apologizes to the Ukrainians" and "Trudeau makes peace with Ukrainians"—appeared to bear out this frankness, at least on the surface.

Careful reading of the Prime Minister's remarks to the press following the meeting with officials of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee throws a different light on the frankness. Here is his official reply regarding the controversial issue of comparing Ukraine Nationals with the FLQ, and I take this from a statement issued with the compliments of the Prime Minister. These are the answers the Prime Minister gave at that time:

Well, I told them I was sorry if I hurt their feelings but I was rather sure that their feelings had been hurt by people who misrepresented what I said rather than by what I said in fact, and I read to them excerpts from my press statements and I think they are quite different from what they thought I said. So, on this ground, I don't like to hurt people's feelings but of course I can't be blamed for people who twist my words. What I did explain to them was that it is... Well, I read the quotes that I had said to you people of the press, that I wasn't comparing the two countries, that democracy in the Ukraine wasn't comparable to democracy in Canada, that any attempt to compare them was misleading, and therefore there was no attempt to put the FLQ on a parallel with the Ukrainian nationalists.

Q. Do you intend on trying to help out in any way in getting the jailed intellectuals out of jail?

A. What I told them is that on this and other like cases, our only chance of making any progress was by appealing on a humanitarian basis and not by demanding as of right or as by the constitution of the U.S.S.R. because the answer would be that they are able to apply their laws and their constitution without help from us. And I pointed out to them that this was a normal reaction we could expect from the Soviet Union, in the same way as we tell other countries who try to solve our constitutional and legal problems: "Look, stay out of it, we can do