

OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

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- a. Our ability to resolve the present conflict between Soviet and American foreign policies may determine whether there is to be a permanent peace or a third World War.
- b. U.S. policy toward the U.S.S.R. will be greatly affected by the extent of our knowledge of Soviet policies and activities. A forecast of Soviet future policy towards this country can be based on the manner in which the U.S.S.R. has maintained her agreements with this country, and on recent Soviet activities which vitally affect the security of the United States.

CHAPTER I: Soviet Foreign Policy

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- a. Soviet leaders believe that a conflict is inevitable between the U.S.S.R. and capitalist states, and their duty is to prepare the Soviet Union for this conflict.
- b. The aim of current Soviet policy is to prepare for the ultimate conflict by increasing Soviet power as rapidly as possible and by weakening all nations who may be considered hostile.
- c. Soviet activities throughout the world, with respect both to individual states and to international organizations, are in support of this policy of increasing the relative power of the Soviet Union at the expense of her potential enemies.

CHAPTER II: Soviet -- American Agreements, 1942 - 1946

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- a. By means of written agreements reached at international conferences, the United States Government has sought to lessen the differences between this country and the U.S.S.R. which have resulted from the conflicting foreign policies of the two nations.
- b. Since obtaining Soviet adherence to the principles of the Atlantic Charter in the United Nations Declaration, signed by the Soviet Union on January 1, 1942, the United States has attempted to reach understandings with the Soviet Union regarding peace settlements in Europe and the Far East, and regarding an international organization to preserve the peace.

- c. Major agreements were made with Generalissimo Stalin by President Roosevelt at Teheran and Yalta and by President Truman at Berlin. Secretaries of State

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Hull and Byrnes have also conferred with Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, and various military and diplomatic representatives of the United States have met in conference with Soviet officials in Washington, Moscow and other European cities.

CHAPTER III: *Violations of Soviet Agreements with the United States*

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- a. Soviet-American agreements have been adhered to, "interpreted", or violated as Soviet officials from time to time have considered it to be in the best interests of the Soviet Union in accordance with Soviet policy of increasing their own power at the expense of other nations.
- b. A number of specific violations are described in detail. The principle violations concern Germany, Austria, the Balkan countries, Iran, Korea and Lend-Lease agreements.

CHAPTER IV: *Conflicting Views on Reparations*

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- a. A major issue now in dispute between the U.S.S.R. and the United States is reparations; the divergent views on this issue illustrate the basic conflict in the policies and aims of the two nations.
- b. The major agreements concerning reparations were reached at the Berlin Conference in July 1945 and by the Allied Control Council in March 1946; there have been continuous Soviet violations of these agreements since they were made.
- c. Recent statements by Molotov in Paris reveal that the Soviet Union has abandoned the basic policy on reparations to which it had previously given nominal adherence and has embarked on a course of unilateral action.

CHAPTER V: *Soviet Activities Affecting American Security*

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- a. The U.S.S.R. is improving its ~~own~~ military position with respect to the United States in such ways, for example, as construction of air bases in northeastern Siberia from which the United States can be attacked, and construction of large numbers of submarines for commerce raiding.
- b. The U.S.S.R. is seeking wherever possible to weaken the military position and the influence of the United States abroad, as, for example, in China.
- c. The U.S.S.R. is actively directing subversive movements and espionage within the United States.

CHAPTER VI: United States Policy Toward the Soviet Union

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- a. The primary objective of United States policy is to convince Soviet leaders that it is in the Soviet interest to participate in a system of world cooperation.
- b. Until Soviet leaders abandon their aggressive policies described in Chapter I, the United States must assume that the U.S.S.R. may at any time embark on a course of expansion effected by open warfare and therefore must maintain sufficient military strength to restrain the Soviet Union.
- c. The United States should seek, by cultural, intellectual, and economic interchange, to demonstrate to the Soviet Union that we have no aggressive intentions and that peaceable coexistence of Capitalism and Communism is possible.



